







a31188000455911b



UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

## The Library

SOCSCI

DA 890.E4 T7

Marwick, James David, Sir,  
1826-1908

The history of the Collegiate  
Church and Hospital of the  
Holy Trinity and the Trinity

Date due

97 05 17

97 05 17

THE LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH  
\* Arts Division \*



THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL  
OF THE HOLY TRINITY

AND

THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

PRINTED BY  
W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON, LIMITED,  
EDINBURGH AND LONDON



A  
20  
77

THE HISTORY  
OF THE  
COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL  
OF THE HOLY TRINITY

AND THE  
TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH  
1460-1661

BY THE LATE  
SIR JAMES D. MARWICK, LL.D.



EDINBURGH:  
REPRINTED FOR THE SCOTTISH BURGH RECORDS SOCIETY

---

MCMXI.

684485

THE LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH



# THE SCOTTISH BURGH RECORDS SOCIETY.

## FINAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

1910-1911.

### LIBRARIES.

His Majesty's General Register House.  
The Royal Scottish Academy.  
The Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.  
The Faculty of Advocates.  
The Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.  
The Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
The Edinburgh Public Library.  
The Free Reference Library, Manchester.  
The Mitchell Library, Glasgow.  
The Dunfermline Public Library.  
The Albert Institute, Dundee.  
The Society of Advocates of Aberdeen.

The Society of Solicitors in the Supreme  
Courts of Scotland.  
The Society of Writers to His Majesty's  
Signet.  
The University of Aberdeen.  
The University Library, Cambridge.  
The University of Edinburgh.  
The University of Glasgow.  
The University of St. Andrews.  
The Baillies Institution, Glasgow.  
The Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow.  
The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

### BURGHES.

The Corporation of the City of London.

The Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

Aberdeen.  
Ayr.  
Dundee.  
Edinburgh.

Glasgow.  
Irvine.  
Lanark

Rothesay.  
St. Andrews.  
Selkirk.

J. M. Alston, Esq., Writer, Coatbridge.  
Robert Anderson, Esq., 142 West Nile Street, Glasgow. . . .  
D. Bannatyne, 191 West George Street, Glasgow.  
E. Beveridge, Esq., St. Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.  
Sir William Bilsland, Bart., Lord Provost of Glasgow, 28 Park Circus, Glasgow.  
Most Hon. The Marquis of Breadalbane, Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, Aberfeldy.  
J. A. Brown, Esq., 208 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
Alex. Bruce, Esq., Clyne House, Sutherland Avenue, Glasgow.

P. MacGregor Chalmers, Esq., I.A., Architect, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow.  
 W. R. Copland, Esq., 146 West Regent Street, Glasgow.  
 John M. Cowan, Esq., M.D., D.Sc., 14 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow.  
 Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Haigh Hall, Wigan.  
 John Cumming, Esq., 12 Melrose Gardens, Kelvinside, N., Glasgow.  
 Ralph Dundas, Esq., C.S., c/o Richard Cameron, Bookseller, 1 St. David Street, Edinburgh.  
 John Edwards, Esq., 4 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.  
 John Fleming, 241 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
 Robert Gourlay, Esq., 5 Marlborough Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.  
 Sir John Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch and Invereshie, Bart., Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch.  
 George Gray, jun., Esq., Town Clerk, Blairtum Park, Rutherglen.  
 Rt. Hon. The Earl of Haddington, Tynninghame House, Prestonkirk.  
 William H. Hill, Esq., LL.D., Barlanark, Shettleston, Glasgow.  
 Thomas Hunter, Esq., Town Clerk, Edinburgh.  
 George Harvey Johnston, Esq., Edinburgh.  
 Sir James King, Bart., LL.D., Carstairs, Lanarkshire.  
 Messrs J. MacLehose & Sons, Publishers, 61 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow (2 copies).  
 Rev. Wm. H. MacLeod, Manse of Buchanan, Drymen.  
 Messrs Martin & Co., 27 Abingdon Street, Westminster, London, S.W.  
 William Melven, Esq., 7 Jedburgh Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.  
 Geo. Mitchell, Esq., 9 Lowther Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.  
 Alex. Moncrieff Mitchell, Esq., 8 Kew Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.  
 David Murray, Esq., LL.D., Moore Park, Cardross.  
 George Neilson, Esq., LL.D., Wellfield, Partickhill Road, Glasgow.  
 James Ness, Esq., LL.B., 216 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 John F. Orr, Esq., 184 West Regent Street, Glasgow.  
 Messrs Philip, Son & Nephew, Booksellers, South Castle Street, Liverpool.  
 Rees Price, Esq., 163 Bath Street, Glasgow.  
 James A. Reid, Esq., 172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
 Robert Renwick, Esq., 8 Balmoral Crescent, Crosshill, Glasgow.  
 Rt. Hon. The Lord Sempill, Craigievar Castle, Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeen.  
 J. Guthrie Smith, Esq., 205 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
 J. J. Spencer, Esq., 121 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 Messrs B. F. Stevens & Brown, Booksellers, 4 Trafalgar Square, London (2 copies)  
 Rt. Hon. The Earl of Wemyss and March, Gosford House, Aberlady.  
 Alexander Wood, Esq., Thornly, Saltcoats.  
 Messrs Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.  
 T. C. Young, Esq., 13 Montgomerie Drive, Glasgow.  
 William Young, Esq., R.S.W., 18 Wilson Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.

*Treasurer—*

GEORGE HARVEY JOHNSTON, Esq.,  
 Edina Works, Easter Road, Edinburgh.



# COMPLETE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

1868-1911.

- I.—THE ANCIENT LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BURGHS OF SCOTLAND, Vol. I., 1124-1424. Edited by Professor COSMO INNES.
- II.-V.—FOUR VOLUMES OF EXTRACTS FROM THE BURGH RECORDS OF EDINBURGH—(1) 1403-1528; (2) 1529-57; (3) 1557-71; and (4) 1573-89. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- VI.—INDEX TO THE FOUR EDINBURGH VOLUMES.
- VII.—CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF EDINBURGH, 1143-1540. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- VIII., IX.—TWO VOLUMES OF EXTRACTS FROM THE BURGH RECORDS OF ABERDEEN—(1) 1625-42; and (2) 1643-1747. Edited by JOHN STUART, Esq., LL.D.
- X.—CHARTERS AND EXTRACTS FROM THE BURGH RECORDS OF PEEBLES, Vol. I., 1165-1710. Edited by WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq., of Glenormiston, LL.D.
- XI., XII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW—(1) 1573-1642; and (2) 1630-62. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- XIII.—MISCELLANY OF THE SCOTTISH BURGH RECORDS SOCIETY. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D. The Volume contains: (1) Report by Thomas Tucker to the Commissioners for Appeals as to the Trade and Shipping of Scotland in 1656; (2) Reports made to the Convention of Royal Burghs in regard to the State and Condition of the Royal Burghs in Scotland in 1692; and (3) A Collection of the Setts of the Royal Burghs made by the Convention in 1708.
- XIV., XV.—CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF GLASGOW, Vol. I., Parts 1 and 2, 1175-1649. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- XVI.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW, 1663-90. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D., and ROBERT RENWICK.
- XVII.—CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CITY OF GLASGOW, Vol. II., 1649-1707; with Appendix, 1434-1648. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D., and ROBERT RENWICK.
- XVIII.—CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH, 1460-1661. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- XIX.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW, 1691-1717. Edited by Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D., and ROBERT RENWICK.

- XX.—THE RIVER CLYDE AND THE CLYDE BURGHS: THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND ITS OLD RELATIONS WITH RUTHERGLEN, RENFREW, PAISLEY, DUMBARTON, PORT-GLASGOW, GREENOCK, ROTHESAY, AND IRVINE. By Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- XXI.—EDINBURGH GUILDS AND CRAFTS: A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF BURGESS-SHIP, GUILD BROTHERHOOD, AND MEMBERSHIP OF CRAFTS IN THE CITY. By Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- XXII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW, 1718-38; with Charters and other Documents, 1708-38. Edited by ROBERT RENWICK.
- XXIII.—THE ANCIENT LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BURGHS OF SCOTLAND: ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND RELATING TO BURGHS, Vol. II., 1424-1707. Edited by ROBERT RENWICK.
- XXIV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF PEEBLES, Vol. II., 1652-1707; with Appendix, 1367-1665. Edited by ROBERT RENWICK.
- XXV.—HISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND THE TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH, 1460-1661. By Sir J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.
- XXVI.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF GLASGOW; WITH CHARTERS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, 1739-59. Edited by ROBERT RENWICK.



## P R E F A C E.

---



IN connection with an enquiry ordered by the Court of Session on 20th July-1869, it became necessary to make a careful investigation into the history of the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity of Edinburgh, and more particularly into the early history of the charitable institution still known as the Trinity Hospital. The following pages contain the results of that investigation.

Considerable care has been bestowed on an examination of the charters and other original documents in the archives of the City, bearing upon the subject of the enquiry, and it is believed that the materials to be found in the records of the Town Council during the period over which the examination has been extended, have been well nigh, if not wholly, exhausted.

Apart from the information thus obtained as to the early history of the existing charity of Trinity Hospital, some collateral information has been gleaned from original sources as to the early provision for the ministers and poor and for the college and schools of Edinburgh.

It would be interesting, and specially useful to those entrusted with the administration of the Trinity Hospital, to have the history of that charity brought down to the present time. For such a work there exist abundant materials subsequent to 1661, more complete and much more easily available than those previous to that date,

This work, it is scarcely necessary to say, has no pretensions to being anything more than a careful exposition of the results of a laborious investigation, pursued over upwards of two years, at such times as interfered least with other and more urgent duties. For all ordinary purposes, it would have been quite unnecessary to do more than refer in a cursory manner to many of the details which, in the following pages, have received considerable prominence. The main objects of the present volume, however, were, *first*, to show as far as possible what information could be gathered from all sources now existing; and, *second*, to facilitate a review by others of the facts ascertained in the course of the inquiry, and of the conclusions deduced from them.

I have to express my obligations to the gentlemen who have kindly aided me in this task, and I desire specially to mention the important services rendered to me by my assistant, Mr Renwick. Most of the transcripts from the Council records were made by him, and he has, with much care, collated the proof sheets, and verified all the references to the original records. My acknowledgements are also due to Mr Adam, City Accountant, for the readiness with which he sought out and transcribed the excerpts from the accounts of the City treasurers and deans of guild, which are interspersed through the volume.

J. D. MARWICK.

# C O N T E N T S.

PAGE

## CHAPTER I.

Foundation of the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity—Annexation to that Foundation of the Church and Hospital of Soltray, with their Endowments—Additional Endowments of Trinity College—Constitution of the College and Allocation of its Revenues—Privileges conferred by Papal Bulls—Progress of the Building—Description of the Church . . . . .	3
--	---

## CHAPTER II.

The Provost, Prebendaries, and Beadsmen of the College adopt the Doctrines of the Reformation—Subsequent Acts of the Chapter . . . . .	31
--	----

## CHAPTER III.

Proceedings of the Town Council and of the Reformers to get the Kirk-livings for the support of the Ministry and the Poor, and for Educational Purposes—Queen Mary's Grant of the Greyfriars' Yards for a Burying-place—Grant by the Queen of the Blackfriars' Yards for an Hospital—Proceedings of the Town Council under that Grant—Queen Mary's Gift to the Town Council of the Kirk-livings in Edinburgh for the Ministry and Hospitality—Letters of Remission by the Regent Murray, dispensing with the erection of the Hospital on the Blackfriars' Yards and gifting the same for the Poor—Grant by the Regent Murray to Sir Simon Preston and the Town Council, of Trinity College Kirk, Houses, Buildings, and Yards for an Hospital—Proceedings of the Council in relation to the Trinity College previous to this Grant . . . . .	39
--	----



## CHAPTER IV.

Proceedings of the Town Council in relation to the Trinity College, subsequent to the Charter of 12th November 1567, and till 11th November 1579—Act of Parliament of that date in favour of the Hospital—Proceedings of the Town Council in relation to Trinity College till 14th April 1582—Charter by King James VI. of that date for the College of Edinburgh, the Ministers, and Poor—Proceedings of the Town Council in relation to Trinity College till 23rd June 1585, including the Negotiations and Arrangements with Pont as to the Provostry—Charter by King James VI. of that date granting the Provostry to the Town—Proceedings of the Town Council till 26th May 1587—Charter by King James VI. of that date in favour of the Town . . . . .	66
--	----

## CHAPTER V.

Proceedings of the Town Council till 29th July 1587—Act of Parliament passed on that day annexing the temporalities of the Church to the Crown—Revocation by the King in Parliament on the same day of his Grants while in minority, excepting, <i>inter alia</i> , the Grant of Trinity College—Charter by the King of same date in favour of the Town, confirming previous Grants—Proceedings of the Town Council till 5th June 1592—Act of Parliament of that date ratifying previous Grants—Proceedings of the Town Council till 21st July 1593—Act of Parliament of that date confirming previous Grants and Act—Proceedings of the Town Council till 15th March 1603—Charter by the King of that date, known as “The Golden Charter”—Proceedings of the Town Council till 11th July 1606—Act of Parliament of that date ratifying previous Grants and Acts of Parliament—Proceedings of the Town Council till 10th August 1612—Charter by the King of that date in favour of the Town confirming previous Grants—Proceedings of the Town Council till 22nd October 1612—Warrant for an Act of Parliament of same date ratifying the immediately preceding Charter . . . . .	103
---	-----

## CHAPTER VI.

Financial condition of the Hospital in 1612—Proceedings of the Town Council till 4th August 1621—Act of Parliament passed on that day ratifying previous Grants—Financial condition of the Hospital in 1621—Proceedings of the Town Council till 23rd October 1636—Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus by King Charles I. in favour of the Town of that date confirming previous Grants—Financial condition of the Hospital in 1636—Proceedings of the Town Council till 22nd March 1661—Act of Parliament of that date ratifying previous Grants—Summary of financial condition . . . . .	150
--	-----

INDEX . . . . .	201
-----------------	-----

## CHAPTER I.

FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—  
ANNEXATION TO THAT FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF SOLTRAY,  
WITH THEIR ENDOWMENTS—ADDITIONAL ENDOWMENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE—  
CONSTITUTION OF THE COLLEGE AND ALLOCATION OF ITS REVENUES—PRIVILEGES  
CONFERRED BY PAPAL BULLS—PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING—DESCRIPTION OF  
THE CHURCH.



THE Collegiate Church and Hospital in Edinburgh, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded by Queen Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres, during the lifetime of her husband, King James the Second. A Bull by Pope Pius II., dated 10th [6th of the Ides of] July 1462,<sup>1</sup> states, on the authority of a petition which had been presented to His Holiness on behalf of the Queen,<sup>2</sup> that

---

<sup>1</sup> Charters, &c., relating to the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Edinburgh, No. iv., pp. 35, 36. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. xxxix., p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> The following are the words of the Bull: "Sane pro parte dilecte in Christo filie nostre Marie Regine Scotorum illustris nobis nuper exhibita petitio continebat, quod olim ipsa de propria salute recogitans et ad caritatis opera maxime circa egenos et pauperes manus juxta evangelica documenta extendens, dum adhuc clare memorie Jacobus II. Rex Scotorum vir ejus ageret in humanis, quoddam Hospitale susceptione pauperum et egenorum eorundem extra oppidum regium de Edinburgh Sancti Andrie diocesis construi et edificari fecit, illudque dotavit et successive boni operis fructum provida consideratione attendens et ad majora pietatis officia ferventius aspirans juxta Hospitale predictum quandam insignem ecclesiam sive capellam pro Collegio fundato, unius videlicet prepositi et decem aut duodecim presbyterorum et clericorum inibi collegialiter et perpetuo Altissimo servitutorum erexit, ac ecclesiam predictam magnifico et sumptuoso opere continuavit, et quantotius illam divina co-operante gratia perficere intendit, necnon quandam bonam baroniam atque alias possessiones census annuos redditus et bona usque ad summam centum mercarum vel circiter in dotem eidem ecclesia assignavit et annuente Domino multo amplius in posterum dotem ipsam ampliari intendit." The passage may be thus translated: "The petition lately presented to us on the part of our beloved daughter in Christ, Mary, the illustrious Queen of Scots, contained, that formerly she, having regard to her own weal, and for works of charity, especially to the poor and needy, stretching out her hands according to the lessons of the Gospel, whilst as yet James II. of distinguished memory, King of Scots, her husband, was alive, caused to be constructed and built a certain hospital for the reception of poor and needy persons, outwith the royal City of Edinburgh, in the diocese of St. Andrews, and endowed the same, and afterwards waiting with provident consideration for the fruit of good works, and more fervently aspiring to greater offices of piety, she erected near the Hospital aforesaid a noble church or chapel for the College that had been founded, viz., of one provost and ten or twelve priests and clerks there in collegiate manner, and perpetually to serve the Most High, and has continued the church aforesaid with

she caused the Hospital to be constructed and built "for the reception of poor and needy persons," and endowed the same, and that afterwards, aspiring to greater offices of piety, she erected near the Hospital a noble church or chapel for the College that had been founded. A previous Bull by the same Pope, dated 23rd October 1460,<sup>1</sup> contains an equally distinct statement as to both the Church and Hospital having been founded by the Queen, and it is to be observed that it is also made on the authority of a petition which had shortly before been submitted by her to the Pope.<sup>2</sup>

In this pious work the Queen was encouraged and supported by her royal consort, who, there is reason to believe, contributed to the endowment of the Hospital.<sup>3</sup> His death, at the siege of Roxburgh Castle on 3rd

magnificent and sumptuous work, and intends as soon as possible, with the assistance of divine grace, to finish the same. She has besides assigned for the endowment of the said church a good barony and other possessions, property, annuallents, and goods, to the sum of one hundred merks or thereby; and with the favour of God intends more amply to enlarge the said endowment in future."

<sup>1</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital, No. i., pp. 3-15. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. xxxvii., p. 84.

<sup>2</sup> The statement is as follows: "Cum autem sicut eadem petitiō subiungebat prefata Maria Regina ad laudem Omnipotentis Dei vnam Collegiatam Ecclesiam cum Hospitale pauperum prope burgum de Edinburgh ex parte boreali dicte diocesis pro diuini cultus augmento ac Christi pauperum et aliarum miserabilium personarum recepcione et sustentacione de bonis sibi a Deo collatis de nouo fundauerit, ac egregio quodam opere construi et edificari fecerit." The passage may be thus translated: "Since, moreover, as the said petition subjoined, the said Queen Mary, of the goods bestowed on her by God, has of new founded and in splendid manner has caused to be constructed and erected, for the praise of Almighty God, a Collegiate Church with an Hospital for the poor near the burgh of Edinburgh, on the north side in the same diocese, for the furtherance of divine worship and the reception and maintenance of Christ's poor and other miserable persons.

<sup>3</sup> In an inventory of the charters and evidents of the College prepared in June 1580 [see *postea*, p. 36, footnote 3], the following entries occur:—

Item, carta annuorum reddituum infra villam de Leith facta per Jacobum secundum Regem Scotorum—charter of annual rents within the town of Leith, granted by James II., King of Scots.

Item, alia carta terrarum de Leith facta per dictum regem—also, another charter of lands of Leith granted by the said King.

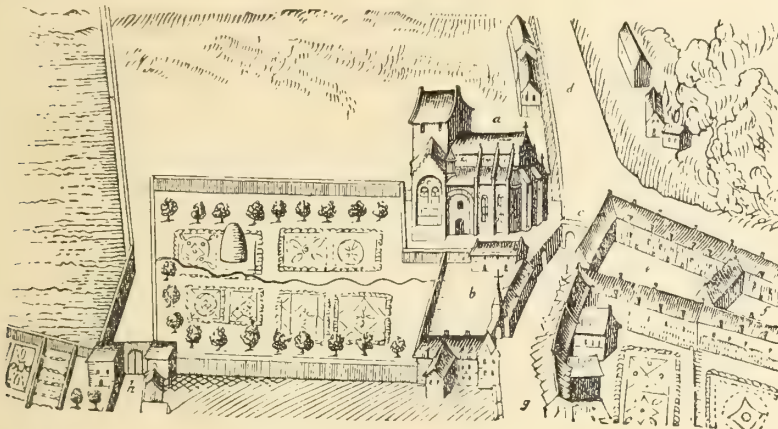
A protest by the provost, prebendaries, beadsmen, and hospitallers of Trinity College against Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, dated 17th April 1526, sets forth "that howbeit we and our place foirsaidis ar fundit and dowit be our Souerane Lordis maist noble progenitouris quhilk is patrone to ws, and hais amangis wtheris, certane landis and annuellis rentis liand within the towne of Letht, barony of Restalrig, and scherefdome of Edinburgh, perteneng to our foirsaid place, beidmen and hospitularis of the samyn, gevin to ws be wmqhilk King James the Secund and his fallowe Quene Marye, our fundatouris, haldin in chief immediatlie of the said King and his successouris Kingis of Scotland, and thairon hes mortificacioun of our Souerane Lord, and confirmacioun of our Haly Fadir the Paipe, and Ordinary for the tyme, quhilkis we haue to schaw tyme and place as efferis." Registrum S. Trinitatis, p. 94.

It is possible, however, that these lands and annuallents, or some of them, may have formed part of mortifications by the King to the Hospital of Soltray.



August 1460, however, did not prevent the execution of her design. On the contrary, her bereavement appears to have given a deeper and more tender purpose to the undertaking, in which from the first her son King James III. appears to have taken a warm interest.

The Church and Hospital were placed on the low ground outside of the city walls, on the north-east of the town, immediately to the west of the precipitous rocks of the Calton Hill, as shown in the subjoined plan,



- a Templum Collegiatum—The College Kirk.
- b Trinitatis Gerontodochium—Trinity Hospital.
- c Lethensis Plateæ Porta—Lieth Wyn [Wynd] Port.
- d Niniani suburbium seu mendicorum platea—S. Ringens [Ninians] suburbs, or the Beggar raw.
- e S. Pauli Edificium—S. Paul's Work.
- f Ergasterium—The Correction House.
- g Vicus Lethensis—Leith Wynd.
- h Vicus Hackerstoni—Hackerston's Wynd.

copied from Gordon's Survey of Edinburgh, drawn and engraved in 1647.

Shortly after the foundation of the College<sup>1</sup> and Hospital, the Bull by Pope Pius II., dated 23rd October 1460, to which reference has already been made, and which was promulgated by Andrew, Bishop of Glasgow, in the Parish Church of Linlithgow, on 6th March 1461-62, authorized

<sup>1</sup> The church thus founded was the first Collegiate Church that existed within the burgh of Edinburgh or its immediate vicinity.

the annexation to Trinity College of the Church and Hospital of Soltray.

This Bull sets forth that a petition had been presented to the Pope, on behalf of the Queen, narrating the foundation of the Hospital of Soltray by the predecessors of the then King of Scotland; the erection of the same by Pope Nicolas the Fifth into a Chancellorship in the Church of St. Andrews, the patronage of which belonged to the King; the founding and erection by the Queen of the Collegiate Church and Hospital in Edinburgh dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the anxious wish both of the King and of the Queen to carry out the desire of their ancestors, and to have the Hospital of Soltray restored to its former state and incorporated with Trinity Hospital; and the willingness of the then holder of the office of Chancellor, (the annual revenues of which are stated not to have exceeded £60 sterling), to resign the same and to consent to the proposed incorporation. It thereupon requires the Bishop of Glasgow to enquire into the premises, and, if satisfied, to carry out the desire of the petition.

In obedience to this command the Bishop of Glasgow proceeded to enquire into the whole circumstances, and, having ascertained that all parties interested consented to the annexation desired, he on the 6th of March pronounced sentence, extinguishing the Chancellorship and reducing the Hospital of Soltray to its former state; and having so reduced it, he incorporated it for ever with all its rights and pertinents, with the newly founded College and Hospital of the Holy Trinity.

The Church and Hospital of Soltray, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was situated on the Soltray or Soutra Hill, on the western boundary of Haddingtonshire, about seventeen miles from Edinburgh. It is said to have been founded by King Malcolm IV. in 1164,<sup>1</sup> not only for religious service,

---

<sup>1</sup> Fordun's *Scotichronicon*. Goodall's edition, vol. i., p. 453. Tradition is also favourable to King Malcolm's claims as founder. A road through Lauderdale, leading towards Soltray, was known as Malcolm's Road, and traces of it are said to be still visible; while another road or causeway through the moors towards Melrose acquired the name of the Girthgate,—*gate* signifying a road, and *girth* an asylum or sanctuary. [Preface by Mr David Laing, LL.D., to the Register of the House of Soltray. Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland*, Edinburgh 1805, vol. i., p. 328, referred to by Mr Laing.] Forsyth also mentions the Crosschainhill, a small eminence or rising ground about half a mile to the south of the Hospital, and says, "It would appear that along this hill, and across the Girthgate, there had been a chain, suspended for a considerable way in the direction of east and west, to mark the boundaries of the privileged ground. [New Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. i., p. 536.]

but for the support of a limited number of poor persons, and for the temporary accommodation of the pilgrims and travellers who passed along what was then one of the chief thoroughfares between the north and the south, leading across the mountain range on the bleak summit of which the Hospital stood.

From its royal founder, the Hospital of Soltray is said to have received the privilege of a sanctuary, and at all events he granted to it the land of Brotherstanes, Gilstoun, and Soltrayhill.<sup>1</sup> The original grant of these lands was renewed and confirmed with enlarged privileges by the donor's brother King William the Lion,<sup>2</sup> who also endowed the hospital with a thrave of corn yearly from every ploughgate within his lands south of the Forth,<sup>3</sup> and by his nephew King Alexander II.,<sup>4</sup> who confirmed his uncle's endowment, and added a grant of half a chalder of oatmeal from the mill of Peebles.<sup>5</sup> The grants by King William of the thrave of corn, and by King Alexander II. of the oatmeal, were confirmed by King Alexander III.,<sup>5</sup> whose charters of confirmation were again confirmed by King Robert I.<sup>6</sup> William, Bishop of St. Andrews, confirmed to the church of Soltray and the brethren there, for the sustentation of themselves and the poor, the church of St. Giles at Ormiston, in

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 3.

King Malcolm is also said to have annexed to the Hospital some lands, near to St. Leonards, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. [Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 327.] A charter by King David II., under his Great Seal, dated 13th February 1345-1346, in favour of William Bartholomew, burgess of Edinburgh, of the lands of Quarrelpots, confirmed also an acre of land, with the pertinents, lying betwixt the land of St. Leonards on the east, and the land which held of the master of Soltray. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 2.]

The original Chartulary of Soltray, transcribed from the charters by William of Cramptoun, notary, in 1399-1400, is preserved in the Advocates' Library. A notarial transcript made by George Newton for the use of the provost of Trinity College, in 1516, is preserved in the archives of the City. The Chartulary of Soltray, as well as that of Trinity Hospital, have been printed in the volume titled "*Charters of the Collegiate Churches of Midlothian*," edited by Mr Laing for the Bannatyne Club, and the subsequent references to these registers are made to the pages of that volume.

<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1189-1199. *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 7. *Ib.*, p. 45.

<sup>3</sup> Neither of these grants is recorded.

<sup>4</sup> 23rd September 1228. *Ib.*, p. 24.

<sup>5</sup> On 14th February 1262-1263 [*Ib.*, p. 45]; on 21st July 1263 [*Ib.*, p. 35]; and on 10th March 1263-1264. [*Ib.*, p. 45]. By another charter, dated 20th May 1266 the same King also conferred upon the master and brethren the following privilege:—"vt vbicunque ipsi vel homines sui latores presencium inuenire poterunt extra dominia nostra natiuos et fugitiuos homines ipsorum majistri et fratrum qui sui de jure et racione esse debent eos juste habent,"—that wheresoever they or their men, bearers of these presents, shall be able to find beyond our dominions natives and fugitives of the master and brethren to whom they belong of right and reason, they (shall) have them justly. *Ib.*, p. 35.

<sup>6</sup> 14th February 1325, *Ib.*, pp. 45, 46.



Haddingtonshire,<sup>1</sup> and the church of St. Martin in Stratheechin, in Forfarshire.<sup>2</sup> Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, confirmed to them the church of Orde (or Kirkurd) in Peebleshire.<sup>3</sup> Richard Gemyne of Lempitlaw assigned to God and the House of Soltray, and the brethren therein, for the sustentation of the said house, and of the poor, and of travellers going to and received therein, the church of Lempitlaw, in the parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire;<sup>4</sup> and John de Methkill assigned to God and the church of Soltray, and the master and brethren thereof, the church of Wemyss in Fifeshire.<sup>5</sup>

Other gifts were made to the Hospital of Soltray from time to time by various benefactors, among whom may be named David Olyfard,<sup>6</sup> Philip de Ew,<sup>7</sup> Richard, son of Michael de Paistoun,<sup>8</sup> John, son of Robert Russel of Duncan-

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1211-1226. *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1214-1215. *Ib.*, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> A.D. 1231-1232. [*Ib.*, p. 24.] Confirmed also by William, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1255-1256. [*Ib.*, pp. 33, 34.]

After the annexation of the benefice to the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, the cure of souls in Kirkurd was served by a vicar-pensioner. *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 186.

In Baïamund's Roll (if we are to suppose that its Kirkboyde is written in error for Kirkurd), the rectory is rated at £53, 6s. 8d.; the vicarage at £26, 13s. 4d. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiæ Scotticane*, sec. xvi., the rectory is valued at £45, 5s.; and in the *Libellus Taxationum Regni Scotiæ* at £6, 13s. 4d. The vicarage, which is estimated in the *Libellus* at £13, 6s. 8d., was let in the year 1561 for £20. *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 186.

<sup>4</sup> A.D. 1221-1239. *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 22.

In Baïamund's Roll, the rectory of Lempitlaw was valued at £4; in the *Taxatio*, sec. xvi., at £3, 8s.; and in the *Libellus Taxationum*, at £3, 6s. 8d. About 1561 it was valued at forty merks. About 1576 the reader at Lempitlaw received for his stipend £16, with the kirkland, to be "paid out of the third of the Trinity College be the taxmen or parochinners of Lempitlaw." *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 444.

<sup>5</sup> A.D. 1200-1340. [*Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 13. *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xvi., p. 526]. Confirmed by David, Bishop of St. Andrews. A.D. 1233-1255 [*Reg. Dom. de Soltre*, p. 25]; by William, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1261-1262 [*Ib.*, p. 34]; and by Michael, son of David of Wemyss. A.D. 1328-1332 [*Ib.*, p. 46].

<sup>6</sup> *De vnaquaque caruca in dominio meo vnam thravam de blado in autumpno*,—a thrave of corn from each ploughgate in my lordship in autumn, A.D. 1153-1177. *Ib.*, p. 4.

In 1271 an inquisition was made by command of King Alexander III. in regard to a dispute between the master and brethren of Soltray and Sir Walter of Moravia. The issue submitted was whether the then deceased Sir Walter Olifard and Sir David Olifard, ancestors of Sir Walter, were in use to give every year to the house of Soltray a thrave of corn from each ploughgate within the lands of Cralyng and of Smalham, as well from their own proper ploughgates as from the ploughgates of their bondsmen. The inquisition took place at Roxburgh, and was determined by an assise consisting of a suitor (sectator), and four of the more trustworthy men of the three contiguous baronies of Eford, Upper Crayling, and Heton, who, all being sworn, gave their verdict in favour of Soltray. *Ib.*, pp. 38, 39.

<sup>7</sup> *De vno tofto et duobis acris terrarum de Philipdawystoun Ew., cum communi pastura duobis equis et septem bobus*—a toft and two acres of the lands of Philipdawystoun Ew., with the common pasturage of two horses and seven oxen. A.D. 1165-1233. *Ib.*, p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> *De quatuor bollis boni frumenti et puri apud Payston*,—of four bolls of good and pure wheat at Payston, 1180-1214; and, *de terris de Paistoun cum communi pastura eiusdem ville de Paistoun et communi aysamento quantum pertinet ad unam carucatam terre*—of the lands of Paistoun (in East Lothian), with the common pasturage of the said town of Paistoun and the common easements, as much as belong to a ploughgate of land. A.D. 1189-1214. *Ib.*, pp. 5, 8.

law,<sup>1</sup> Eustace de Stutteuel,<sup>2</sup> Florie, relict of Adam Quintain,<sup>3</sup> Bernard de Hauden,<sup>4</sup> Peter de Grame,<sup>5</sup> Vinean de Mulineys,<sup>6</sup> William de Memil,<sup>7</sup> John de Streuelyng,<sup>8</sup> Thomas de Haya,<sup>9</sup> Thomas de Lestalyrk,<sup>10</sup> A., son of Roland Chamberlain of Scotland,<sup>11</sup> Duncan de Swaynstoun,<sup>12</sup> Thomas de Crany-

<sup>1</sup> De dimidia bouate terre cum tofto et crofto in dimidia bouata terre ex parte occidentali terre quam frater meus tenuit,—of half an oxgate of land with the toft and croft in the half oxgate of land on the west part of the land which my brother held. A.D. 1180-1220. Registrum Domus de Soltre, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Confirming a previous grant by Sir Nicholas de Stuteuel de duabus skeppis farine auene de granario suo apud Ledale,—of two skepps of oatmeal from his granary at Ledale. A.D. 1180-1249. *Ib.*, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> De tota terra illa arabili in tenemento de Lempetlaw que vocatur Welleflat cum tofto et crofto ad eandem terram spectantibus, que quidem terra cum tofto et crofto fuit mihi per dominum Ricardum Germin nomine quadraginta marcarum assignata et deliberata—of all that arable land in the tenement of Lempitlaw, called Welleflat, with the toft and croft belonging thereto, which land with toft and croft had been assigned and delivered to me by Sir Richard Germin in consideration of forty marks. A.D. 1190-1220. *Ib.*, p. 9. Origines Parochiales Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 444.

<sup>4</sup> De quatuor bollis de frumento annuatim apud Haveden—of four bolls of wheat yearly at Hauden (in the parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire). A.D. 1190-1230. Reg. Dom. de Soltre, p. 10. Orig. Par. Scot., vol. i., p. 441.

<sup>5</sup> De tribus bouatis terre arabilis in territorio de Elwynstoun,—of three oxgates of arable land in the territory of Elwynstoun (in Haddington). A.D. 1190-1238. Reg. Dom. de Soltre, p. 10.

<sup>6</sup> De dimidia carucata terre de Sauletoun,—of half a ploughgate of the land of Sauletoun. A.D. 1198-1234; and, de terris de Saltoun,—of the lands of Saltoun (in Haddington). A.D. 1235-1258. *Ib.*, pp. 11, 27.

<sup>7</sup> De vno tofto et crofto continentibus in se vnam acram et tres pedes scilicet ex opposito domus mei in villa de Langtoun, et alibi super Milnerigerga orientem duas acras mensuratas et quatuor pedes—of a toft and croft containing one acre and three feet opposite my house in the town of Langton, and elsewhere on Milnerig towards the east two measured acres and four feet. A.D. 1200-1253. *Ib.*, p. 13.

<sup>8</sup> De vno tofto et crofto in villa mea de Ouchiltre que Gamelus tenuit de me ad firmam que in se continent vnam acram et dimidiam et vnam aliam dimidiam acram propinquius iacentem predicto crofto et occidentali parte cum omnibus aysiamētis ad eandem terram pertinentibus et cum comuni pastura eiusdem ville ad quatuor vaccas et duodecim oves cum sequela vnus anni; etiam annuatim unam trauiam bladi de singulis carucis meis et hominum meorum vbicunque existencium ex parte australi aque de Forth in autumnno,—a toft and croft in my town of Ouchiltre which Gamel held of me in ferme, containing one acre and a half, and another half acre lying nearer the said croft and on the west part, with all the easements thereto belonging, and with the common pasturage of the said town for four cows and twelve sheep with their following of one year, also a thrave of corn yearly in autumn of each ploughgate of land, of me and my men, wherever situated south of the water of the Forth. A.D. 1201-1233. *Ib.*, p. 14.

<sup>9</sup> De traui bladi de carucis meis et hominum meorum ex parte australi aque de Forth in autumnno,—of a thrave of corn from the ploughgates of me and of my men on the south side of the water of the Forth in autumn. A.D. 1202-1238. *Ib.*, p. 15.

<sup>10</sup> De dimidia celdra frumenti annuatim apud Lestalyrk,—of half a chaldre of wheat annually at Lestalrik. A.D. 1211-1226. *Ib.*, p. 16.

<sup>11</sup> Of an annual rent of eight shillings from the lands of Hertisheved. A.D. 1213-1214. Kelso Chartulary, vol. i., p. 202.

<sup>12</sup> De triginta quatuor acris terre arabilis et duabus acris prati in territorio de Swaynstoun,—of thirty-four acres of arable land and two acres of meadow land in the territory of Swaynstoun. A.D. 1214-1240. Reg. Dom. de Soltre, p. 18.

stoun,<sup>1</sup> Duncan de Swaynstown and Mariote his spouse,<sup>2</sup> Mariote de Swaynstown,<sup>3</sup> Richard Germine,<sup>4</sup> Sir Nicholas de Veteri Ponte and Anabelle his spouse,<sup>5</sup> Edward de Albo Fonte,<sup>6</sup> Hugh, son of Augustine de Morauia,<sup>7</sup> John de Keth, Marshall of Scotland,<sup>8</sup> Walter de Soltre, burgess of Berwick,<sup>9</sup> Alecie de By,<sup>10</sup> William de Morauia,<sup>11</sup> Thomas de Ercildoun, son and heir of Thomas Rymour of Ercildoun, familiarly known as Thomas the Rymer,<sup>12</sup> John de Jonystoun,<sup>13</sup> Robert de Keth Maraschal of Scotland,<sup>14</sup> Radulph, lord of Cranystoun,<sup>15</sup> and Simon Fraser.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> De cultura terre que jacet propinquior diuisis territorii de Paistoun—of the tilled land which lies nearest the marches of the territory of Paiston. A.D. 1214-1249. *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> De viginti tribus acris terre in territorio de Swaynstown cum communi pastura et aysiamento ad sexaginta oues et ad decem aueria et ad duos equos,—of twenty-three acres of land in the territory of Swanston with the common pasturage and easement for sixty sheep and for ten cattle and for two horses; and, de decem acris terre et dimidia ejusdem, scilicet, vnum toftum cum vna acra et dimidia juxta Qwhytwel, et nouem acras mensuratas in vna cultura vocata Halaw et Bottis in boreali parte cum prato sicut Abryclouchburne descendit in Galow, cum communi pastura et aysiamento ad duos equos et decem aueria et sexaginta oues,—of ten acres and a-half of land in the same territory, that is to say, a toft with one acre and a-half near to Whitewell, and nine measured acres in one culture called Halaw and Bottis on the north part with the meadow where Abryclouchburn falls into Gala, with common pasturage and easement for two horses and ten cattle and sixty sheep. A.D. 1221-1224; 1221-1238. [*Ib.*, pp. 20, 21]. Confirmed by King Alexander II. in 1224. *Ib.*, p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> De confirmatione terrarum de Swaynstown,—confirming the previous grants of the lands of Swanston (by her husband, Duncan of Swanston). A.D. 1221-1240. *Ib.*, p. 22.

<sup>4</sup> De homagio Alani filii Tock et totam sequelam suam et totam illam terram cum tofto et crofto quam Symon filius Gilberti de me tenuit in territorio de Lymptelaw et de terris suis in Lempitlaw,—of the homage of Alan the son of Tock, and the whole of his following and all that land with toft and croft which Symon the son of Gilbert held of me in the territory of Lempitlaw, and of his lands of Lempitlaw. A.D. 1235-1258. *Ib.*, p. 26. *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 444.

<sup>5</sup> De terris de Swaynstown,—of the lands of Swanston (in Midlothian). A.D. 1238-1270. *Reg. Dom. de Soltre*, p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> De terris de Qwhytwel,—of the lands of Whitewell. A.D. 1238-1300. *Ib.*, p. 28.

<sup>7</sup> De duobis solidis percipiendis annuatim de molendino de Wystoun,—of two shillings annually from the mill of Wystoun. A.D. 1249. *Ib.*, p. 29.

<sup>8</sup> De terris de Jonystoun,—of the lands of Jonystoun. circa 1250. *Ib.*, p. 30.

<sup>9</sup> De quadam parte terre sue infra villam Berwici,—of a certain part of his land in the town of Berwick. A.D. 1250-1266. *Ib.*, p. 31.

<sup>10</sup> De quadam parte terre, infra villam Berwici,—of a certain part of his land in the town of Berwick. A.D. 1250-1270. *Ib.*, p. 32.

<sup>11</sup> De quatuor bollis farine auenarum de fermis meis in villa de Bothvile annuatim,—of four bolls of oatmeal annually from his fermes in the town of Bothwell. A.D. 1278-1294. *Ib.*, p. 39.

<sup>12</sup> De terris suis de Ercildoun,—of his lands of Ercildoun. A.D. 1294. *Ib.*, p. 40.

<sup>13</sup> De terris de Jonystoun,—of the lands of Jonystoun. A.D. 1296-1324. *Ib.*, p. 40.

<sup>14</sup> De tenemento de Jonystoun Inferiori,—of the holding of Lower Jonystoun. A.D. 1296-1324. *Ib.*, p. 41.

<sup>15</sup> De certis terris in territorio de Cranstown eiusdem quas magister et fratres de Soltre habuerunt ab antecessoribus meis,—of certain lands in the territory of Cranstown which the master and brethren of Soltray held from my ancestors. A.D. 1300-1331. *Ib.*, p. 42.

<sup>16</sup> Of lands in the districts of Keith Johnestoun and Keith Harvey. *MS. Reg. Dom. Soltre*, p. 46.



In the Papal Taxation of Churches and Monasteries in Scotland, at the end of the thirteenth century, the following valuation of Soltray is given:<sup>1</sup>—

*Ecclesia ejusdem c. s. Cultura ejusdem vj li. xij s. iiij d. Firma ejusdem citra mare et ultra xv li. xv s. vij d. Bona mobilia ejusdem lxxij s. Lana et agri ejusdem x li. ix s. Ecclesia de Ormestone x li. Summa ljj li. iiij s. x d. Decima cij s. v d. ob. t. qt<sup>a</sup>.*<sup>2</sup>

The Hospital of Soltray was governed by a Master, and most of the donations to it are made in favour of him and the brethren.<sup>3</sup> In 1236 it received from Pope Gregory the Ninth a grant of various privileges,<sup>4</sup> and subsequently, by the authority of Pope Nicolas the Fifth, between 1453 and 1455, it was annexed to the Church of St. Andrews as the benefice of the chancellor of that church. At this time, however, it appears to have fallen into a ruinous condition, and not to have been used for its original purpose of hospitality.<sup>5</sup> The connection of the Hospital of Soltray with St. Andrews as a chancellorship continued till 1462, when on its annexation to the Trinity College Church, that connection was dissolved, as has been stated, and it was restored to its former state as an Hospital and parish Church under the charge of a vicar, who was appointed by the provost of the Trinity College.

A list of annual rents engrossed in the transumpt of the chartulary, but without date, shows that the Hospital of Soltray was entitled to various yearly payments out of property in different places.<sup>6</sup> Some of these

<sup>1</sup> The church of the same, c. s. The tilled lands of the same, vj li. xij s. iiij d. The rents of the same on this side of the sea and beyond (*i.e.* on both sides of the Firth of Forth), xv li. xv s. vij d. The moveable goods of the same, lxxij s. The wool and fields or nurseries of the same, x li. ix s. The church of Ormestone, x li. Total, ljj li. iiij s. x d. Teinds, cij s. vd. ob. quart.

<sup>2</sup> Priory of Coldingham (Surtees Society), p. cxvi.

<sup>3</sup> On 29th July 1291, Ralph, then Master of Soltray, swore fealty to Edward I. in the chapel of Edinburgh Castle [The Ragman Rolls, p. 19. Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. ii., p. 773]; and on the approach of Edward I. in the year 1296, Thomas, then Master, did homage to him at Berwick, obtaining in return precepts to several sheriffs to deliver to him the estates and rights of the Hospital. Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. ii., p. 766. *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i., p. 256. Chalmers' *Caledonia*, vol. ii., p. 537.

<sup>4</sup> Bull, dated 12 Kal. (21st) October 1236, and transumed by William, Bishop of St. Andrews. A.D. 1273-1285. *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Papal Bull, dated 10th July 1462. *Charters, &c.*, relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital, No. iv., p. 36.

<sup>6</sup> As follows:—Out of Froggis land, Musselburgh, iij s.; out of land in Cranstoun, vjs. viiij d.; out of Ley's land, Salton, vjs.; out of Dickison's land in Haddington, one pound of cumyng; out of each of Kerington's land and Mercer's land in the same town ix d.; out of Duncanlaw, xs. and three capons; out of lands in Quhittingame, xv s.; out of a land in Duns, vjs. viiij d.; out of a land in Langtoun, vj s. viiij d.; out of each of two properties in Lawder iij s.; out of land in Erciltoun, xx s.; out of land in Herset, xx s.; in Maxtoun, xs.; in Hawick, vjs. viiij d.; in Innerleithen, ij s. and two dozen of fowls; and in North Berwick, from Richardson's land, v s., and

annuals represent the revenue derived from lands with which the hospital was endowed by the grants already noticed, but others cannot be so identified, and were probably mortifications, the origin of which it is now impossible to trace.

To the churches, lands and revenues belonging to the Hospital of Soltray, thus appropriated by papal authority to the support of the Trinity College and Hospital, the Queen added certain endowments. Of these the lands of Hill and Ballerno, and the Hospital of Uthirrogall,<sup>1</sup> all in the sheriffdom of Fife, and certain annuities payable from the common good of Edinburgh,<sup>2</sup> and exigible from property in Leith, seem to have been the principal. As has already been noticed, King James II. appears also to have gifted to the Hospital certain annual rents and lands in Leith.<sup>3</sup> Thereafter the constitution and establishment of the new College and Hospital

from Langtown's land, v.s. [Reg. Dom. de Soltre, fol. 53, 54]. In a charter by John Brady, provost of the college to John Fyldar, chaplain of the chaplaincy in the parish church of Soltray, dated 6th June 1511, these annuals were assigned to him for his sustenance, along with, *inter alia*, the following :—from lands in the town of Elaston, v.s. ; from lands in Dechmond, v.s. ; from lands in Ouchtree, v.s. ; from lands in the town of Perth, xiijs. ; iij d. [Ib., pp. 82, 84]. A similar grant was made by John Dingwall to Sir Edward Reid, the successor of John Fyldar, of date 1st May 1531. [Ib., pp. 101-103]. Still later the provost and prebendaries granted feu charters and leases of subjects in Edinburgh and elsewhere, but when or in what manner these subjects became the property of Trinity College does not appear.

<sup>1</sup> In a Bull by Pope Pius II., dated 10th July 1462, afterwards alluded to, the hospital of Uthirrogall is referred to as belonging in right of patronage to the Crown, and as having been united and annexed by the authority of the Ordinary to the hospital of Soltray. The annual value of the revenues of both is also stated not to have exceeded £70 sterling. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital, No. iv., p. 37. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. xxxix., p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> On 13th July 1526 the provost of Trinity College appeared before the magistrates and council and produced a charter and instrument of sasine under the common seal, by which the council had become bound to pay yearly to the provost, prebendaries, and beadsmen of the college ten pounds, of the first and readiest common goods of the town. The magistrates and council thereupon ordered the treasurer to make regular payment of the same in all time coming. [Registrum S. Trinitatis, p. 96; Council Records, vol. i., p. 19]. Authority to make the termly payments of this endowment are entered in the Council Records of date 12th July 1560 [vol. iii., p. 40]; 19th July 1566 [vol. iv., p. 151]; 10th January 1566 [vol. iv., p. 179]; 25th November 1573 [vol. v., p. 4]; 11th June 1574 [vol. v., p. 20].

<sup>3</sup> See *Antea*, p. 4, footnote 3. In the Inventory of the charters and evidents of the College, prepared in June 1580, the following entry occurs relating to property in Leith :—

Item, carta domini Newbottill terrarum de Leith—also, charter of the lord of Newbottill of lands of Leith.

In 1526 the provost, prebendaries, “beidmen and hospitaris” protested against Robert Logan of Restalrig calling them and their tenants in Leith and Restalrig before his courts, or exercising any jurisdiction over them as superior or baron of the regality, and intimated that if he did not make them amends for the past, and desist from such action in future, they would have remeid of law before the King, his Lords of Council and other judges competent. In that protest they state [see *antea*, p. 4, footnote 3] that they have certain lands and annualrents in Leith given to them

were fixed, and on 25th March 1462 the Foundress applied by letters to James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews, to confirm the foundation and endowment.<sup>1</sup>

In these letters, the Queen states that, for the praise and honour of the Holy Trinity, of the blessed and ever glorious Virgin Mary, of St. Ninian the Confessor, and of all the saints and elect of God, she had, with consent of her son King James III., for the weal of the soul of her husband, as well as of all the Kings and Queens of Scotland deceased, and for the health of her son, and for the weal of her own soul and of the souls of her father and mother, of all her ancestors, of the sons and daughters, the successors and those descending from them, and for the health of James, Bishop of St. Andrews, and of all connected with her by consanguinity, affinity, or benefits, and of all whom she had offended in this life, to whom she was bound to make amends, and of all the faithful deceased, made, constituted, ordained, and for ever founded a provostry for a provost who should be set over the others in pre-eminence, honour, and dignity in the said Collegiate Church, as regarded the regulation of the choir and of divine worship, with eight perpetual prebends, in which eight priests to serve God for ever, with two boys or clerks, with a sufficient maintenance, should be appointed, and also an Hospital attached to the Church, for the maintenance of thirteen poor persons.

The endowments for the provost, prebendaries and clerks are minutely set forth in the Queen's letters, and from that specification the original revenues of the College and Hospital may best be ascertained.

To the provost were assigned the church of Soltray, under the burdens of paying the stipend to the vicar, of supporting three poor persons living there, and of repairing and upholding the roof and ornaments of the church; the lands of the Barns of Soltray and the lands of the town of

---

by King James II. and his Queen, held of the Crown, and the mortifications of which had been confirmed by the Pope and Ordinary for the time, "quharbe tymis bygane we enterit our tenentis quhen our saidis landis wakkit be deces or resignacioun of thar antecessouris, and hes bene in use of the samyn, and thai yearlie, quhen thai wer callit, ansuerit to ws in curt and plant, and tharthrow josit and wsit diuers preuileges grantit to our foirsaid place and tenentis of the samyn be our forsaid Souerane Lordis maist noble progenitouris." *Registrum S. Trinitatis*, p. 94.

<sup>1</sup> These letters are engrossed in the Archbishop's Confirmation, dated 1st April 1462. *Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital*, No. ii., pp. 17-27. *Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh*, No. xxxviii., p. 96.

Hangandschaw,<sup>1</sup> with their respective pertinents according to use and wont; and the church of Lempitlaw with all the fruits belonging thereto; and the provost was taken bound to bear the episcopal and archidiaconal lues of these churches in use and wont to be paid.

To the first prebendary, who was appointed to be called "The Master of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity near Edinburgh," were assigned the fourth part of the fruits of the rectorial church of Strathmartin in the diocese of St. Andrews; two pounds land in the town of Fawlahill within Heriot Moor; an annual rent of two merks from a house in Leith which formerly belonged to William Clunes; twenty shillings in the town of Risolton: an annual rent of five shillings out of the houses of John Alanson and John Lawson in Leith, payable by equal portions at Whitsunday and Martinmas; an annual rent of twenty shillings out of the house of Wauklet in Edinburgh; five shillings from the house of Thomas Bishop of Dunkeld; six shillings and eight pence in the town of Lauder; six shillings and eight pence in the town of Strathmiglo; ten shillings from a certain town near Linlithgow; and five merks of the lands of Browderstanes and of Gilstoun within the lordship of Soltray, with their specified limits, marches, and bounds. And the master was appointed to have the full disposal of all the fruits designed for the Hospital and the poor for their sustenance, so that he might providently and prudently provide for all their necessary requirements according to God and a good conscience, and the capabilities of the fruits; and he was bound to give an account of his intromissions to the provost and chapter twice in the year, at Whitsunday and Martinmas, or oftener should circumstances require it.

The second prebendary, who was called "The Sacristan," was appointed to receive five merks of lands in the town of Hill within the lordship of Ballerno; five merks of the lands of Browderstanes and of Gilstoun in the lordship of Soltray, and a fourth part of the profits of the rectory of Strathmartin. He was entrusted with the entire disposal of all the fruits pertaining to the community and chapter, to be collected and disposed of for the daily necessities of the Collegiate Church; but he was bound to account to the provost and prebendaries four times a-year, and not to settle important transactions without their advice. It was further his duty to keep the church

---

<sup>1</sup> On Gala water. These lands are said to have been presented to the master and brethren of Soltray by the founder, King Malcolm.



in all propriety, to have the custody of the ornaments, jewels and sacred vessels, to ring the bells, to provide wine, bread and lights, and to exercise the several functions of his office, according to the laudable custom of other churches.

The third prebendary, called "The Prebendary of Browderstaness," was appointed to receive five merks of the lands of Browderstaness and Gilston, and a fourth part of the fruits of the rectory of Strathmartin.

The fourth prebendary, who was called "The Prebendary of Strathmartin," was appointed to receive five merks of the lands of Browderstaness and of Gilston, and the remaining fourth part of the fruits of the rectory of Strathmartin.

These four prebendaries were taken bound to pay to the bishop, archdeacon, and others, the whole dues which they were entitled and accustomed to receive, and also to repair and uphold the church out of the first fruits of the rectory of Strathmartin equally divided among them.

To the fifth prebendary, who was called "The Prebendary of Gilston," were assigned five merks of the lands of Browderstaness and Gilston, and the first quarter of the fruits of the rectory of the church of Ormiston in the diocese of St. Andrews.

The sixth prebendary, called "The Prebendary of Ormiston," had assigned to him five merks of the lands of Browderstaness and Gilston, and the second quarter of the fruits of the rectory of the church of Ormiston.

The seventh prebendary, called "The Prebendary of Hill," was endowed with five merks of the lands within the lordship of Ballerno, and the third quarter of the fruits of the rectory of Ormiston.

The eighth prebendary, called "The Prebendary of Newlands," received five merks of the lands of Newlands in the lordship of Soltray, and the last quarter of the fruits of the rectory of Ormiston.

The four prebendaries last mentioned were bound to pay to the bishop and archdeacon the whole dues which they were entitled to receive; to repair and uphold the church of Ormiston out of the first fruits thereof; and to undertake the whole other legal and customary burdens.

The two clerks or choristers, who were subjected to the authority of the provost, had assigned to them for their maintenance ten pounds of the lands of Ballerno, divisible equally, and they were declared to be removable at the pleasure of the provost and college.

For the maintenance of the thirteen poor persons in the Hospital there

were assigned the Hospital of Uthirrogall and the rectory of Wemyss in the diocese of St. Andrews; ten pounds of the annual rents of the town of Edinburgh from the common good; and ten pounds from certain lands and tenements with acres and annual rents due and pertaining to the Foundress in Leith.

Provision was also made for the repair of the Collegiate Church, and for the supply of necessities therein, for which purposes there were assigned forty-six pounds nine shillings of the profits of the rectory of Kirkurd in the diocese of Glasgow, and the remainder of the lands of Ballerno which belonged to the Foundress,—the bishop's and archdeacon's dues and all other burdens used and wont being paid, and the repair and upholding of the Church of Kirkurd being borne by the sacristan, who was appointed to receive all the foresaid goods.

The duties of the provost and prebendaries were also minutely prescribed, and due provision was made for the regular discharge by them in person of their respective functions. The prebendaries were required daily throughout the year to sing matins, high mass, vespers, and compline, with notes, and on all festival days the provost had to be present at the celebration of matins, mass, and vespers. The provost and prebendaries had to reside in the College and to discharge their several duties in person. If the provost at any time absented himself for a space of fifteen successive days the chapter were required to apply to the patron to compel his return, and if within fifteen other days after denunciation to the patron he failed to return, with the intention of remaining, his office was declared to be vacant without any trouble or formal deliverance of the judge. If within fifteen days after such vacancy the patron omitted to present another provost to the ordinary, the chapter were required to do so. No prebendary or clerk was at liberty to absent himself without the permission of the provost; and even he could not give leave of absence for a longer period than fifteen days, except for great and pressing reason, and with the concurrence of the chapter asked and obtained. Contravention of this regulation by any prebendary entailed the loss of his office, which was thereupon at the disposal of the provost and chapter and the provision of the ordinary. If any prebendary kept a concubine or chamber-woman, and did not send her away after being three times admonished by the provost, his prebend was appointed to be held vacant and at the collation of the Ordinary.

The patronage of the provostry of the College was declared to belong to

the Foundress and to her successors the Kings of Scotland, but the provost and chapter had the right to present to the Ordinary for canonical institution the extra-collegiate vicars of the churches and the prebendaries of the College. It was declared, however, that no prebendary should be appointed unless he was capable of reading and singing in plain chant and descant.<sup>1</sup> The boys or choristers also behoved to be capable of learning these.

Whenever any of the prebendaries celebrated mass, he was required to repair in his sacerdotal robes, and with hyssop, to the tomb of the Foundress, and there devoutly to read the *De profundis*,<sup>2</sup> with the prayer of the faithful, and an exhortation of the people to devotion. Matins were appointed to begin at the fifth hour in the morning, from Whitsunday to Michaelmas, and during the remainder of the year at the sixth hour in the morning, and immediately on the conclusion of matins, at the altar of the Virgin, the weekly mass according to the table was to be celebrated for travellers. Mass was likewise appointed to be said weekly in the chapel of the Hospital at nine o'clock in the morning for the infirm poor therein. The provost and prebendaries were further ordained during the life-time of the Foundress, to observe devoutly the anniversary of her deceased husband, and after her death, on the days of their respective deaths, the anniversaries of both, for them and their children, their ancestors and successors, as also the anniversaries of James, Bishop of St. Andrews, after his decease.

The prebendaries were required to be obedient to the provost, who was empowered to correct and reform such abuses as might arise in the administration of the College, and to punish defaulters by fines or otherwise according to the statutes to be made by him and by the chapter.

In compliance with the Queen's application the Bishop of St. Andrews, after due consideration and consultation with the prior and chapter of his church, and with their approbation and consent, approved, ratified, and confirmed the foundation and endowment of the College, with the several concessions, ordinations, divisions and distributions of the revenues, church lands and other profits above specified, in all their parts and

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, Singing in parts used in cathedral services. Maitland erroneously renders this requirement, "unless he can read and sing plainly, *count* and *discount*." [Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 209], and Arnot interprets it, "unless he can read and sing plainly, and understands arithmetic." [Arnot's History of Edinburgh, edition 1788, p. 271.]

<sup>2</sup> *De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine*: Psalm cxxix. in the Vulgate, and cxxx. in the authorized English version.

articles, reserving to himself his successors and archdeacon, the obedience, jurisdiction, and other spiritual privileges due to them by law before the establishment or annexation took place. The Bishop's charter of confirmation is dated 1st April 1462.<sup>1</sup>

Subsequently, Pope Pius II. addressed letters to the Queen, dated 18th June 1462,<sup>2</sup> in which, after narrating his Bull of 23rd October 1460, he refers to the fact that his attention had been called by a petition presented to him on her behalf, a short time previously, to certain inaccuracies in the statement contained in that Bull, on account of which, he says, doubts might perchance be entertained regarding its validity. His Holiness, therefore, favourably disposed towards the Queen's supplications in that matter, and desiring to guard against the possibility of his former Bull being on that account branded as surreptitious, willed, and by apostolic authority decreed, that it and the proceedings had in respect thereof, and whatsoever had followed thereon, should from the date of his letters have force and obtain validity as fully in every respect as if these misstatements had not occurred. Further, on the application of the Queen, and of her son, King James III., the same Pope, by a Bull dated 10th July 1462,<sup>3</sup> confirmed all the previous proceedings; of new erected Trinity Church into a Collegiate Church with collegiate insignia; decreed that whatever offerings of the faithful should for the time fall to the Church should be applied towards its building and repair; and granted full and free power and authority to the master of the Hospital, or to the rector for the time, to administer all and each of the sacraments of the Church to all the faithful of both sexes dwelling therein for the time, and to those dying there as well as to others serving therein. In this Bull it is stated that besides building the Hospital and Church, the Queen had "continued the Church aforesaid with magnificent and sumptuous work," and intended "as soon as possible with the assistance of divine grace, to finish the same. She has besides," it is said, "assigned for the endowment of the said Church a good barony and other possessions, property, annual rents, and goods to the amount of one hundred merks or thereby, and with the favour of God intends more amply to enlarge the said endowment in future."

<sup>1</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital, No. ii., pp. 15-29. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. xxxviii., pp. 96-110.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., No. iii., pp. 29-34. Ibid., No. xxxix.,\* pp. 110-116.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., No. iv., pp. 35-39. Ibid., No. xxxix., pp. 110-114.



Still further to encourage and facilitate the completion of the Church and Hospital, the same Pope by a Bull, dated 27th August 1463, in which he refers to the foundation by the Queen as having been "continued by magnificent and expensive works" which the King her son intended to complete, granted a plenary indulgence to all truly penitent and confessed, who, during five years, on the 10th of July, being the day of the dedication of the church, and on the Octave of the same should visit the Church or Hospital, and having with contrite hearts made oral confession, should contribute according to their abilities, and by the advice of a confessor deputed by the provost of the Church and the collector of the Apostolic Chamber; and also to all those who might be lawfully prevented from visiting the place as they had wished to do; likewise to the poor faithful in Christ dwelling in the Church and Hospital for the time, who had died there, and who at the moment of death, or even at other times, were contrite in heart, and, as far as they remembered, had made oral confession. This privilege was appointed to commence on the day of the said dedication in the year next ensuing, and to continue in force on its successive recurrence every fifth year for the space of fifty years. The offerings and alms of each person when so making confession and receiving absolution were directed to be put into a box, locked with two keys, of which the provost and two seniors of the College were appointed to keep one, and the collector of the Apostolic Chamber the other; and of all moneys so collected one-third was appointed to be reserved to the Apostolic Chamber, and to be handed over to the collector for the defence and furtherance of the catholic faith against the most impious and fierce enemies of the name of Christ; and the remaining two-thirds were appointed to be laid out by the provost and two seniors for the completion of the buildings, for supplying ornaments, for strengthening and upholding the College, and for the poor and the place only.<sup>1</sup>

During the lifetime of the Queen<sup>2</sup> the building of the Church and Hospital

<sup>1</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital, No. v., pp. 33-43. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. xl., pp. 115-119.

<sup>2</sup> Queen Mary of Gueldres died at Edinburgh on 16th November 1462, but the church was not then sufficiently advanced to admit of her obsequies being performed in it. These were accordingly celebrated with becoming pomp in the cathedral church of Brechin [See Extracts from the Chamberlain's accounts for June 1464, given in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. iv., p. 572]; and some months afterwards she was interred in the

seems to have been pushed on with energy under the direction of Sir Edward Boncle or Bonkill, the first provost,<sup>1</sup> and of John Halkerston, the architect;<sup>2</sup> and after her death King James III. seems to have continued the work. The murder of the King in June 1488 probably delayed the completion of the building, but it appears that his successor carried on the pious intentions of his father and grandmother. Of these facts abundant proofs are to be found in the Exchequer Rolls, extracts from which are given by Mr Laing, in his Preface to the Register of the Trinity College, in the volume titled "The Collegiate Churches of Midlothian."<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the grants from the royal Exchequer and the proper revenues of the establishment itself, it cannot be doubted that considerable sums were derived from the offerings of the faithful who were attracted to the church, by the highly-valued privileges conferred by the papal bull of 1463.

church which she had founded. This delay may also have been occasioned by a desire to communicate with her relatives in Flanders previous to her interment.

Prior to the destruction of the Trinity College Church to make way for the North British Railway, a search for the Queen's remains was made, and a skeleton, which was believed to be hers, was discovered in the chapel then used as a vestry, and re-interred in what is termed the royal vault of Holyrood on 15th July 1848. Subsequently, on 20th September 1848, another skeleton was found a little to the east of the site of the high altar, and this Mr David Laing and the late Dr Joseph Robertson concurred in believing to be the remains of the Queen. The coffin containing these remains was interred in Holyrood Chapel, but outside the royal vault.

A narrative of the proceedings connected with the search will be found in a paper contributed by Professor Daniel Wilson, LL.D., to the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on 9th June 1862 [vol. iv., pp. 554-566]. In that paper Dr Wilson states his reasons for believing that the remains first discovered were those of the Queen; while a paper read by Mr Laing to the Society in December 1848, and printed in the same volume [pp. 566-578], states the grounds on which he adhered to the opinion that the later discovered remains were those of the Queen.

<sup>1</sup> His title of "Sir," as applied to an ecclesiastic, indicates that he had not taken the higher degree of Master of Arts; but he was a person of distinction, and Mr Laing says it is most probable he was from the first connected with Edinburgh. On 3rd October 1459 he was made a brother of the guild, gratis, for his aid and counsel. [Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. i., p. 19.] On 3rd March 1471-1472, Boncle appears as pursuer of an action before the Lords Auditors against certain persons for withholding payment of maills or rents due to the College in respect of lands in Hawick and Maxtoun [Acta Dom. Aud., p. 23]; and on 13th April 1485, the Lords of Council ordained certain persons to make payment to him "on the behalf of the remanent of the clerkis of the Kingis Chapel of viij chalders of victual for the teynd scheffis of the toun of Fawnys," in the parish of Soultray, forming part of the endowment of the College [Acta Dom. Con., p. 115<sup>r</sup>; see also pp. 52-54]. References to him in the Exchequer Rolls of 1496 as *tunc prepositi* and *quondam* indicate that he was then dead.

<sup>2</sup> Probably the person who gave his name to the wynd, which at that time formed the principal access from the city to the Trinity College and Hospital, and which still bears the name of Halkerston's Wynd. Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. xvi.

<sup>3</sup> Preface to the Register of Trinity College, pp. xvi.-xx. These extracts extend from 1461-1462 till 7th July 1497.

Sir Edward Boncle died previous to 1496,<sup>1</sup> and Mr John Brady<sup>2</sup> was appointed to the provostry on 1st September 1502.<sup>3</sup> Whether the office was held by any person between these dates does not appear.

On 18th April 1502, King James IV., by a charter under his Great Seal, granted to the Holy and Blessed Trinity and most glorious Virgin Mary and all saints, and also to the Trinity College Church, and the prebendaries and chaplains of the same then existing, and to their successors, the lands of Powis of Erth, with the grain-mill of the same, and the lands of Cummistoun, called Manwell-riggis, with the waulk-mill of the same, with their pertinents, lying within the sheriffdom of Stirling.<sup>4</sup> These lands and mills had originally been mortified by the foundress for the singing in the College of a daily mass, called the mass of St Mary; but the rights and evidents of the mortification having been lost, the King, by his charter, made provision for the pious intentions of his progenitrix being carried into effect. It appears from the Exchequer Rolls for 1495-1497, that the rents of the lands were applied for some years previously to the building of the church.<sup>5</sup> In this charter, it is to be observed, no reference is made to the hospital, and the absence of allusion in it to the provost seems to indicate that at the time when it was granted the office was vacant.

Immediately after Brady's appointment to the provostry, he presented a petition to James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, setting forth that there were only eight prebendaries belonging to the College: that if their number was augmented, it would greatly tend to the increase of the worship of God, and to the honour and profit of the Collegiate Church; and that

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, p. 20, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> He was apparently a native of Lothian, and was educated at St. Andrews, where his name occurs in the class of Determinants in 1478, and of Licentiates in 1480. He attended a meeting of the University on 2nd January 1489-1490 as one of the deputies of the district of Lothian, and he became archdeacon of Lothian. On 13th February 1500-1501, when he is designed parson of Tannades, he received a presentation to the chanonry and prebend of Crechmond, within the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdeen. [Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. xxiii.] He died on 17th November 1525 [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 206], and was succeeded in the provostry by Sir John Dingwall.

<sup>3</sup> *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. ii., fol. 88.  
<sup>4</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Lib. xiv., No. 15. *Registrum Sancte Trinitatis*, p. 74. In the accounts of the Chapter of Trinity College for 1503, the following entry occurs:—"Item, for the Preue Sele and the Greit Sele of our landis of Powis Manwell and Cumstoun, and the ryding to tak sesing, and notaris feis, buddis, and all expensis, vij li. xv s."—*Registrum S. Trinitatis*, p. 158.

<sup>5</sup> Extracts from Exchequer Rolls, 1495-1497, Nos. 308-310. Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. xx.

if the parish church of Dunnottar, within the diocese of St. Andrews, and belonging to the Archbishop's collation and free disposal, were united to and incorporated with the College, and two prebends were constituted and erected out of the fruits of that church, for two prebendaries, to be added to the eight prebendaries already existing, the Trinity Church would be very well provided, and the worship of God would be thereby augmented within the same. The petition was favourably received by the Archbishop, and on 14th November 1502 he granted a charter,<sup>1</sup> which, after reciting the petition above narrated, and setting forth that he considered it to be just and reasonable, and that he had satisfied himself, "upon diligent information," that all it contained was true, proceeds as follows:—

Therefore by our authority as Ordinary which we exercise in these parts, after mature deliberation and solemn consultation previously had with the prior and chapter of our church, as is wont in such cases, to the praise of God and the glory and honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and for the advancement of Divine worship, we have created, erected and deputed, as by these presents we create erect and depute, two prebends for two prebendaries to be described below, to serve God for ever in the said Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, out of the fruits of the said parish church of Dunnottir; and we have united, annexed, and incorporated, and now unite, annex, and incorporate, the said parish church of Dunnottir, with all its rights and pertinents for ever to the said two prebendaries, for their prebends, so that upon the resignation or decease of Master Walter Stratoun, the present rector of the said parish church, or his demitting it to others in any way, even if he now has any power to do so, it shall be lawful to the said two prebendaries to take corporal, real, and actual possession of the said parish church, and of the rights and pertinents of the same, by their proper authority, and to convert and for ever retain the same for the use and profit of the said prebendaries themselves, and of a vicar to be appointed by us, the license of any other superior being nowise required for that effect. Moreover, the first of these prebendaries shall be called the Dean, who, in the absence of the provost, shall be principal and president in the choir and chapter of the same church, and shall have all the jurisdiction of the provost in the same, the provost himself being absent. In his presence, however, the whole jurisdiction and power of the said Dean shall cease, but he shall have the first and principal place after the provost in the church and chapter among the other prebendaries, and shall have for his maintenance the half of all and singular the fruits, oblations,

<sup>1</sup> Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 248. Transumpt from the Register of the Monastery of St. Andrews made in the Trinity Church of St. Andrews, in presence of James Symson, rector of Kirkcorthor, and principal Official of St. Andrews, sitting in judgment on 21st March 1525, and under the subscription of Robert Lawson, notary public. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College Church and Hospital, No. vi., pp. 44, 56. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. lviii., p. 178.



and teinds, as well parsonage as vicarage, of the said united church of Dunnottir. The second prebendary shall be called the prebendary of Dunnottir, and shall be expert and well learned in organs,<sup>1</sup> and shall play upon them on the proper feasts, and he shall celebrate mass for James present Archbishop of St. Andrews, brother-german of the King of Scotland, when he shall be appointed, at the eleventh hour before noon, and shall have for his maintenance the other half of the fruits, teinds, and oblations, parsonage and vicarage, of the said church of Dunnottir. And both the said prebendaries shall be priests, and learned and expert in reading and understanding plain chant, "preket not" and responding, and shall execute the orders of the provost on their first entry, and shall swear to observe the statutes and all and sundry the things ordained in the original foundation of the said Collegiate Church, and shall be in personal and constant residence at the said Collegiate Church by themselves and not by others, like the rest of the prebendaries of the said church.

And, lest the parish church of Dunnottar should by reason of the erection and union thereby effected be deprived of due services, and the cure of souls be neglected, the charter ordained

that the said two prebendaries shall pay yearly twenty merks of the current money of Scotland to a vicar pensioner for his maintenance, viz., the dean ten merks at Whitsunday, and the prebendary of Dunnottir other ten merks at Martinmas following; Which vicarage we now in like manner erect and constitute by these presents, and the same vicar shall pay our episcopal, archidiaconal, and other

---

<sup>1</sup> Between 14th June 1466 and 1st June 1467 a payment was made to Boncle by command of King James III. of ten pounds from the customs of the Burgh of Edinburgh for an organ, *pro uno pare organorum ad dictum Collegium*.—[Rot. Scacc. No. 258, referred to in Mr David Laing's paper in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, vol. iii., p. 13.] And the accounts of the Chapter of Trinity College contain the following entries:—1503. Item, to Sebir Thomas Watson for the organis for iij years, x li. . . . . Item, for the mending of the organis, viij s. [Registrum S. Trinitatis, p. 158.] 1508. Item, eidem pro correccione et emendacione organorum, lvj s. [Ibid., p. 163.] It may be observed that long before the earliest of these dates organs had been largely employed in the services of the church. They were known in Italy in the seventh, in France in the eighth, and in England in the tenth centuries, and were probably introduced into Scotland about the close of the tenth or the commencement of the eleventh century. At all events, the organ seems to have been in use in the Cathedral of Dunfermline in 1250; for Fordun records that when the remains of Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, were removed from the outer church for interment beside the high altar, they were borne by a procession of priests and abbots to the pealing of the organ and the chanting of the choir. [Fordun a Goodall, vol. ii., p. 83.] King James I.—himself a proficient in music, and a performer on a variety of instruments, including the organ—[Fordun, vol. ii., p. 504]—introduced organs of an improved description into the country. But it is worthy of remark that the Scottish ecclesiastics kept up a close intercourse with their brethren on the Continent, and it is said that Scotland emulated the splendour of Rome herself in the excellence of her ecclesiastical music. The Chapel-Royal at Stirling, founded by King James IV., in 1501, was furnished with an organ, as was also the Chapel-Royal at Edinburgh, as appears from an entry in the Lord Treasurer's Accounts in 1507 of a payment to "the chanon of Halyrudhous that mendit the organis in Strivelin and Edinburgh, viij lib."

dues wont to be paid before the present erection and union, and shall bear and exercise the cure of souls in the said parish church and parish.

The collation and institution of these prebendaries and of the vicar were appointed to belong to the Archbishop and his successors; and if they should present any unfit persons, it was declared to be lawful for the provost and prebendaries of the Trinity College Church for the time to refuse them.

The annexation and incorporation of Dunnottar with Trinity College appears to have been confirmed by Pope Julius II. in 1504.<sup>1</sup>

Mr John Brady's presentation to the provostry in 1502 contained a clause, "that the vicarage of the Wemyss salbe annext perpetuallie to the provest of the said college and his successouris," &c.<sup>2</sup> On 19th September in the same year, accordingly, James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, granted a charter, whereby

after mature advisement and solemn treaty had with the prior and chapter of his church, and with consent of Master John Brady, provost of Trinity Church, and the chapter thereof, patrons of the said vicarage of the Wemyss, the said vicarage being vacant by the resignation of the said Mr John, vicar and possessor thereof, in the Archbishop's hands, the said Archbishop united and incorporated, in all time coming, the said vicarage of the kirk of the Wemyss to the said Collegiate Church and provostry, in order that the provost for the time being might the more decently hold forth the state of his dignity; and of new erected a pensionary vicarage in place of the vicar who served the cure, to whom the provost for the

---

<sup>1</sup> See Inventory of the charters and other evidents of the College prepared in June 1580, which contains the following entry:—Item, confirmatio decani et subdecani de Dunnottar annexatorum collegio per Julium papam de data millesimo quingentesimo quarto—also, confirmation by Pope Julius of the annexation to the college of the dean and subdean of Dunnottar, date 1540. *Registrum S. Trinitatis*, p. 143.

The value of this endowment may be gathered from the leases subsequently granted by the dean and subdean, with consent of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and the provost and other prebendaries of the College to the Earls Marischall. In 1565 the annual rents exigible for the parsonage and vicarage, and for the glebe and kirk land, amounted to eighty pounds Scots, and the lessee was taken bound to pay twelve pounds to the curate for the service of the church, and to provide him a house and yard in the kirk land. *Ib.*, p. 127.] In 1567 the annual rent is stated at five merks, Scots, and 6s. 8d. for augmentation of rental. [*Ib.*, p. 131.] In 1578 it amounted to £80, 6s. 8d. Scots, and the lessee was bound, over and above, to repair "or rather upbuild" the kirk, and especially that part of it called the "quere." [*Ibid*, p. 139.]

On 29th July 1608 the Lord Provost, bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer, with the council and deacons of the crafts of Edinburgh, executed a deed of ratification, renunciation, and disposition, whereby they conveyed to the Earl Marischall and to his son, Lord Keith, all right of advocation, donation, and patronage of the kirk of Dunnottar, with all lands, teinds, &c., belonging thereto. [*Inventory of City Charters*, vol. v., p. 251.]

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. ii., fol. 88. A minute of this presentation, containing the clause in the text, is all that appears in the Register.

time should pay thirteen pounds Scots for his sustenance: And the Archbishop ordained that the presentation to the said pensionary vicarage, when it should happen to be vacant, should belong to the said provost for the time.<sup>1</sup>

Though the church was never completed according to the original design, and the loss of the oldest volumes of the register of Trinity College<sup>2</sup> renders it impossible to ascertain how far the building had progressed during the first forty-two years of its existence, the accounts of the chapter between 1503-4 and 1530 contained in a volume of the register of the college, preserved in the archives of the city, show that considerable progress was made in the building during that period, and that expense was not spared in orna-

<sup>1</sup> This charter bears to have been dated at the monastery of Dunfermline, and is under the subscription of Patrick Mydeltoun and John Yrland, notaries, and has appended the seals of the Archbishop, of the chapter of the bishoprick of St. Andrews, and of the Trinity College. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., pp. 204, 205.]

Brady let the vicarage of the parish church of Wemyss to Sir Patrick Jackson or Johnston. A discharge and renunciation under the form of a notarial instrument, dated 1st May 1526, sets forth that Jackson's procurator had paid to Mr John Dingwall twenty pounds Scots in full of "all and singular the vicarage teinds, offerings, and others of the parish church of the Wemyss . . . for the term of Holyrood in the year 1526, being the last term of the tack set by Brady to Jackson;" and on behalf of Jackson all further intromission with the fruits of the vicarage was formally overgiven and renounced in favour of Dingwall, who accepted the same. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 205.] Notwithstanding this renunciation Jackson seems not only to have intromitted with the fruits of the vicarage himself, but to have incited others to withhold their dues from the provost. Dingwall, therefore, on 13th May 1526, presented an appeal to Pope Clement VII. against Jackson and a number of other persons, including Wemyss of that Ilk [Ibid., vol. v., p. 207]; and on 22nd May and 15th March 1526, he executed procurations nominating certain persons to prosecute the appeal before the Court of Rome. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 212.] The result does not appear. Various other civil proceedings appear to have been taken against Wemyss for enforcing the rights of the Trinity College. On 19th August 1528, a Decree of Spulzie of Teinds was obtained against him, and the Decree was confirmed by King James V., by charter under the Quarter Seal dated 20th August 1528. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 215.] Matters were afterwards arranged between the town and Lord Wemyss. [Ibid., vol. v., pp. 218-225.]

<sup>2</sup> An inventory of the charters and evidents of Trinity College, prepared in June 1580 [see *postea*, p. 36, footnote 3], contains the following entries in regard to the registers:—

Item, liber registri in pergameno scriptus, et subscriptus per dominum Joannem Dingwall et prebendarios.—Also, a register book written on parchment, and subscribed by Sir John Dingwall and the prebendaries.

Item, duo alii libri in pergameno, continentes cartas Collegii sine subscriptione in fine.—Also, two other books in parchment, containing charters of the College, without subscription at the end.

Item, alius liber subscriptus per Georgium Newtoun notarium.—Also, another book subscribed by George Newtoun, notary.

Item, actum transsumptionis evidentiarii Collegii per officialem Laudonie de data 12 Maii anno Jm quingentesimo vigesimo sexto.—Also, act of transumpt of the evidents of the College, by the official of Lothian, of date 12th May in the year 1526.

The oldest register, and most of the early deeds described in this inventory, have unfortunately been lost. The second register is preserved in the archives of the City, but does not commence till 1504. This register and other charters of the College have been printed in the volume titled "The Collegiate Churches of Midlothian."



menting the interior. "Payments were made for rich covers to the high altar; for curtains of plesance with silk fringes above the head of the Virgin; for silver chalices, reliquaries, cups, and other vessels for divine service; also for organs and bells, great and small, and there is mention of images of the Blessed Virgin, and of St. Margaret." These, with the ornamented service books, have long since disappeared;<sup>1</sup> but there has fortunately been preserved a painting, executed about the year 1484, which, there is reason to believe, was the altar piece of the church.<sup>2</sup>

There is also evidence that the building of the church was proceeded with after 1530. An indenture, dated 8th April 1531, entered into between Mr John Dingwall, provost, and Robert Dennis, mason, sets forth that for an annual fee of £26 and a bounty, Dennis had agreed to "labour and remane for his lyiffetye in all maner off labouris concerning his crafft to and for the said colleg and provest and to his successouris provestis off the samen being for the tyme in the said colleg or ony odir place at the saidis provest and his successouris thinkis expedient for the tyme."<sup>3</sup> And it appears to have been the intention of Sir John

<sup>1</sup> Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. xxi.

<sup>2</sup> Through the instrumentality of the late Mr W. B. Johnston, R.S.A., and of Mr Laing, this painting, which is the only altar piece of a date prior to the Reformation known to exist, was transferred from Hampton Court to the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace in 1857. It had probably been removed about the time of the Reformation from Trinity College Church to the Palace or Chapel-Royal of Holyrood, whence it may have been taken to England along with the various articles of furniture, paintings, books, &c., which were removed to the south after the King's accession to the English throne in 1603. [Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. i., p. 185, footnote.] A list of pictures belonging to King James VI., found in the State Paper Office, and supposed to have been written between 1623 and 1624, contains the following entry:—"Imprimis King James the third of Scotland with his Queene, donne by Joan Vanak." Mr Laing shows that this picture could not have been the work of the painter referred to, but he regards the entry above quoted as conclusive evidence that the picture was taken to England not later than the reign of King James I. of England (1603-1625); "or, possibly at a much earlier period, among the plunder carried off by the English during the reign of Henry the Eighth."

Mr Laing has given an interesting description of this work of art in one of his many valuable contributions to the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The painting, of which outlines accompany the paper referred to, contains portraits of King James III., of his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark, and of their son, Prince James, afterwards King James IV. Differing from Pinkerton, who conjectures that two angel figures represent two sisters of King James III., Mr Laing assigns reasons for the belief that one of these figures is a portrait (and if so, the only one) of the then deceased foundress of Trinity College and Hospital, and the other possibly a portrait of her eldest daughter. The figure of the kneeling ecclesiastic he supposes to be that of Sir Edward de Bonkill.—[Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 8.]

<sup>3</sup> Registrum Sancte Trinitatis, p. 99.



Dingwall, who held the provostry from 1525 till his death, about the middle of 1532, to complete the work in a style of suitable magnificence. On 22nd March 1531-2 King James V. addressed a letter to Pope Clement VII.<sup>1</sup> in which he represented to his Holiness that the provost had resolved to make the rest of the church conformable to the magnificently constructed choir, but that the work could not be completed without great expense, and praying the Pope, therefore, to grant indulgence to all who, during the lifetime of Dingwall himself, should visit the College on the feast of the Holy Trinity, and during the Octaves, for the purposes of devotion, being truly penitent, contrite, and making confession, and who should put forth helping hands to the building of the same, and that the provost might be empowered to hear the confessions of those who should assemble for the purpose of obtaining such indulgences, and to absolve them either personally or by suitable presbyters. What answer was given by the Pope to this request is not recorded. But Dingwall evidently proceeded with the building at his own cost, and, moreover, left a bequest for the purpose. On 9th July 1533, certain masons employed upon it sued and obtained decree of the Lords of Session against the executors of Sir John Dingwall, provost,<sup>2</sup> for payment of the legacy.<sup>3</sup> The following decree shows that the work was actually in progress at the time :—

Anent the suplication gevin in be the masonis of the Trinitie College, besyd Edinburgh, aganis Maister William Gibsoun, dene of Lestalrig, and Maister Robert Leslie, executouris of umquhile Schir Johnne Dignevale, provest of the said College, for the withhalding fra thame of certane sovmes of money left to

<sup>1</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. vii., pp. 54, 55. Charters, &c., relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. lxxvii., p. 208.

<sup>2</sup> Acta Dom. Con., vol. iii., fol. 74.

<sup>3</sup> Sir John Dingwall seems to have been the son of a priest. He was legitimated by a precept under the Privy Seal, dated 1st January 1511-1512. On 13th October 1516 he appears among the auditors of the High Treasurer's Accounts as "Dominus Johannes Dingvale, Archdiaconus Cathanensis." On 8th March 1518-1519 he is designed, in a conveyance to himself of a house and garden in the vennel of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary in the Fields, as "Magister Joannes Dingwall sedis apostolice Prothonotarius, Ecclesiarum Moraviensis Rossensis et Cathanensis Succentor, Thesaurarius et Archdiaconus." In deeds dated in 1524 he is designed "Dominus Johannes Dingwall, Archdeacon of Caithness, and Rector of Strabrok," in Linlithgowshire. Towards the end of 1525 he succeeded to the provostry of Trinity College, on the death of Mr John Brady, Archdean of Lothian; and on the institution of the College of Justice in May 1532 he was appointed one of the Judges on the spiritual side, and took his seat as provost of Trinity College. He died, however, a few months after his elevation to the bench. Dingwall is said to have acquired great wealth while employed at the Papal Court, and to have been a proud and luxurious man. [Knox's History of the Reformation in Scotland, Laing's edition, vol. i., p. 42; Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. xxiv.]

thame in legacy be the said vmquhile Schir Johnne, for thair labouris done at the said College, our Souerane Lord directit his writingis to his said executouris, chargeand thame to pay to the saidis masounis insafer as wes left to thame in legacy, and siclike insafer as thai ar vnpayit for thair labouris in tymis bipast, and to hald thame remanand at the bigging of the said College, and to recompenss thame for thair feis and dewiteis in tyme to cum, quhill his Grace dischargit thame: Nochttheles the saidis executouris withhaldis fra thame certane sovmes of thair feis, desirand thairfor that thai suld be compellit to mak payment to the saidis masounis of the soumes restand awand to thame, as at mair lenth is contenit in the said suplication; baith the saidis partiis beand personally present, the Lordis of Counsale ordanis the said Maister Robert Leslie, ane of the executouris forsaid, of his awin consent, to content and pay to the saidis masounis the sovmis of money contenit in the testament left to thame in legacy; and lettres to be directit to poynd and distrenye him thairfor as efferis. And as for ony sovmes nocht expremit in testament, ordanis the saidis masounis to persew the saidis executouris for the samin before the Judge competent, that justice may be ministerit.

But even in its unfinished state, as it existed in the reign of King James V., the church was regarded as magnificent. A description of Edinburgh furnished by Alexander Alesse, a doctor of theology, and native of Scotland, to Sebastian Munster, for his "Cosmography," which was printed at Basle in 1550, and republished in 1572, refers twice to Trinity College, and thus describes it:—<sup>1</sup>

Deinde in vico qui dividit Edinburgum a Via Canonicorum et suburbio, est ecclesia magna vocata Collegium Reginae intra [extra?] muros.<sup>2</sup>

Dingwall appears to have been succeeded in the provostry by one William Cunyngham, of whom nothing is known further than that he was matriculated in the University of St. Andrews in 1532.<sup>3</sup> The next provost was

<sup>1</sup> [Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. i., p. 187\*. Alesse's description, with some unimportant variations, was republished anonymously (about the year 1580) in Braun's *Civitates Orbis*.]

<sup>2</sup> Then in the street which divides Edinburgh from the Canongate and suburb is a magnificent church, called the Queen's College, within [without] the walls.

Though Leith Wynd was a place of considerable resort, it appears to have been defaced in 1540 by ruinous buildings and by the refuse of slaughtered animals. An Act of Parliament was accordingly passed in that year, by which the provost, bailies, and councillors were appointed to warn and charge all persons who had waste lands and buildings upon the west side of the wynd to rebuild and repair these within a year and a day, under pain of having the same sold to others who would do so, or, failing such sale, of having the ruinous buildings pulled down, and the materials employed in the erection of a wall from the Netherbow Port to Trinity College. The bailies of Canongate were also appointed to take similar order with the east side of the wynd, which belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Holyrood. And the magistrates both of Edinburgh and of Canongate were required to prohibit the fleshers who resided in the east side of the wynd from "slaying of flesche" and "temying of interellis of beistis, generand corruption," under the pain of confiscation "of all sic flesche slane be thame." [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ii., p. 374.]

<sup>3</sup> Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. xxvi.

Mr Robert Erskine, whose resignation is referred to in the presentation to his successor, Sir George Clappertoun, dated 28th July 1540.<sup>1</sup>

The right to appoint the thirteen beadsmen<sup>2</sup> was in the provost and prebendaries of the College, but the first prebendary or master was charged with the active management of the hospital, and exercised a special supervision over its inmates. The presentations to the beadsmen appear to have been issued by him, with consent of the provost and prebendaries, and he collected the revenues appropriated for their maintenance, and paid them over to the beadsmen. The acts of the chapter, which form part of the register of the College, and which record many curious details as to the internal economy of the church and hospital, and the exercise of discipline upon prebendaries and others who had absented themselves, or otherwise contravened the provisions of the foundation, contain also various entries relating to complaints by the beadsmen against the master for not having paid them their moneys, and to the exercise of discipline by the master, or by the provost and prebendaries on his complaint, against offending beadsmen.

The church and prebendal buildings of Trinity College suffered along with the churches of St. Giles and Kirk of Field, Holyrood Abbey, and others, from the zeal of the reforming party in 1559, but escaped the utter destruction which overtook the monasteries of the Black Friars and Grey Friars.<sup>3</sup> In the following year the Reformation was formally established, and the whole of the Church lands and revenues fell into the hands of the Crown. At this time the revenues of the foundation are stated to have amounted to the yearly sum of £362, 6s. 8d. Scots.<sup>4</sup>

The plan of the church was cruciform, but the building was never completed, only the choir, aisles and transepts, with a south porch and a north chantry chapel, having been erected in the second pointed or decorated style

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. xiv., fol. 54. Sir George had previously been one of the prebendaries of Trinity College, and also held the offices of subdean of the Chapel Royal of Stirling and "Maister Elimosinar" (Almoner) to the King. He held the provostry till at least 1566, when he probably resigned in favour of Laurence Clapperton. [Preface to Register of Trinity College, p. xxvii.] He died in April 1574, and his nomination of Mr Robert Pont, then provost of Trinity College, as one of his assignees, indicates his having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation.

<sup>2</sup> In a deed dated 10th June 1504 granted by the thirteen beadsmen, "with consent and assent of our provost and chaptour," they style themselves "Oratouris and beidmen of our Sovereane Lord the Kyngis Hospitaile of the Trinitie College besyd the Burgh of Edinburgh" [Appendix to Mr Laing's Preface to the Register of Trinity College, p. cix.]

<sup>3</sup> Bishop Lesley's *History of Scotland*, p. 275.

<sup>4</sup> Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*, p. 210.

of architecture. With the exception of Holyrood Chapel, it was considered the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Edinburgh. Probably the best representations of the building are to be found in Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, where it is also fully described. "The general effect of the architecture of the interior," says the writer of that description, "is lofty and solemn, and though the decorations are rich, they are not sufficiently extensive to overbalance the proportions or detract from a general character of plainness and dignity. The pillars are deeply clustered, their capitals are flowered, and the bossings on the groined arches of the roof are bold and full."<sup>1</sup> Mr Rickman says of the general features of the edifice:—"The interior is a very beautiful decorated composition, with the capitals of the piers enriched with foliage not exceeded in design or execution in any English Cathedral. The mouldings of these piers and arches are very good, and the church is groined, the aisles plain, the centre and transepts richly ornamented with very good bosses. The exterior has some good mouldings and other details. The south door has an open porch, formed by a circular segmental arch, between two bold buttresses with good groining. This porch is evidently the original from which something of the same kind, though much smaller, at Roslin Chapel has been taken. This building is all of good decorated character, and is deserving of minute examination and study."<sup>2</sup>

The collegiate buildings were situated immediately to the south of the church, while the hospital stood on the east side of Leith Wynd, and so remained till after the Reformation, when a new hospital having been erected by the magistrates and council close to the south of the church, and on the west side of Leith Wynd, the old hospital was demolished. It was to this new hospital, which was also removed to provide accommodation for the North British Railway, that the description in Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* applied: "Though far from being ornamental, its extreme air of antiquity, the smallness of the windows, the depth of the recesses, and the general irregularity of the cluster of buildings, looking silent, melancholy, and deserted in the centre of a crowded city, seldom failed to strike the passer by with a mysterious interest."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rickman's *Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England*, p. 283. The building is also described in Muir's *Descriptive Notices of some of the ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland*, pp. 8, 17.

<sup>3</sup> Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 4.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE PROVOST, PREBENDARIES, AND BEADSMEN OF THE COLLEGE ADOPT THE DOCTRINES OF THE REFORMATION—SUBSEQUENT ACTS OF THE CHAPTER.



THOUGH the whole lands and revenues of the Church became the property of the Crown at the time of the Reformation, the churchmen and others who held them previous to that change of faith continued, in the great majority of cases, to retain them, and often fortified their claim by adopting the Protestant doctrine. Among those who so acted were the provost, prebendaries, and beadsmen of Trinity College and Hospital, who continued to enjoy the fruits of their respective benefices for many years afterwards.<sup>1</sup> New prebendaries were also presented and received into the chapter; new beadsmen were appointed, sometimes on the death and sometimes on the resignation of previous incumbents,<sup>2</sup> and nothing occurs in the register of the College<sup>3</sup> to indicate the revolution that had taken place till 1574, when the following act of the chapter, dated 26th June, is engrossed:—

The provest and prebendaris vnderwrittin, haveand respect to the reformatioun

<sup>1</sup> As has already been stated, Sir George Clapperton held the office of provost at the time of the Reformation, and retained it till at least September 1566. He was succeeded by Laurence Clappertoun, whose name as provost occurs on 23rd July 1567, and again on 12th March 1570-1571. Upon his death Mr Robert Pont obtained a presentation to the provostry, of date 27th January 1571-1572.

<sup>2</sup> James Hoppryngill was admitted on 29th June 1561 [Registrum Sancte Trinitatis, p. 225]. William Yunger, cordiner, by the resignation of Robert Craig, in 1564 [Ibid]. Bartilmo Lany, by resignation of Schir Jamis Vatsoun, 1564 [Ibid]. Robert Stanis on 6th January 1565 "of ane half beidmanschipe vacand be decis of Schir James Vatsoun, and ane other half beidmanschipe be non residents of Schir Georg Merchell, gif it mycht be had" [Ibid]. Alexander Frensche, by decease of Jhone Vilsoun, 5th July 1563 [Ibid., p. 226]. Andro Anguis, by decease of Jhone Gardner, 3rd August 1565 [Ibid]. Robert Stanes, after examination, in place of Robert Black, who had demitted; and Johne Marche, after examination, in place of Alexander Frenche, who had demitted, both on 9th November 1576 [Ibid., p. 232].

<sup>3</sup> Tacks, feu rights and other deeds relating to the administration of the property, are recorded in the register down to 1586. The accounts of the chapter do not come further down than 1558-1559, and are very incomplete previously. The acts of the chapter extend to 1584, but none are recorded between 1558 and 1573.

of the religioun and abolessing of idolatrie, haue thoct expedient that thair commoun sele of the said college, be thair commoun consent of thair chaptoure, be changit and reformat, that quhair the samyn contenis the ymage of the Trinitie efter the auld maner, in place thair of salbe written thir wordis, *SANCTA TRINITAS VNVS DEVS*, and vnderneath the lyoun the Kingis airmes, with the foundetouris airmes gif thai can be had; and this to be done with all deligence, that all evidentis to pas heirafter to be seillit thairwith, and thai that ar nocht seillit with the said sele efter the daitt heirof to tak na effect.<sup>1</sup>

An impression of the original seal here referred to, but in a somewhat imperfect state, still exists. Engravings, both of it and of the seal as ordered to be changed, have been kindly lent by Mr David Laing, and are given on the opposite page.<sup>2</sup>

On 2nd June 1575 Mr William Auchmowtie, prebendary of Strathmartin, was received as a member of the chapter, according to a presentation by the provost and prebendaries,<sup>3</sup> and at the same meeting the following statutes and ordinances were passed for the regulation of the beadsmen:—<sup>4</sup>

The statutis and ordinances maid and renewit be the provest and prebendaris chaptourlie gadderit, to be obseruit and keipit be the beidmen and hospitalaris now present and to cum conforme to thair fundatioun, actis, and constituciones maid thairupoun, day, yeir, and place foirsaid.

In primis, the hospitalouris now present and to cum salbe suorne to obserue keip and fulfill the statutes and ordinances following vnder the panes contenit in the samyn, and thai quha ar now presentit alreddie sall leir and haue perfitlie the ten

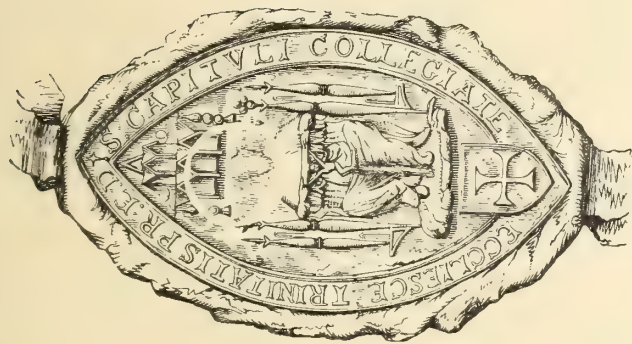
<sup>1</sup> Registrum Sancte Trinitatis, p. 227.

<sup>2</sup> The following description of these seals is taken from Mr Henry Laing's Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals:—No. I. Within a Gothic niche the usual representation of the Trinity. In base part of the seal is a shield, bearing a chevron between three buckles, for Bonkil or Boncle, being the arms of Sir Edward Boncle, who was the first Provost of the College. "S' Capitvli Collegiate Ecclie. See. Trinitatis pre Edynburch."—Appended to an Instrument uniting the Vicarage of the Parish Kirk of Wemyss to the Provostry of Trinity College, 19th September 1502. [City of Edinburgh Charters.] No. II. A perfect and very interesting seal, representing the College Church. Above are the words "*Seta Trinitas Vnvs Devs*," amid rays of glory. In the lower part of the seal is a shield bearing Scotland, impaling Gueldres, the arms of the foundress; above the shield an arched crown. This represents the seal as ordered to be changed in 1574, the former design of the Holy Trinity being considered as idolatrous. "S' Ecclia Collegiata Sancte Trinitatis prope Edibvrg."—From the original matrix of copper, in the possession of J. Dimsdale, Esq., who purchased it at the sale of the library of Richard Gough, Esq. On the back of the matrix are engraved the letters *M-R-P* (Dominus Magistri Robertus Pont), 1574, which satisfactorily identifies it as the seal of the College when Robert Pont was provost.

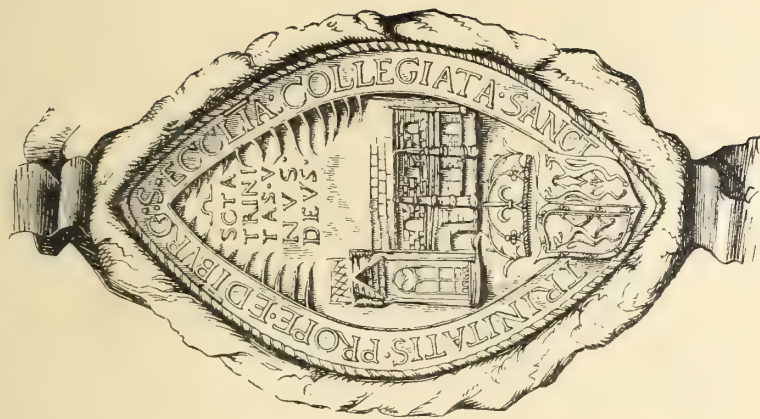
<sup>3</sup> Registrum Sancte Trinitatis, pp. 135, 227.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 227.

No. 1



No. II.



SEALS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

(*"Trinity Church and Hospital," page 32.*)





commandmentis of God, the Lordis prayar, and the articles of the belief; and to that effect ane certane day in the outh to be sett be the maister hospitale for instructing of the ignorant, and thai quha salhappin to be presentit and ressaute heirefter to be expert heirinto or ellis nocht to be ressaute.

Item, it is ordanit that the beidmen sall nocht be absent fra the prayaris or preching quhen it salhappin the samyn to be publisit in the said College Kirk or Beidhous thirof, without sum lisum caus, and licence askit and gevin be the said maister hospitale to that effect, the contempnar heirof to pay ilk falt iij d.

Item, it is ordanit that the saidis beidmen sall prepar and mak ilkane of thaim on thair awin expenssis, ane blew gown conforme to the first fundatioun, betuix the dait of thir presentis and the first day of Iunij anno 1576 nixttocum, vnder the pane of deprauation of him that salhappin to contempt this ordinance, quhais beidschip salbe gevin to ane vther fund qualifiit thairfore.

Item, that the maister hospitale sall haue the cure of the beidmen, and ressaue thair dewteis, ansuerand thame thairof as he will ansuer to God and the provest and prebendaris; and that thair land or teindis be sett in feu or lang takis be thame and thair said maister hospitale with consent and assent of the provest and prebendaris; and that the entresses and gersome siluer that salhappin to be obtenit thairfore to be tane vp and distributit be the maister hospitale quhatsum-euer amang the said beidmen equalie; at the leist (gif neid beis) the samyn to be applyit to the repeiring and mending of the hospitale sa oft as the samyn sall haue neid thairof as vse is, and compt thairof to be maid to the provest and chaptour sa oft as he salbe requirit.

Item, it is ordanit gif ony of the beidmen be drukinsum, tuilyheouris, bannaris or sueraris, or outragius to thair said maister hospitale, to ony of the prebendaris, or to ony of the beidmen thame brethering, being first reprovit be the maister hospitale, and will nocht forbeir, the nixtt falt thairefter to be haldin the first the offender to pay thairfore vj d., with satisfacioun of the partie offendit, and the secund falt xij d., the thrid falt the offender to be put in the stokkis for the space of sex houris and langar induring the maister hospitaless will; and gif it salhappin this offender to fail or offend to ony man the feird tyme, it beand knawin and previn before the maister hospitale, he salbe thairfore removit fra his beidschip and all appertenand thairto, and ane vther qualifiit persoune placit thairin be the provest and prebendaris; quhilkis faltis and vnlawis salbe be tane vp be the maister hospitale, and coumpt maid to the chaptour sa oft as he salbe requirit, and the samyn to be applyit for beitting and mending of the hospitale and keipit to that effect.

Item, it is ordanit be the provest and chaptour forsaid that how sone it sall pleis God the said hospitale be reparit and mendit, that all the said beidmen sall haue and vse thairin nicht and day, without leif askit and gevin be the said maister hospitale, ilk nicht that thai ar absent to pay iij d. the man; and that na wyfe nor barnis salbe haldin to resort thairin day nor nycht, and in speciall in the nycht for molesting of the seik, vnder the pane of vj d. to be payit be the beidmen that salhappin to haue that wyfe or barnes; and that nane of the said beidmen that ar desolat of wyffis at this present or to cum sall marie without the maister hospitaless leif, vnder the pane of depravatioun, at the leist satisfeing of the said maister hospitale.

Item, it is ordanit that the hospitalaris present and to cum sall abyde and vnderly the correctioun and execution of thir premissis of the maister hospitale, and that thai sall purches na lordschippis aganis the ordinances abouewrittin, or to mak plant of thair said maister bot to the provest and chaptour; and gif thai do, the contrare being knawin, thair places to vaik, and vtheris qualifit to be placit thairin be the provest and chaptour, and ressaut be the maister hospitale, gevand his ratificatioun of ressait thairon to the persoun presentit in write and possessioun in dew forme as vse is, and this to be done sa oft as ony salhappin to vaik; prouyding that the persoun presentit be examinat be the maister hospitale of the Lordis prayar, the articlis of the beleaf, and ten commandimentis of God, conforme to the ordinance fairsaid; and mensioun to be maid of his qualificatioun in his admissioun be the said maister hospitale; and that it salbe lesun to the said maister hospitale to augment heirto sic ordinances as salbe fund relevant and apt to the weill of the said beidmen, ordinand him to put thame and thir present ordinances to dew executioun without fauoris as he will ansuer to God and to the provest and chaptour. Subscriuit be the said provost and chaptour as followis day year and place abouewritten.

The quhilk day this chaptour is contenewit vnto the tuentie-three day of Iunij instant, ordinand the hail beidmen to be warnit thairto to that effect the said ordinances might be publicit to thame that thai sould pretend na ignorance heirop.

Robert Pont.

Maister Iohn Leirmont.

Patrik Spruill.

Alex. Henrysoun, maister hospitale.

Mr William Auchtmowtty.

James Henrysoun, p. Broderstanis.

Maister Iohne Manderston.

On the 23rd of June in the same year, the chapter sequestrated the "entries silver and grassums" that should fall to the beadsmen after that date, and directed them to be

applyit to the reparatioun of the beidhous be aduyse of the provost and prebenderis vnto the tyme the samyn be sufficientlie mendit. To the quhilk George Merschell, Johnne Bowsie, Williame Quhit, Williame Youngar, Robert Blak, Williame Sinclare, Andro Angus, Johnne Cunnyngame, Patrik Howlatsoun, Bartelmo Lanye, and Thomas Libertoun, beidmen, aggregit and consentit to the samyn, and promittit to fulfill the samyn ordinances in all pointis after the samyn was publist to thame. Thair was absent James Hoppringill and Alexander Frenche, beidmen, be ressoun of infirmitie of seiknes.

The same day the keyis of the common kist contenand the evidentis of the place and sele ar deliuerit in keiping, the ane to the provest and the vther to Maister Johnne Leirmonth, the kist to the sacristan Patrik Spruyle and James Henrysoun, keipar of the registrar, and subscriber of the samyn.<sup>1</sup>

On 4th October 1576

Maister Andro Mylne was ressaut in the prebendarie of the said College callit the

<sup>1</sup> Registrum S. Trinitatis, pp. 230-1.

subdenerie,<sup>1</sup> quhilk pertenit to vmquhile Mr William Salmond, according to ane presentatioun of our Souerane Lordis, with aduyse of his Regent, of the dait the 18th day of August 1576, and donatioun and admissioun be the Superintendent of Angus, of the dait at Montrois the 6 day of September 1576, togidder with the institution thairupoun the said 6 day of September 1576 mair fullilie and at lenth proportis. And the said Mr Andro gave his aith of fidalitie to obserue and keep the fundatioun, sa far as the samyn aggreit with the Word of God, and to defend the libertie of the place efter his poware.<sup>2</sup>

On 9th November 1576 the chapter sequestrated

the haill commones of the said College for sustenyng and fortedefing of our pleyis to be had aganes diuers persones and specialle aganes the toun of Edinburgh for the privileige of our said College, and ordanes the prebendaris to agre on ane pensioun to be deliuerit yheirlie to Maister Thomas Craig or ony vther aduocat for procuring of the samyn on the quhilk thay all aggreit.<sup>3</sup>

And on 10th June 1577 the following act of the chapter was passed:—

The quhilk day in the chaptour haldin be the provest and prebendaris foirsaidis that forsamikle as past memor of man it was ordanit that ane of the beidmen sould be ane officiar of armes [or a messenger at arms] chosen and imput by the provest, prebendaris and thair successouris, and to haue his part with the laif of the beidmen according to the rentall of the said hospitale, with all and sindrie pertenentis pertenand thairto, to be payit to the maister hospitale now present and his successouris, the quhilk officiar was obleist to pas for imbring of the haill annuellis, dewities, emolimentis, teindis, and all vther pertenentis alsuele pertenyng to the provest, prebendaris, as to the beidmen, and to do thair lefull besynes as afferit on his awin expenssis, round about the toun of Edinburgh be the space of four myles, and gif he passit forthour his dayis jurnay to be allowit and payit be him that sould happin to require the said officiar thairto, on fute ijs., and on hors iij s. Thairfore we the provest and prebendaris, nocht willing to velipend the foirsaid act, and for gude trew and thankfull seruice done to ws and to be done be our louit Richart Bynnyng, messinger, hes gevin, grantit, and disponit, and be the tennour heirof gevis, grantis, and disponis for ws and our successouris to the said Richart for all the dayis of his

<sup>1</sup> In a lease granted by Mylne to the Earl Marischal in April 1578, he is designed as "providit to the denerie and subdenrie of the Quenes College besyd Edinburgh, foundit vpoun the personage and vicarage of the parroche kirk of Dunnottar vtherwayis callit Sanct Brigydis Kirk, within the dyocie of Sanctandros and schirefdome of Kincarne." [Registrum S. Trinitatis, p. 139.]

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 137.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 233. On 30th January 1578 a letter was granted to Mr Thomas Craig accordingly, whereby he was secured in a pension of six merks Scots for life. [Ibid., p. 141.] This was probably the well-known author of the Treatise on the Feudal Law. Craig was called to the bar in 1563, and pursued an extensive practice for a period of upwards of forty years. He embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, but rarely took part in the political movements of the times.

life, that beidschip and sell quhilk pertenit to vmquhile James Hoppringle, last beidman and possessour thairof, with all and sindrie dewiteis, annuellis, yaird, and sell appertenand thairto, induring his lyfetye foirsaid ; but subject always to the conditions above expressed.<sup>1</sup>

On 30th May 1580, the chapter called for "the haill rentell of the place," and specially of "thingis that hes bene dottit sen the first fundatioun." This appears to have been furnished accordingly by the master of the hospital and by the sacristan upon oath, but the rentals are not engrossed. The master excepted from his rental "the kirk of Wemes quhilk extendis to the beidmenis part yeirlie foure score ellevin markis with Autharogall yeirlie twentie ane pundis, the toun of Edinburgh x li."<sup>2</sup>

At the same time the chapter ordained "the kist to be in the prowest handdis, and keipping of ane kei in the maister hospitellis, the wther in Maister Johne Manderstonis."<sup>3</sup> Schir John Bowsie was also "chargit to produce his richt of the chaplancie of Ouchtarogall."<sup>4</sup>

At the next meeting of the chapter, held on 14th December 1581, the following act was passed :—

The quhilk day, for eschewing of sclander and gude conscience, it is ordanit that na beidmen heirefter sall resaue pennymail for thair sellis and chalmeris fra ony of thair brether nor sett the samyn to ony vther stranger bot to occupy the samyn nichtlie thameselffis personalie vtherwayis the maist wermost to be gevin to thame that remanis thairin nychtlie and quhatsumeuer he beis that failyeis heirintill sall incur the pane of depravioun, and ane vther qualifiit placit thairin.<sup>5</sup>

On 13th March 1581 it was enacted as follows :—

The quhilk day Maister Johnne Leirmonth aduocat is appointit to confer with the provest baillies and counsale of Edinburgh concerning oure yairdis and vtheris oure privilegis and to report ansuer to the provest and prebenderis within xl dayis nixt efter. . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Registrum S. Trinitatis, p. 233.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 235.

<sup>3</sup> On 3rd June 1580 an inventory of the charters and other evidents of the College in "the kist" deposited in the chamber of Mr Robert Pont was prepared in presence of the provost and prebendaries [Registrum Sancte Trinitatis, p. 142].

<sup>4</sup> Bowsie had previously been one of the beadsmen or hospitallers, in which character he, with the other beadsmen, was a consenter to the act of 23rd June 1575, given in the text. He was subsequently, as a beadsman, a party to charters and deeds relating to the lands of Utherogall and other lands forming part of their endowments, dated 30th June 1578, 10th April 1580, 25th November 1580, 23rd June, 10th July, 28th July, and 7th October 1584 [Ibid., pp. 140, 142, 144, 152-154]. His presentation to the chaplainry seems to have been sustained ; for an act of the chapter, dated 20th January 1584, appoints the chapel mail of Utherogall to be distributed among the beadsmen "after the deceis of Johnne Bowsie, now chaiplane thairof" [Ibid., p. 242].

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 236.



The quhilk day Maister Johnne Leirmonth producit ane gift for the space of sevin yeiris to his sone George Leirmonth of the prebendarie of Newlandis of the dait the sext day of Aprile 1581.<sup>1</sup>

On 6th June 1583

Maister Archibald Douglas now persoun of Kirkvrd provydit be presentatioun of the Kingis Maiestie offerit himself willinglie to be jointit in the chaptour of the said college, and to do nathing without thair adwyse concerning the said personage, and also to demit the samyn agane, gif it neuer war in favouris of the college with sic ordour as may be admittid be the lawis of the realme according to the supplicatioun gevin in allready be the provest, prebenderis, and hospitalaris of the Kingis Maiestie and Lordis of Secreit Counsale,<sup>2</sup> and is content to be excludit from all intromissioun of any of the commones of the said college, exceptand samekle as salbe appointit to him for serving at the said kirk; vnder the quhilkis conditiounis, the provest and prebenderis, as ane member of the said college admitted him, and to haue place in the chaptour thair of in tymes cuning.<sup>3</sup>

At a chapter held on 26th March 1584,

the provest, prebendaris, maister hospitale, in name of the beidmen and chaptour, constitutis Maister Johnne Learmonth, procuratour fischall to our Souerane Lord, baillie principall of the landis, tennentis, and annuelrentis pertening to the College in quhatsumeuer schiredome within Scotland for his lyfetye.<sup>4</sup>

It was also enacted that

Maisteris Johnne Manderstoune and Johnne Leirmonth be the adwyse of the maister hospitale to adwyse with craftismen to the weilfair of the hospitale and to aggre for thair werkemanship."<sup>5</sup>

And on the same day "the provest with consent of the prebenderis with adwyse of the beidmen present" consentit that of the "entres siluer of the tak of the Ester Wemes contenand the sowme of ane hundreth markis" twenty pounds should be kept in the hands of the master for repairing the hospital, the balance being divided among the thirteen beadsmen.<sup>6</sup>

And by the last act of the chapter recorded in the register of date 20th January 1584, it was ordained as follows:—

The quhilk day the fairsaidis personis beand chaptourly gadderit, haveand consideratioun of the act maid the xxvi day of Junij anno 1574, and of the grete inconvenient throw wanting of the seill quhilk was in the handis of Maister Robert

<sup>1</sup> Registrum S. Trinitatis, p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> No trace of this supplication has been discovered in the Privy Council Records.

<sup>3</sup> Registrum S. Trinitatis, pp. 237, 238.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 151.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 239.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 239.

Pont our prevest, quhilk could nocht be had in respect of his absence this lang tyme bypast, quhairby the tennentis and vther personis quha sould haue bene enterit to thair landis could nocht gett the samyn done. Thairfore the prebenderis foirsaidis in ane voce as said is aggreit and ordanis ane new seill to be maid vnder the forme and efter the maner and fassoun of the last seill, and that to contenew ay and quhill the samyn be dischargit.<sup>1</sup>

The foundation of Soltray was maintained for purposes of charity, long after the Reformation, and in regard to it, the following entries occur in the register of Trinity College. On 5th June 1576, Robert Watsoun, sometime one of the beadsmen in the Trinity Kirk of Soltray, appeared before the chapter, being lawfully warned to that effect, and

confessit him to have sauld his lyferent of his said beidschip to William Lawsons in Eister Dudingstoun fyftene yeir synce or thairby, quhairfor he had ressauit outhir fouretene or fyftene pundis, nocht knawand quhidder. Quhilk beand considerit be the provest and chaptour, fand the said Robert worthie of deprivation be ressaue of non residence, as he granted, during the said space of fyftene yeiris. Thairfore the provest and chaptour decernit the samyn vacand in thair handis, be inhabilitie of the samyn nocht keipand the tennour of the fundatioun, and for selling and alienatioun thairof without leif askit or grantit to that effect.<sup>2</sup>

And on 16th April 1585.

Robert Hecquat, Alexander Andersoun, and William Smyth, hospitalaris and beidmen of the hospitale of Soltray, with consent of the provest and prebendaris of the Trinitie College besyd Edinburgh, settis to James Lawsons in Eister Dudingstoun, his airis, assignais, and subtennentis, the teindschaves of Over and Nether Broderstanes and Gilstoun, quhairof the said James hes bene in possessioun diuers yeiris, lyand within the regalitie of Soltray, and schirefdome of Edinburgh, for nineteen yeiris, entrie at Witsonday nixt 1585. Payand yeirlie 24 m. money of Scotland, videlicet, 8 m. yeirlie for euerie ane of the foirsaidis thrie townes and landis.<sup>3</sup>

It is a curious circumstance that the only entry in the register of Trinity College indicative of the use made of the church subsequent to the Reformation is the requirement in the statutes and ordinances for the beadsmen, passed in 1575, to the effect that they should not be absent from prayers or preaching when "it sal happin the samyn to be publisit in the said College Kirk or Beid-house thairof, without sum lisum caus, and licence askit and gevin be the maister hospitale to that effect."<sup>4</sup> It is sufficient, however, to show that at that time the church was used for religious services.

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Sancte Trinitatis, p. 242.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 231.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 154.

<sup>4</sup> *Antea*, p. 33.

### CHAPTER III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL AND OF THE REFORMERS TO GET THE KIRK-LIVINGS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY AND THE POOR, AND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES—QUEEN MARY'S GRANT OF THE GREYFRIARS' YARD FOR A BURYING-PLACE—GRANT BY THE QUEEN OF THE BLACKFRIARS' YARD FOR AN HOSPITAL—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL UNDER THAT GRANT—QUEEN MARY'S GIFT TO THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE KIRK-LIVINGS IN EDINBURGH FOR THE MINISTRY AND HOSPITALITY—LETTERS OF REMISSION BY THE REGENT MURRAY, DISPENSING WITH THE ERECTION OF THE HOSPITAL ON THE BLACKFRIARS' YARDS AND GIFTING THE SAME FOR THE POOR—GRANT BY THE REGENT MURRAY TO SIR SIMON PRESTON AND THE TOWN COUNCIL, OF TRINITY COLLEGE KIRK, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, AND YARDS, FOR AN HOSPITAL—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL IN RELATION TO THE TRINITY COLLEGE PREVIOUS TO THIS GRANT.



MEANWHILE the Town Council had acquired important rights to the kirk-livings, as they were termed, including Trinity College; and to these rights it is now necessary to refer in detail.

For years before the ancient faith was overturned, and while the doctrines of the Reformation were leavening the public mind, a widespread desire to appropriate a portion of the immense wealth of the Church to educational and charitable purposes was freely expressed, and in anticipation of the meeting of the Parliament which, in August 1560, formally established the Reformation, the Town Council appears to have approved of articles to be presented by their commissioners, relative to the provision to be made for these objects. On the 1st of that month, the following act was passed:—<sup>1</sup>

The samyn day, the prouest, baillies, counsale, and dekynnis foresaid, efter the reding of the articles to be gevin in to this present parliament, concerning the maintenance of the libertie of merchantis and craftismen, and siclike, concernyng the reformatioun and reperation of the kirkis, edefeing of hospitallis, vniuersiteis, colleges, and scolis, and all sic vther thingis, as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis articulis red in thair presens as said is, all in ane voce granttis and approuis the samyn to be inventit and devisit conforme and aggreing with Goddis trew ordinance

---

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iii., p. 42.

for the maintenance of the trew religioun, as alsua for the commoun weill of the hale estait of merchanttis and fre craftismen. And, for presenting and explynyng of the samyn in this present parliament, hes nominat constitute and ordanit Archibald Douglas of Kinspindie, prouest, James Barroun, Maister Richert Strang, and David Forster, thair commissaris in this parliament, and ordanis commissioun to be gevin to thame in ample and dew forme vnder thair commoun seill, subscriuit be the commoun clerk for thame and in thair names, as vse is.

The articles thus approved of are not engrossed in the records of the Town Council, and are not referred to in the proceedings of the Parliament which, in the same month, abolished the Papal jurisdiction and worship, and ratified the Protestant doctrine as embodied in the Confession of Faith. Immediately, however, after Parliament had been dissolved, the Privy Council commissioned John Knox, and the other ministers<sup>1</sup> who with him, had prepared the Confession of Faith, to draw up a plan of ecclesiastical government.<sup>2</sup> To this work they immediately addressed themselves, and the result is known as the Book of Policy, or First Book of Discipline. It was submitted to the Privy Council a few months afterwards, and though not formally ratified by them, was approved of and subscribed by the greater part of its members on 27th January 1560-1, with the proviso "that the bishoppis abbottis priouris and others prelattis and beneficit men, quhilkis ellis hes adjoinit thame to us, bruik the revenues of thair benefices during thair lifymes, thai susteanand and uphaldand the ministerie and ministeris, as is herein specefeit, for preaching of the word, and ministering of the sacramentis of God."<sup>3</sup> To enable the arrangements proposed in that important document to be carried into effect, and to provide the requisite funds, the framers naturally looked to the patrimony of the church, which they proposed should be appropriated in the first instance to the support of the new ecclesiastical establishment, under which they included the

---

<sup>1</sup> Mr John Wynram, sub-prior of St. Andrews, and afterwards Superintendent of Fife; Mr John Spotiswood, parson of Calder, and afterwards Superintendent of Lothian; John Willock, formerly a Franciscan Friar, afterwards superintendent of Glasgow, and Moderator of the General Assemblies of 1563 and 1565; Mr John Douglas, rector of the University of St. Andrews, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews; and Mr John Row, formerly a priest at Perth, and afterwards minister there, and subsequently temporary Superintendent of Ayrshire.

<sup>2</sup> M'Crie's *Life of Knox*, seventh edition (1855), p. 165, note 5. Principal Lee's *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 149. Grubb's *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 91.

<sup>3</sup> Knox's *History of the Reformation in Scotland* (Laing's edition), vol. ii., p. 257. Lee's *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 150.



ministry, the schools, and the poor.<sup>1</sup> In consistency with the principles enunciated in the Book of Discipline, which, as Dr M'Crie has observed, "was worthy of a more enlightened and liberal age, in which it might have met with rulers more capable of appreciating its utility, and better disposed to carry it into execution," the reforming party in Edinburgh submitted to the Town Council, on 23rd April 1561, certain articles "for the commouns and commoun policy of the burgh," containing, among others, the following propositions:—<sup>2</sup>

It is thoct gude that the renttis, annuellis, and vtheris emolumentis quhilkis of before war payit furth of landis and tenementis within this burgh to papistis, priestis, freris, monkis, nonnis, and vtheris of that wikit sort, for mantenyng of idolatrie and vane superstitioun, seeing it hes plesit the Almychti to oppin the eis of all pepill, and to gif thame the knowlege of sic yaine abussis. Thairfor that the saidis renttis and emolumentis be applyit to mair profitable and godly vses, sic as for sustenyng of the trew ministereis of Goddis word, founding and bigging of hospitalis for the pure, and collegis for lairnyng and vprising of the youth, and sic vther godlie warkis.

Item, quhair of before in the time of ignorance and blindness, thair wes ane choppin of wyne granttit and gevin for the mantenyng the wiktines and idolatrie of Sanct Anthonis Ile of the tyn of wyne, that now of euery tyn of wyne thair be vpliftet be the Dene of Gild present and to cum xijd allanerlie, to be put in ane box and desponit for sustenyng of the pure and fallit brethering marchanttis and craftismen of the burgh.

Item, because it is thoct gude that there be no buriell within the kirk, and that the kirkyard is not of sufficient rowme for bureing of the deid, and for eschewing of the savour and inconuenientis that may follow thairupoun in the heit of somer, it wald be prouidit that ane buriall place be maid farrer fra the mydds of the toun, sic as in the Greyfreir Yaird, and the samyn biggit and maid close.

These articles having been read in presence of the provost, baillies, and deacons of crafts,

it wes concludit that euery dekyn sould haue ane cotype thairof to be schewin to his craft and ansuer reporttit the nixt counsale day.<sup>3</sup>

Several of these articles were afterwards considered by the Council, and

<sup>1</sup> The poor are defined to be, "not stubburne and idill beggaris, qho rynnng from place to place mak a craft of thair beggyng, quhome the civile magistrat aucht to punysche," but "the wedow and fatherless, the aiged impotent or laymed, quho neather can nor may travell for thair sustentatioun," as also "personis of honestie fallen into decay and penuritie." [The Book of Discipline, Head V. Knox's History of the Reformation in Scotland (Laing's edition), vol. ii., pp. 200, 201.]

<sup>2</sup> Council Record, vol. iv., p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 4.

resolutions were come to in regard to them. In particular, on 25th April 1561, it was found good

that xij d. of euery tyn of wyne that salhappin to be vented within this burgh be collectit and takin vp be the Dene of Gild, and put in ane close box, tobe disponit and gevin be the avise of the said provest baillies and counsale to the supporte of pure misterfull falit brethirne, merchandis, and craftismen onlie, nychtbouris of this burgh and nane vtheris.<sup>1</sup>

and the old exaction by the confraternity of St. Anthony was prohibited in all time coming. On the same day, moreover, the Dean of Guild and other members of the Town Council were appointed to visit the Greyfriars' dykes and yards of the burgh, and to build and repair the same where ruinous and faulty, and to make a sufficient gate to exclude beasts: which place, it is added, "is appointit be the said counsale in all tymes cuming to be the place of buriale, as the place maist apt and conuenient thairto."<sup>2</sup>

Reasonable as were the views set forth in the Book of Discipline in regard to the appropriation of the patrimony of the Church, the ministers speedily discovered that what was proposed was not such as a large portion of the nobility would accept. "Some," says Knox, "war licentious, some had gradelie gripped to the possessionis of the Kirk," and they were not disposed to relinquish what they had hitherto enjoyed. "Thair was none within the realme," he adds, "more unmercyfull to the poore ministeris then war thei whiche had greatest rentis of the churches."<sup>3</sup> In August 1561, Queen Mary came to Scotland, and in December of that year a General Assembly of the Kirk was held<sup>4</sup> at which the ministers desired the royal ratification of the Book of Discipline,<sup>5</sup> but the request was not complied with. On the contrary, the Privy Council entertained certain proposals which were submitted by the Archbishop of St Andrews, and the Bishops of Dunkeld, Moray, and Ross, and issued an act, dated 22nd

<sup>1</sup> Council Record, vol. iv., p. 5. At this time Bordeaux wine was sold for 12 d. a Scots pint (equal to two English quarts), and the consumption must have been great if this small tax yielded any considerable relief. Lee's *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 393.

<sup>2</sup> Council Record, vol. iv., p. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Knox's *History of the Reformation*, vol. ii., pp. 128, 129.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 294, footnote 4.

<sup>5</sup> The Book of Discipline had been submitted to an Assembly, or as Knox calls it a Convention, of the Kirk, which had been held in January 1560-1561, and had been approved of subject to some abridgement (Row's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 16. Mc'Crie's *Life of Knox*, p. 165. See, however, Lee's *History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i., pp. 242, 243, note a).

December 1561, by which it was declared that

gif the *ferd parte* of the fructes of the hail benefices ecclesiasticall within this realme may be sufficient to susteane the ministerie throw the hail realme, and supporte the Quenis Majestie to interteany and sett fordwarthe the commoun effaires of the countrey, failzeing thair of, the *third parte* of the saidis fructis, or mair, quhill it be found sufficient to the effect foirsaid, to be tacken up yearlie in tyme cuming, quhill ane generalle ordour be taken thairin, samekle thair of to be employed to the Quenis Majestie for entertenyng and setting fordwarthe of the commoun effaires of the countrey, and samekle thair of unto the ministeris and sustentatioun of the ministerie, as may reasounable susteane the samin, at the sycht and discretioun of the Quenis Majestie and Counsale foirsaid; and the excrescens and superplus to be assigned unto the auld possessouris.<sup>1</sup>

Rentals of all benefices were accordingly ordered to be lodged with the Queen and Privy Council by certain fixed times. An act of the Privy Council dated 24th January 1561-2 delegated the duty of ascertaining these rentals to certain commissioners;<sup>2</sup> and an act dated 12th February 1561-2, which set forth that only a very small number of the beneficed clergy had produced their rentals, appointed factors and chamberlains to receive the whole revenues of benefices whereof true rentals had not been lodged.<sup>3</sup> A subsequent act dated 15th February 1561-2 found and declared

the hail thrid partis of all benefices within this realme, of the quhillkis the rentallis ar produced, to be taken up be the person or personis to be nominat be hir Majestie, and to begyn upoun this last crope of the year of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and threscoir ane yearis, the samyn to be employed to the effect foirsaid; togither with the hail fructis of the benefices whereof the rentallis ar nocht produced; and alsua of samekle as is omitted in the rentallis produced; and that ordour be directit be the Quenis Majestie to the Lordis of Sessioun that the auld possessouris may be answered of the remanent fructis of the saidis benefices; providing that the thrid part foirsaid be full and hail takin up be the personis to be deput to the uptaking thair of. . . . Mair-over hir Hienes, be the advyse of hir counsale foirsaid, hes statut and ordanit that all annuellis, mailles, and dewities within free burrowis, or utheris townis of this realme, alsweill pertenying to chapellanreis, prebendariis, as to freiris togitther with the rentis of the freiris landis, whairever thai be, setting and disponing thairupoun, be intrometted with and takin up be sik as her Grace shall depute thairto; for employing of the same be hir Hienes to Hospitaliteis, Scholes, and utheris godlie uses, as shall seme best to hir Hienes, be the advise of hir Counsale: And knawing that nathing is mair commodious for the said Hospitalitie nor the places of freiris as [ar] yitt standand undemolissid; as als to the intertenyng of Scholes,

<sup>1</sup> Act of the Privy Council, quoted in Knox's History of the Reformation, vol. ii., p. 301.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. ii., p. 303.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. ii., p. 305.

Colleges, and utheris uses foirsaidis, ordanis the provest and baillies of Abirdene, Elgin in Murray, Innerness, Glasgow, and utheris burrowis of this realme, quhair the samyn ar nocht demolished, to interteny and uphald the saidis freiris places standand in the saidis townis, upoun the commoun gudis thairof, and to use the samyn to the commoun-weall and service of the saidis townis, ay and quhill the Quenis Majestie be further advysed and tack finall ordour in sik thingis, nocht-withstanding [of] any other gift, titill, or interesse, gevin to quhatsumever personis of the saidis places, with thair yairdis, orchardis, and pertinentis, be our Soverane Lady as of befoir.”<sup>1</sup>

By a subsequent act of the Privy Council, dated 28th February 1561-2, letters of proclamation were ordered to be issued ordaining the fruits of benefices to remain undelivered to the old possessors or their collectors “unto the tyme thai be charged of new be letters past be deliverance of the Lords of Session, dated after the 1st of March.”<sup>2</sup>

The profit which was expected to accrue to the crown from the arrangement above explained, it is said, induced the Queen to accede to it, but Principal Lee states that the royal Treasury derived little advantage from it after all. “Many of the clergy were permitted to retain the third which they ought to have surrendered; out of the same source many persons were provided, and there may be some ground for questioning the integrity of the collector.”<sup>3</sup> As might be expected, also, the ministers fared exceedingly ill. Of the pittance assigned to them, no regular account was rendered: the highest sum allotted to any of them was three hundred merks (about sixteen pounds), and the third part of that sum was thought enough for most of them.<sup>4</sup> Knox and the other ministers were exceedingly dissatisfied with these arrangements; and the records of the Assemblies contain frequent references to the hardships under which the clergy and the poor laboured.

In accordance with the propositions contained in the articles submitted

<sup>1</sup> Act of the Privy Council, quoted in Knox's History of the Reformation, vol. ii., pp. 308, 309.

<sup>2</sup> Note by Mr Laing to Knox's History of Reformation, vol. ii., p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> Lee's Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland, vol. i., p. 238.

When all the rentals had been produced, it was found that the thirds of the benefices amounted to L.73,880, 10s. Scots. Commissioners were thereafter appointed to modify stipends to the ministers; but of the L.73,880, 10s. only about one-third was assigned to the Reformed Church. [Bishop Keith's History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, vol. iii., p. 384. Cunningham's Church History of Scotland, vol. i., pp. 384, 385, 386.]

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 238, 239, 240. Knox's History of the Reformation, vol. ii., p. 310.

This arrangement for the support of the ministry, known as “the assumption of thirds,” was subsequently sanctioned and ratified by the following Acts of Parliament, 1567, c. 10; 1581, c. 100; and 1592, c. 123.



to the Town Council in April 1561, the magistrates and council on 8th April 1562 passed an act in which it was resolved

for beging of hospitalis, that it be lauborit with the Queens Grace it mycht pleis hir Grace to dispone and grant to the toun the place yaridis and annuellis of the Freris and altarageis of the kirk.<sup>1</sup>

The General Assembly (or Convention) of the Kirk, which began its meetings in Edinburgh on 29th June 1562, also resolved on 1st July of that year to supplicate her Majesty and the Privy Council to provide for the proper sustenance of the ministers, for the support of the poor, and for the maintenance of schools in every parish. The provision for the poor and for schools, it was urged, should be taken within burghs "of the annual rents and other such things as before served to idolatrie."<sup>2</sup> A supplication in conformity with the above resolution was accordingly adopted.<sup>3</sup>

About the same time, probably in the beginning of August 1562, the magistrates and council presented the following petition to Queen Mary:—<sup>4</sup>

Madame, Vnto your Grace humle menis and schawis we your seruitouris, the prouest, bailies, counsale, and communitie of the Burgh of Edinburgh, that quhair for laik of prouisioun to supporte thame quhilkis ar indeid puir that thair miserabill estait being vnder the handis of God, and veseit be him be seiknes aige and vtherwis, the nummer of sturdy beggeris daylie increscis in sic sorte that thai quhilkis baith of the law of God and nature aucht to be helpit ar nocht vnknawin fra thame quhilkis of all ressoun and equitie suld be compellit to trauell for thair leifing and sustentatioun, being stark and potent of body that way to laubour; and nocht onlie ar the sturdy beggeris thair throw fosterit, bot als in thair beggerie begettis children quhilkis fra thair youth ar brocht vp beggand, makand thair begging quhairby thai presentlie leif, and ar withdrawin fra laubour to leif idillie, to be ane [nae] craft; sua that gif remeid be nocht had thairto the policie salbe havelie hurtt and the pouir alwys contemptit and neglectit. And siklike it is nocht vnknawin to your Hienes that the commoun ordour quhairby men attenis to serue the commoun weill of thair cuntre cumis be letteris leirning and sciencis, quhilkis can nocht be obtenit bot be leirning at sculis, quhilkis for the maist parte dois in all partis decay sua that na regarde is had thairto, and the yuith thairthrow brocht to sic barborous ignorance that lamentable it is to be regratit. The remeid of baith the quhilkis we doute nocht bot be the erecting of hospitalis to sustene the pure, planting of sculis to bring vp the youth, quhairto is nocht onlie requireit places and rowmes bot also ressonabill levingis and stipendis, quhilkis for inhabilitie and pouirtie of the burowis can nocht be thame be performeit. And your Hienes vnderstanding that [to] oure said toun re-

<sup>1</sup> Council Record, vol. iv., p. 26.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. i., pp. 20-24.

<sup>2</sup> Book of the Universal Kirk, vol. i., p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Council Record, vol. iv., p. 41.

sortis na pour than to ony vther of this realme, and als that oure youth is of sic nummer that pietie it war, seing God at this tyme gevis sic pregnant meynis, the same suld pereis; and thairfore with supporte of youre Grace we mynd na thing mair than to erect hospitalis and ressonable sculis within our said toun, quhairin the puir quhilkis ar in deid puir may be sustenit, and the youth nureist and brocht vp in letteris, sua that ressonabill levingis war prouideit thairto, quhilkis at na tyme before culd better be done nor now, quhen landis and annuellis within our said toun perteing to preistis freiris and vtheris ar cumin in your Hienis handis, with the quhilkis we doute nocht bot your Grace, bering sic fauore to letteris and science and supporte of the pour, will partlie bestow to the effect foresaid. Heirfore we besaik your gude Grace haif consideration heirof, and seing that ye ar myndeit that letteris and science increse within youre realme, and that the pour quhais clamor ascendis to the Hevin be sustenit, that youre Grace will grant and dispone to ws the situatioun whar the Blak Freiris war, togidder with thair yairdis,<sup>1</sup> to beig ane Hospitale vpoun for the pour; and als caus same dres be maid that we may haue the place, kirk, chalmers and housis of the Kirk of Feild<sup>2</sup> to beig ane Scule, we satisfiand ressonabilie thairfore.

<sup>1</sup> The Monastery of the Friars Preachers or Black Friars of the order of St. Dominic was founded in 1230 by King Alexander II., who endowed it with the sum of ten merks from the fermes of the burgh of Edinburgh, and also with the vennel leading to the city known as the Blackfriars Wynd. It occupied the site of what is now known as the Surgical Hospital, and was a favourite residence of the founder, who, disliking, it is said, the situation of the Castle, built the monastery on the south side of the *Communis Via*, as the monks termed the Cowgate. In early charters it is termed the *Mansio Regis*, doubtless in allusion to the fact of its having been originally a royal residence. King Robert I., King James III., and many other benefactors, subsequently endowed the monastery. In 1457 King James II. confirmed the grant by King Alexander "to God and the blessed Mary and the Preaching Friars of Edinburgh, of the open space in which was our manor, with the passage of the same which is called the Vennel, with all other casements"—*placitum in qua fuit manerium nostrum cum transitu eiusdem qui dicitur le Vennel, cum omnibus aliis asiamentis*—[Registrum Ecclesie S. Egidii, p. 108], and in 1473 King James III. granted a charter of confirmation of previous endowments. [Registrum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii, p. 108. Charters relating to the City of Edinburgh, No. xlviii., p. 136.] In 1528 the monastery was destroyed by fire, and in 1547 it was plundered by the English forces under the Duke of Somerset after the battle of Pinkie. It was so far restored, however, that many important ecclesiastical meetings took place in it after that date. The church attached to it is represented in Alesse's view of 1544 [Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. i.] as a large cross church, with a central tower and lofty spire, and seems to have existed till 1558, when it was totally destroyed by the reforming party.

The yards of the Blackfriars, referred to in the petition to the Queen, surrounded the monastery, and included all the ground between the Cowgate on the north and the Pleasance and the lands of Dearaneuch on the east and south. Their western boundary was probably the grounds of the Kirk of Field. They thus occupied the site of Surgeon Square and of the former High School, which is now connected with the Royal Infirmary.

<sup>2</sup> The Kirk of Field adjoined the Blackfriars on the west. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from the fact of its being situated without the walls of the town, was known as St. Mary in the Fields, or the Kirk of Field. The date of its foundation is unknown, but in the ancient taxation assigned to the close of the thirteenth century, it is rated as a dependency of Holyrood at 60s. On 9th September 1511 certain waste lands adjoining the cemetery of the church were assigned for the purpose of erecting houses for the *Master* and chaplains of the several altars founded in the church, and for performing divine services in singing *collegialiter*. But between that date and 23rd October 1512 the church was erected into a Collegiate Church, designed, it is said, for a provost, eight prebendaries, and two choristers. In a deed of the latter

And als that your Grace will gif and dispone to ws for sustencing of the Hospitale and Seule foirsaid the annuellis of chaplainreis and freris being presentlie in your Graces handis, and the remanent of the samin quhen thai sall pertene to your Grace. And becaus our said toun is populous, and the multitude thair of greit, that your Hienes

date, Mathew Ker, who is previously designed Master, is termed *Prepositus* or provost, and in all subsequent deeds the church is called *Ecclesia Collegiata*. Prior to 1531 the walls of the town had been so extended as to include the church. An Hospital and other buildings were attached to the College, but these seem to have suffered severely at the hands of the English invaders in 1544-1547, and never to have been repaired. In Alesse's view of 1544 the church appears as a large cross church, with a lofty central tower. In 1554 the provost and prebendaries granted a fea charter of part of their property to James, Duke of Chatelherault, on the narrative "that their houses, especially the Hospital annexed and incorporated with their College, were burnt down and destroyed by their auld enemies of England, so that nothing of their said Hospital was left, but they are altogether waste and entirely destroyed, wherethrough the divine worship is not a little decreased in the College, because they were unable to rebuild the said Hospital." On the ground thus acquired the Duke erected a mansion-house or "ludging," which was purchased by the magistrates of Edinburgh in 1613. The church, as well as other ecclesiastical establishments in the town, was visited by the party of the Congregation in 1558, and Bishop Lesley states that the altars and images within the Kirk of Field were "destroyed and brint."

Previous to the application to the Queen above narrated, and with a view there can be no doubt to the founding of the College on the yards of the Kirk of Field, the Town Council had negotiated for a purchase of the rights of the provost. On 5th March 1562-1563 Mr John Spens, bailie, Andro Murray of Blackbarony, and Mr John Prestoun, treasurer, were appointed "to talk and commun with the persoun of Pennycuke tuiching the Kirk of Feild and hale bigingis thair of;" and on 21st June 1563 it was reported to the Council that Pennycuk, provost of the church, had agreed, on payment of L.1000 Scots, to transfer to the town "the hale bigging sumtyme callit the Kirk of Field, bayth auld and new, with kirkyard, lugeingis, &c., that pertentit of before to the provostrie and prebendaris of the samyn;" and had further agreed "to obtine to the gud toun the gyft and few maid thair of to my lord Robert Stewert of Hallyrudhous and sall get to thame the Queen's maiesteis confirmatioun vpoun the samyn and sall transfer in thame all rycht that he had, or may have to the saidis provestrie, sa fer as lvis within the wallis of the toun as said is: And what vther richt or securite thay can devise for thame selfis sall obtene, and get the samyn at oure said Soueranes handis, or vtheris havand onye richt to the said benefice, etc., within the toun as said is." On 8th October, moreover, certain persons were appointed by the Council to take inspection of the evidents of the Kirk of Feild with all diligence, so that the provost might "have no farder cause to complene of delay." [Council Register, vol. iv., fols. 64, 70, 82.] The transaction was shortly afterwards completed, and the provost conveyed to the Town Council the whole buildings of the Kirk of Field, with the churchyard. Some of the prebendaries also resigned their accommodations and other appointments, on receiving equivalents. But without any regard to these arrangements, the government again filled up the office of provost in 1566 by conferring it, with the power of appointing prebendaries, on Mr Robert Balfour, who was afterwards forfeited by Parliament as being accessory to the death of Darnley. [Lee's Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland.] And it was in the house of the provost that the unfortunate Prince was murdered, on the night of the 9th of February 1566-1567. A rough sketch of the Kirk of Field and the adjoining localities, to convey an idea of the scene of the murder, was transmitted to the English Court, and is still preserved in the State Paper Office. A facsimile of the sketch is given by Mr Laing in his Preface to the Charters of the Kirk of Field in the Collegiate Churches of Midlothian. Balfour, it may be stated, was a brother of Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich, President of the Court of Session, whom Principal Lee, adopting the language of Principal Robertson, describes as the most corrupt man of his age, and as generally understood to have been the original deviser of the murder of Darnley. Principal Lee adds, that Robert Balfour appears to have been selected as provost for the express purpose of furnishing that insidious



will gif to ws the yairdis of the Gray Freiris and situation thairof,<sup>1</sup> being sum quhat distant fra oure toun, to mak ane buriall place of to burie and eird the personis deceissand thairin, sua that thairthrow the air within oure said toun may be the mair pure and clene;<sup>2</sup> and we doute nocht bot youre Grace sall schortlie se the power

---

accommodation which ended so fatally for the unsuspecting victim. After Balfour's forfeiture in November 1579, and when, as Principal Lee remarks, "The chief people in the community were making every effort to prevail on the King to consent to the erection of a college on the spot which they had purchased long before, "his Majesty, on 7th December 1579, bestowed the provostrie on John Gibb, one of his attendants, whose right the Town Council acquired in 1581 with a view to the erection of the College. On 22nd May 1584 Robert Balfour obtained a ratification by parliament of a remission of his forfeiture, except in so far as related to the provostry, which it was declared should "remane and abyid perpetuallie heirefter with the provest baillies counsell and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh." [Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 318.] And on 7th June 1588 he formally renounced his right to the provostry in favour of the town. [Council Records, vol. viii., p. 157.]

<sup>1</sup> The Monastery of the Greyfriars, founded by King James I. for the encouragement of learning, was situated at the south side of the Grassmarket, almost opposite the West Bow. It was an establishment of much magnificence, and as such was assigned for the temporary residence of the Princess Mary of Gueldres, on her arrival in Scotland in June 1449. In the same building King Henry VI. of England, with his Queen and son, were accommodated during their stay in Edinburgh, when obliged to seek refuge in Scotland, 1461-1464. Attached to the monastery were a church and surrounding gardens and grounds, referred to in the *Diurnal of Occurrents* under date 7th July 1571, where it is said that the hail merchants, craftsmen, and persons remaining in Edinburgh made their musters in the Greyfriar Kirkyard. Birrel, in his *Diary*, again, of date 26th April 1598, alludes to the work at the Greyfriar Kirk. This cannot refer to the church which was burned in January 1845, for it was founded in 1613. It must, therefore, relate to the earlier church of the monastery. The yards of the monastery included what are now the Greyfriars Churchyard and the grounds of Heriot's Hospital. The monastery was wholly destroyed by the Reforming party in 1558.

<sup>2</sup> Previous to this time the kirkyard of St. Giles was the principal cemetery of the town. There were churchyards attached to Holyrood Abbey, to the Blackfriars' Monastery, to the Trinity College, to the Kirk of Field, to St. Roque's Chapel, to the Chapel of St. Leonard, and in all probability to the Monastery of the Greyfriars. But from the earliest period in the history of Edinburgh, down to the latter half of the sixteenth century, the kirkyard of St. Giles had formed the last resting-place of the great proportion of the town's people. The increasing population had long before called for an extension of the burying-ground, and the demand had been met by the provost and chapter of St. Giles, first in 1477, and again in 1496. On both of these occasions they had given up part of their yards for the purpose. But the requirements of the town continued to increase, and the means of further extension could not be had there. At this time the residence of the provost, prebendaries, and other ecclesiastics connected with the church occupied a considerable part of the site of the present law courts. All the remainder of the ground between the church and the Cowgate, with the exception of the spot on which stood the old chapel dedicated to the Holy Rood, lay open, and was used as a burial-place. It was now, however, in contemplation to erect a new Tolbooth on the site of what is at present the lobby of the Signet Library, and thus the old cemetery could not fail to become ere long one of the busiest haunts of the growing community. These circumstances conspired to a change, and as the yards of the Greyfriars were so far removed from the crowded dwellings of the citizens as not to be objectionable on what in modern phraseology would be called "sanitary grounds," and at the same time were not so far removed as to lead to inconvenience, they were sought from the Queen. It is the fact, however, as stated in the text, that on 25th April 1561, more than a year before the application to her Majesty was made, the Council had fixed on the Greyfriars' yards as the site of the future burying-ground, and had



within our said toun be sa supportit that youth [sall be] sa brocht vp in letteris, that the posteriteis tocum sall haif greit comferte thairof, to the prais of youre Hienes in all tymes cuming. And your ansuer humlie we beseik.

To this application Her Majesty returned the following answer:—

Apud Striuling xvij<sup>o</sup> Augusti anno 1562.—The Quenys Maiestie appoynttis the Gray Freiris yaird within written to be ane buriall place to the personis deceissand within the burgh of Edinburgh, sua that the samin salbe ane buriall place, and it salbe lesum to burye the deid of the said toun thairin; and hir Grace promissis quheneur sufficient prouisioun is maid for biging of the Hospitale and Seule within writtin hir Grace sall prouide ane rowme convenient thairfor, and sall support that the samyn may be dotyt to be intertenement in tyme cuming.

MARIE R.

actually declared it to be so, "as the place most apt and convenient thereto." In making this selection, one element of the aptness and conveniency of the Greyfriars' Yard was probably the fact that a burying-place had been attached to the monastery, and that the limits of the old cemetery only required to be extended. In the same year, the accounts of Alexander Guthrie, dean of guild and common clerk of the burgh, containj several entries of "expenses debursit be the comptur upoun the Grayfreir dike." In these entries the dyke is described as the "Grayfreir kirk yeard dike," and payment is made for the "wynninge of stanis furth of the wallis within the Grayfreris place" [p. 188]. In Guthrie's accounts for 1562-1563, also, the following entries occur:—

"Item the xxiiij of November aggreit with twa warkmen to beir away ane greit hill of red lyand outwith and inwith the buriell yet at the Grayfreris and to thame for thair laubors . . . . . x s"

"Item ane new key to the yet of the buriall at the Gray freris . . . . . iiij s"

But even after the Queen had granted the request of the Town Council, and had so given the citizens a legal title to use the Greyfriars' Yard as their burial-place, the old churchyard of St. Giles was only gradually abandoned. In 1572 John Knox found his last resting-place within it, near the spot on which, incongruously enough, the equestrian statue of King Charles II. now stands. Shortly afterwards, the ancient graveyard of Edinburgh was converted into a public thoroughfare. The Parliament House was erected in 1631, and the yard of the Greyfriars became, what Dr Robert Chambers has termed, "the Westminster Abbey of Scotland."

In the accounts of Alexander Park, Dean of Guild for 1564-1565, entries occur of expenses "maid upoune the dyke in the kirk yaird [apparently the kirkyard of St. Giles] and making of ane yaird thairin." From the subjoined entries the ruins of the old monastery of the Greyfriars seem to have been used as a quarry, to be worked easily and without compunction:—

"Item in the first for wynnyng of stanis in the Grayfreris, to four workmen ane oulk's waige ilk man xij s is . . . . . xlviiij s"

"Item to sax men that buir the stanis furth of the Grayfreris yaird to the kirk yaird, ane oulk and thre days, ilk man in the day ijs . . . . . v li viij s"

"Item gevin ane mannis wage quhilk waititt on the wark for four oulks, ilk oulk xij s . . . . . lvj s"

(The details occupy about a page.)

<sup>1</sup> Council Record, vol. iv., p. 42,

What followed upon this answer from the Queen must be inferred from the fact that on the 16th of March 1562-1563 Her Majesty was pleased, by charter under the Great Seal,<sup>1</sup> to give to the provost, bailies, council, and community, and their successors, the place and yards which belonged to the Blackfriars, with the cemeteries and other pertinents of the same, for the construction and erection of an hospital thereon for the relief or assistance of the poor, to be held in free burgage for the service of burgh used and wont; and the grantees were obliged to commence the hospital within one year, and to complete it within ten years from the date of their infeftment on the charter.

How far the success of this application was promoted by other influence than that of the Town Council does not appear, but it may be noticed that the General Assembly of the Kirk, which convened in Edinburgh in December 1562, gave commission to John Knox "to make supplication both by word and writ to the Queen's Majestie for the support of the poor."<sup>2</sup> Such a commission was not likely to be overlooked by the energetic Reformer, and his action may have had something to do with the grant of the place and yards of the Blackfriars.

In consequence of this grant, the Town Council seem to have taken immediate action to remove the ruinous building of the monastery and church of the Blackfriars. On 18th June 1563 they ordained

James Thomsoun Nychole Vddert and James Young to be oursearris and tak cure vpoun the wark of the hospitale at the Blakfreris for the moneth nixt, and siclike that Allane Dikesoun, baillie, Mr Johnne Prestoun, thesaurer, James Mosman, Gilbert Cleuch and Johnn Inglis, masonis, to set furth ane patron contenyng the forme of the said hospital, and to produce before the kirk and counsale thair openioun in diuers hedis and artikles concerning the said form.<sup>3</sup>

On 2nd July in the same year they ordained Andrew Craig and others, with all diligence vpoun [thair] awin expensis to cary away the red laid be thame in the Blackfreir kirkyaird, to the effect thair wark of the hospitale may proceed without impediment thairrof, quhilkis failling ordainis the maisteris of wark of the

<sup>1</sup> This Charter is not now in the Archives of the City, and does not appear to be recorded in the Register of the Great Seal. The Register of the Privy Seal for some time both before and after the date of the grant has also been examined, but no reference to it has been discovered there. It is referred to, however, in the charter by the Regent Murray of date 3rd January 1566-1567. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. ix., pp. 63-66.

<sup>2</sup> The Book of the Universal Kirk, vol. ii., p. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 70.

said hospitale to caus carie [the] samyn away vpoun thair expensis, and actis to be gevin to officeris to poind thairfor.<sup>1</sup>

On 27th August 1563 they directed

Mr Johnne Prestoun thesaurer to intromet with the cornys growand in the Blackfreir yairdis sawin there be William Brokas, smith, sell and dispone the samyn and deliuer the money thairof to the maister of wark of the hospitale to be applyt vpoun the said wark, and oblissis thame to keep him skaythles thairof.<sup>2</sup>

On 7th January 1563 the council ordained

David Forster and James Adamsoun to deliver to John Blackburn the sowme of iiij<sup>xx</sup> x li. of the radeast money in thair handis collectit for biging of the hospitale and for tymmer bocht to the said hospitale.<sup>3</sup>

On 16th February 1563 they ordained

Thomas Reidpath to deliuer of the radeast money in his handis or that he salhappin to get for the biging of the hospitale the sowme of xxxv li. to Johnne Blakburne restand awand him of his tymmer ressaut be the said Thomas for the said hospitale, and oblissis thame to satifie him thairof in case he haif nocht or gettis nocht in of the collectouris of the said hospitale the said sowme agane.<sup>4</sup>

And on 9th August 1564 the bailies, council, and deacons,

“Understandyng that the persoun of Pennycuk (provost of the Kirk of Field) is takand doun the stane wark of the Kirk of Field, and is of mynd to dispone and sell the samyn, quhilk thay find maist necessar to be bocht be the gude toun owthir for the hospitall or for ane Universite to be maid in the said Kirk of Field,

appointed certain persons to negotiate with the provost for the purchase of his provostry.<sup>5</sup>

These extracts show that the magistrates and council intended to avail themselves of the Queen's grant, and to place the town's hospital in the Blackfriars Yards, where the requisite materials were probably to be obtained in abundance from the ruins of the old ecclesiastical buildings. For some cause, however, this intention was not carried into effect. It rather appears that the desire to obtain a site in the vicinity of some leading thoroughfare, where the presence of such a building would be an

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 73.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 90.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 92.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 107.

appeal to the benevolent feelings not only of the towns people but of the strangers who frequented the capital, had something to do with the delay.

Meanwhile the General Assembly continued to press upon the Queen and her Council the claims of the ministers and of the poor, and at a meeting held in Edinburgh on 25th June 1565, certain articles, setting forth the opinions of the church in regard to these and other matters, were prepared and appointed to be presented to her Majesty. One of these articles was as follows:—

For sustentation of the poore, that all lands foundit to hospitalitie of old be restored againe to the same use, and that all lands, annuallrents, or any uther emoluments pertaining anywayes sometyme to the freirs of whatsumevir ordour, or annuallrents, altarages, obits pertaining to preists, be applyit to the sustentatioun of the poore and uphald of the schooles in the townes and uther places wher thay be.<sup>1</sup>

Five members, one of whom was James Baron, burgess of Edinburgh, were named commissioners to present these articles, and to report the Queen's answer before the dissolving of the Assembly, "if they might conveniently, if not, to the Session of Edinburgh." No answer appears to have been received during the sittings of the Assembly, for ere they rose they appointed the commissioners to communicate it to John Knox in order that he might advertise the superintendents of the same. At the next Assembly, held on 25th December 1565,<sup>2</sup> the Queen's answer was submitted, in which she stated, with reference to the fourth article, that

Her Majesties liberalitie towards the poore salbe alwayes als farre extendit as can be reasonable requyrit at her hands.<sup>3</sup>

This answer seems to have been accepted as satisfactory, so far as the poor were concerned, but the Assembly continued to press upon the Queen the necessity for making proper provision for the ministers. On 3rd October 1566, the Privy Council passed an act in which they made certain provision for the ministers, and in December of the same year the Queen subscribed a writing assigning the thirds of benefices to their maintenance. The provision thus allotted to them is stated by Principal Lee to have

<sup>1</sup> Book of the Universal Kirk, vol. i., p. 60.

<sup>2</sup> At this time the General Assembly met regularly at intervals of six months on 25th June and 25th December, and usually sat four, five, or six days.

<sup>3</sup> Book of the Universal Kirk, vol. i., p. 68.



extended only to £10,000 Scots and 400 chalders (or 6400 bolls) of grain.<sup>1</sup> On the following day the Privy Council gave their formal consent to the grant, and from this time the clergy were entitled "to plead a legal title to their specific allotments, such as they were." The Queen's assignation was considered by the Assembly, which met on 25th December 1566, and Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the Superintendent of Lothian, Master John Row, and another, were commissioned to proceed to Stirling and obtain an extract of the assignation, that letters might be raised upon it. The commissioners above named repaired to Stirling after the Assembly had risen, and Knox states that they not only obtained the fulfilment of their demands from the Queen, but also procured "for every borough a gift or donation of the altarages, annuals, and obits which before were given to the papists, now to be disposed for the maintenance of the ministers and schools within the boroughs, and the rest to the poor or hospital."<sup>2</sup> The following act of the Privy Council was thereafter passed:—

Apud Striuling decimo die mensis Januarij, anno etc., lxxvj.

THE quhilk day, the Quenis Maiestie and Lordis of Secreit Counsall being weil myndit that the ministerie within this hail realme be interteneit, als weil to burgh and land, as hir Maiestie fund the samyn at hir arryvall in Scotland, and becaus the hail Lordis of Secreit Counsall may nocht weil vait at all tymes for the ordouring thair of, being occupiit with vther wechtie materis: Thairfoir hir Hienes with avyis of hir counsall foirsaid hes constitute and namyt hir lovittis vnderwrittin, my lordis Huntly, chancellor, Ergyle, Murray, Bothwell, Atholl, Cassillis, Craufurde, and Mar, my lordis Bischopis of Galloway, Rois, and Orkney, my lord Secretaire, Maister Johne Spens of Condry, aduocat, Sir Johnne Bellenden, iustice clerk, Sir James Balfour, clerk of register, and David Fores, generall of the cuneyhous, to quhome be thir presentis the Quenis grace and hir Counsall foirsaid gevis thair full power and commissioun, or to ony fyve or sex of thame, to call befoir thame the hail burghs of this realme generallie or particularie, as thai or ony fyve or sex of thame sall think expedient; and to consider the habilities of the saidis burghs, particularie

<sup>1</sup> Lee's Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland, vol. i., p. 282.

<sup>2</sup> Knox's History of the Reformation in Scotland, vol. ii., p. 539.

Nevertheless the regular payment of the ministers' stipends seems to have been in a great measure evaded. The Act 1567, c. 10, accordingly ordained that the hail thirds of the hail benefices of this realm should be first paid to the clergy. It also authorized the Lords of Session to grant warrant for charging all liable in payment thereof "to obey the said ministers and their collectors," notwithstanding any discharge granted to them by the Queen, "ay and quhill the Kirk come to their full possession of the proper patrimonie quhilk is the teindes." [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 24.]

and according thairto, to appoint and imputt particular taxatioun or impositioun vpon euerie burgh, yeirlic, to be gadderit and vpliftit for sustentatioun of the said ministerie, be thame selffis thair collectiouris or chalmerlanes, as the saidis commissioneris or ony fyve or sex of thame sall think expedient, as thai will answer to God and the Quenis maiestie thairupoun. And quhatsumeir the saidis commissioneris or ony fyve or sex of thame sall do in the premissis, the samyn to haif the lyke force and effect as gif the samyn wer done in plane counsall; and letteres to be direct thairupoun as efferis, as the said ministerie and thair collectouris will requair. And alsua for releif of the saidis burghs, the Quenis grace, with avyis of hir Counsall feirsaidis, be thir presentis gevis and grantis to the saidis burghis, and euerie ane of thame, the annuellis of alteragis, chapellanereis and obittis within the samyn, quhaireuir the samyn sall happen to vaik be the deceis of the possessouris thairof, or vtherways hes happynit to vaik sen the Quenis grace arryvall in Scotland, quhilkis as yit remaines ungevin or destribute to ony persoun; and that to releif the taxatioun and contributioun forsaid, and the superplus of the saidis annuallis and obittis gif ony beis, to be distributit to the pover and hospitallis of eurie burgh within thame selffis, be avyis of the minister and eldaris thairof, as thai will ansuer to the Maist Heast thairupoun; and letteres to be directed be the Lordis of Secreit Counsall and Session as thai sal be requirit for publicatioun of the premissis.<sup>1</sup>

Subsequently, on 13th March 1566-1567, the Queen granted a charter<sup>2</sup> to the provost, bailies, council, and community of Edinburgh, by which, on the following narrative:—

Know ye that we, more carefully reflecting upon our duty towards the service of God, and out of the ardent zeal which we have for maintaining the civil polity, and preserving good order among our subjects, but chiefly within our Burgh of Edinburgh, and also considering that we by our office are bound and ought to be careful of our duty towards God, by whose providence we are set over the government of this kingdom, and that it is incumbent on us in virtue of our office, by all honest means to provide for the ministers of God's word, and that hospitals for poor mutilated and miserable persons, orphans and children deprived of their parents, may be maintained within our said burgh,

she conveyed to them and their successors, for ever,

the lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, annualrents, fruits, duties, profits, emoluments, rents, alms, daill-silver, obits, and anniversaries whatsoever, which anywise belonged or are known to belong to any chaplainries, altarages, and prebends, founded in any church, chapel, or college within the liberty of our said Burgh, by whatsoever patron, in possession whereof

<sup>1</sup> Register of the Privy Council, 1563-1567, fol. 257.

<sup>2</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. viii., pp. 56-63.

the chaplains and prebendaries of the same formerly were, wheresoever the fore-said houses, tenements, buildings, orchards, yards, annualrents, anniversaries, fruits, profits, and emoluments lie, or were formerly uplifted respectively, with the manor-places, orchards, lands, annualrents, emoluments, and duties whatsoever which formerly belonged to the Dominican or Preaching Friars, and to the Minorites or Franciscans, of our said Burgh of Edinburgh; together with all and sundry lands, houses, and tenements lying within our said Burgh and the liberty of the same, with all annualrents leviabie from any house, lands, or tenement within our said Burgh, given, founded, and granted to whatever chaplainries, altarages, churches, burials, or anniversaries, wheresoever they may be within our kingdom: and also with all and sundry annualrents and other dues customary, or that could be demanded by any church without our said Burgh from the provost or bailies of the same out of the common good thereof, for celebrating suffrages, with the pertinents.

And she empowered the provost, bailies, council, and community, and their successors, by themselves and by the collectors appointed by them, to uplift the annual rents, fruits, duties, profits and emoluments of the subjects conveyed, to let the said lands and tenements, and to remove tenants therefrom, and to

build and repair the ruinous places, and to restore and apply the same to hospitality or other similar lawful uses as to them, with the advice of the ministers and elders of our said Burgh,<sup>1</sup> shall seem fit, as freely in all respects as the said

---

<sup>1</sup> The close connection which existed in Scotland for a long period after the Reformation between town councils and kirk-sessions is not surprising. Every member of council was a member of the Established Church, and in Edinburgh at all events, he had, on admission as a burghess, to take the burghess oath in presence of the Dean of Guild and council. That oath, according to a copy dated 3rd November 1591, commenced thus:—"Heir I protest befor God and your Lordship (*i.e.*, the Dean of Guild), that I profess and allow with my hairt the trew religioun, quhilk at this present is publictlie preachit within the realme, and authorizit be the lawis thairof. I sall abyde thereat and defend the samyn to my lyfis end, etc." Moreover, as has been remarked by Dr M'Crie, it was a matter of importance at that early period that kirk-sessions should contain such individuals within their bounds as, in addition to religious qualifications, possessed superior knowledge and influence. In burghs it was almost the invariable custom to have some of the elders chosen from among the magistrates [M'Crie's *Life of Melville*, Edition 1856, pp. 155-437: *Lee's Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i., pp. 295-297]. In Edinburgh, indeed, the selection of the elders and deacons of each of the four parishes into which the town was divided on 14th October 1584 was appointed to be made by the council, with advice of the ministers. Each parish had three elders and four deacons; and these were appointed to convene all together every Thursday, with two bailies and four of the council, to take orders with the affairs belonging to their charge, to wit, the correction of the manners and support of the poor [Council Records, vol. vii., p. 115]. This arrangement was subsequently confirmed as permanent by the following act:—"The sam day the foresaids bailieis and counsall and deykens of crafts, for the maist pairt fynds it expedient that in tyme cuming the elders and deaconis of the kirk sall, with ayve of the ministeris, be electit and chosin be the provest, baillies, counsall, and deakens of craftis,



prebendaries, chaplains, and friars before written might have enjoyed and possessed the same aforetime.

But the grantees were taken bound

to support the ministers, readers, and other ecclesiastical charges out of the said annual rents, profits, and duties, according to the value and quantity of the same, and to apply the places and buildings to be repaired for hospitality and other uses foresaid.

The charter further annulled all alienations and grants by prebendaries, chaplains, and friars, subsequent to the date of the Reformation, of the lands, revenues, and profits originally mortified for their support; and also all other alienations, dispositions, and sasines, by which lands and other heritages originally mortified to the Church, were attempted to be diverted to private and other uses, and the first purpose and will of the founders infringed. It also united and incorporated the whole subjects conveyed by it into one body, to be called "The Foundation of the Ministry and Hospitality of Edinburgh." But it reserved to the chap-

---

conform to the act maid thairvpoun on Wednesday last, quhilk act and hail contents thair of thai ratefie and approve in all poynts." [Ib. vii., p. 117]. The practice also received the sanction of the King and Privy Council. One of the articles of the plan for the regulation of the Church in Edinburgh, prepared by King James VI., and subsequently approved of by King Charles I., and transmitted by his command to the magistrates, is as follows: "Art. 4. Everie parochie sall heirafter be governit in matters ecclesiasticall by thair ministers and proper session, conforme to the ordour of other churches in the kingdom, which session sall be elected yeirlie in everie parochie, eight or ten dayes efter the election of the magistrates, by the proveist and baillies of the Toun, and the ministers of the parochie and no others." To that article the magistrates returned the following answer in 1625 [Ibid., vol. xiii., fol. 274]: "Answ. That the proveist baillies and counsall agree, that everie parochin herefter be governed in matters ecclesiasticall by the proper session of the parochin, so that in the whole, thair sall be four distinct session, having thair several jurisdiction within the limittes of thair parochin allauerlie; and that ilk several session sall consist of the magistrates, ministers, elders, and deykins of the same parochin; and that the said elders and deykins sall be elected yeirlie in every parochin by the proveist baillies and counsall of the burgh, and ministers of the said parochin, in the month of December, sua that the said elders and deykins may enter to thair offices upone the first day of January efter following yeirlie." A subsequent act of Council formally set forth the above answer as one of the regulations for the ecclesiastical government of the city [Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 304], and it was confirmed by the Privy Council under the express orders of the King on 1st November 1625. [Ibid.] The yearly election of elders and deacons was intended to obviate the danger of men, by long continuance in office, encroaching upon the liberty of the church, but elders might continue in office several successive years if they were appointed annually.

These facts explain the orders given from time to time by kirk-sessions, not only to the people, but to magistrates and town councils, in matters connected with the prevention of Sabbath breaking, and the suppression of various forms of immorality [Sketch of the History of the High Constables of Edinburgh, App., p. xxvii.]



lains, prebendaries, and friars, who were in possession before the change of religion, the use of the fruits and duties during their lifetime.<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed this charter only conveys kirk livings within the burgh or its liberties; the endowments, wherever situated, of ecclesiastical foundations in Edinburgh; the lands, property and revenues of the Blackfriars and Greyfriars of Edinburgh; and all endowments for ecclesiastical purposes demandable from the common good of the burgh. The Trinity College and Hospital, which were outside of the burgh, were not conveyed, but the endowments carried by the grant included the annual rent of ten pounds payable by the town, and any property or revenues within the burgh.

Upon this charter the provost, bailies, council, and community were infeft, conform to instrument of sasine, dated 29th March 1567, taken in the Upper Tolbooth in virtue of a precept under the Quarter Seal engrossed in the instrument;<sup>2</sup> and immediately thereafter they proceeded to intromit

---

<sup>1</sup> Three days after the date of this charter, viz., on 16th March 1566-1567, Queen Mary granted a charter to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of Glasgow in precisely the same terms. The only change is the substitution of the words, "the City of Glasgow," for "our Burgh of Edinburgh." [*Liber Collegii Nostre Domine necnon Carte Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu* (Maitland Club), Preface, Appendix to No. iii., p. lxxviii.] Perth received a gift of church property in that burgh from King James VI. by a charter which is dated St. Andrews, 29th August 1569. [Penny's *Traditions of Perth*, p. 212.]

<sup>2</sup> Effect was given to this charter (1) in a decree dated 13th December 1570, pronounced by the Commissaries of Edinburgh at the instance of Robert Cunningham, collector appointed by the Town Council, against Alexander Aitchison of Gosford, whereby Aitchison was ordained to pay Cunningham, for 1569, and yearly thereafter, an annual rent of sixteen pounds Scots, furth of the lands of Gosford, and which formerly belonged to the Blackfriars of Edinburgh. [*Inventory of City Charters*, vol. iii., p. 5.] (2) In a decree dated 28th February 1579, pronounced by the Lords of Council, in an action of multiplepounding raised by Aitchison against the provost, bailies, and council, and John Johnston their collector, and against the King's comptroller and advocate. From this decree it appears that the above annual rent had been paid by Aitchison to the Blackfriars previous to the Reformation, and thereafter to the King's comptroller till 1569; that Cunningham, the town's collector, had obtained the decree of the Commissaries above described, in consequence of which Aitchison had regularly paid the annual rent to the town till Martinmas 1578; but that, notwithstanding, the King's comptroller intended to poid him for payment of the sums due for 1569 and subsequent years. After hearing the parties, the Lords confirmed the decree of the Commissaries, ordered Aitchison to continue his payment to the town, and ordained the comptroller to desist in all time coming from troubling or molesting Aitchison in regard to the matter. [*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 7.] And (3) In a decree dated 17th March 1581, pronounced by the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of John Johnston, collector, against John Robertson, burgess and treasurer of Edinburgh, and the King's comptroller, whereby Robertson was ordained to pay Johnston ten merks furth of the burgh mails of Edinburgh, after the tenor of the charter to the Blackfriars, under the Great Seal, dated 14th May 1473; of Queen Mary's charter of 1566 and the infeftment following thereon; and of the decree against Aitchison of Gosford, last referred to. [*Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 11.] Preference was also given to it by the Lords of Session on 7th March 1609 in a multiplepounding raised by the proprietors of a tenement lying above Blackfriars

with the subjects of the grant. On 27th August in the same year they ordained Robert Cunningham and others.

to take trial and to mak inventure of the annualles sumtyme pertening to the chaplis and mortefiet to the kirk, and now to the ministerie and pure, and names Maister Michael Chesholm to be collector of the money that sall happin to be restand of the saidis annuallis or houssis belonging to the ministrie.<sup>1</sup>

On 11th September the provost, bailies, and council, "with awys and consent of Maister Johne Craig, minister, and haill kirk of this burgh," constituted Chisholm their general collector for ingathering the whole kirk livings within the burgh freedom and liberty thereof, for the "vtilitie and proffieitt of the ministeris, pure, and hospitallis of the said burgh," he being bound to account yearly for his intromissions to the "prouest baillies counsale and kirk foresaid."<sup>2</sup>

Shortly after the abdication of Queen Mary, the provost, bailies, council, and community are said to have obtained from the Regent Murray letters of remission under the Great Seal,<sup>3</sup> dispensing with the erection of the Hospital in the Blackfriars Yards, and granting these yards for behoof of the Hospital of Trinity College and the poor therein. No such charter has, however, been discovered in the archives of the City, and no trace of it has been found in the registers of the Great Seal or Privy Seal; but what professes to be a copy of it is engrossed in a memorial to counsel, prepared

Wynd to determine to whom they should pay an annual rent of £18, 13s. 4d. Scots, "addebted by them for each one of two Prebendaries founded within the College Kirk of Crichton, the one pertaining to the master of the grammar school of the College Kirk, and the other to the master of the singing school thereof, and to one songster boy founded of old by Thomas Halkerstone, provost for the time, furth of the said tenement of land. The town claimed the annual rent in virtue of the grant contained in the Queen's charter, and of the Acts of Parliament dated 29th July 1587 [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., pp. 439-442], 5th June 1592 [1592, c. 82, Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 582], 21st July 1593 [1593, c. 41, Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iv., p. 31], and 9th July 1606 [1606, c. 31, Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iv., p. 303]. Mr Richard Kene and Mr Alexander Andrew, writers, claimed the annual rents in virtue of gifts to them respectively of the prebends of the singing school and grammar school of the church of Crichton by King James VI., dated 26th March 1585, ratified by the King on 1st October 1589, and sustained by the Lords of Session on 5th February 1585, in a question between Kene and Andrew on the one part, and the tenants of the tenement and the King's Treasurer and Collector General on the other part. In this decree special reference is made and effect is given to the King's revocation on 29th July 1587. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., pp. 180-185.]

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., fol. 201.

<sup>3</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. ix., pp. 63-66.

in 1833. It bears to be dated 3rd January 1566, in the first year of the reign of King James VI., but this date is obviously erroneous, as the King's reign commenced on 29th July 1567.<sup>1</sup> With this explanation, it may be stated the charter narrates Queen Mary's grant of the Blackfriars yards for the site of an hospital, and sets forth that it had been shown that the Blackfriars site was not so suitable nor so convenient for the proposed hospital "as the place of the College of the Holy Trinity, and the yards, houses, and buildings thereof, by reason of the great crowd and concourse both of strangers and of the lieges of our kingdom, who daily approach or pass through and frequent the same,<sup>2</sup> by whom," it proceeds,

some profit and aid may daily accrue to the said Hospital, and reach the indigent persons within the same; which Hospital the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community have promptly commenced to build and repair, and the more willingly, because the profit and advantage of that particular site, or of its bounds or continuity with the friars' place, may be expended and laid out on the said Hospital of the afore-mentioned College: Therefore, and for divers other good or pious reasons and considerations moving us and our Regent aforesaid, by the tenor of these presents, we have dispensed, and do dispense . . . with that part and clause of the foresaid infeftment relating to the commencement, completion, and building of the foresaid Hospital upon the place and bounds of the fore-mentioned friars, within the time before-written, and with all loss, injury, and prejudice which can accrue to and fall on them from their infeftment above-mentioned, for the non-completion or implementing of the same. Moreover, we, by these presents, will and grant that the said infeftment shall stand and abide in force and effect to them and their successors, the said clause and provision contained in the same, as aforesaid, notwithstanding, with which, by these presents, we for ever dispense; and we also give, grant, and commit to the aforesaid provost, bailies, councillors, and community, and their successors, our full licence and power to lease, use, and dispone upon the fore-

<sup>1</sup> The correct date of these Letters of Remission may possibly have been 3rd January 1567-1568. If so the letters followed the gift of Trinity College and Hospital by the Regent Murray to Sir Simon Preston on 12th November 1567 for the erection of an hospital, and for the support of the poor to be placed therein. This would explain how it was that the magistrates and council had commenced—as it is stated in the letters they had done—to "build and repair" an hospital on the "place" of Trinity College, to which they appear to have had no title till Sir Simon Preston obtained a grant of it under his charter from the Regent. It is to be observed, moreover, that the letters refer to the operations of the magistrates in building and repairing an hospital within the College in terms which give no indication of these operations having been illegal and unauthorised.

<sup>2</sup> So early as 5th May 1508, the Town Council had ordained that "the fishe mercat be haldin downe besyde the dyke of the Trinity College, and at nane be sawld in ony vther place on the hie gaitt bott allanerly thairabout the said dyke and place." Volume of Extracts from Council Records of Edinburgh preserved in the Advocates' Library, fols. 39, 82. Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. i., p. 114.



said place, yard, gardens, houses, cemetery, and such pertinents, in feu farm or for a yearly rent, as shall seem to them expedient for their greater advantage and profit, so that the annual profit, rents, and duties of the same, shall increase and be applied to the sustentation of the said Hospital of the College of the Holy Trinity, and of the poor residing in the same, and of no others.

The subject of this grant, assuming it to have been made, formed the commencement of a fund for the erection and endowment of the hospital proposed to be placed on the yards of the Trinity College.

In addition to the rights conferred upon the magistrates and council by Queen Mary's charter of 13th March 1566-1567, and which, it has been seen, did not carry either the buildings and grounds of Trinity church and hospital, or the endowments of that establishment, Sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh, obtained from the Regent Murray, in 1567, a gift of the Trinity College kirk, houses, buildings and yards attached thereto, for an hospital, and on 10th November in that year the following minute appears in the council records:<sup>1</sup>—

The quhilk day, James Oliphant, Alexander Clerk and Adam Fullartoun baillies &c., being convenit in the counsallhous of this burgh comperit Sir Symon Prestoun of Craigmillar, knycht, prouest of this burgh, and schew and declarit to the saidis baillies counsall dekynnys that he had obteynit and impetrat at my lord Regentis handis the gift of the Trinite College Kirk, housses, biggingis, and yairdis adiaacent thairto, and lyand contigue to the samyn, to be ane Hospitall to the pure, and to be biggit and vphaldin be the gude toun, and the elimosinaries to be placit thairinto be the prouest ballies and counsall present and being for the tyme; and nochtwithstanding that he hes lauborit the samyn it wes nocht his mynde to laubour it to his awin behuif bot to the gude townis, as said is, and thairfore presentlie gaif the gift thairto to the gude toun, and transferrit all rycht and titill that he had or nicht haif thairto in the gud toun for him and his airis for euirmair, and promist quhat rycht heirefter thai desyrit him to mak them thairto or suretie he wald do the samyn, and quhatsoeuer his aris or otheris his assignayis suld neuer pretend rycht thairto, and this of his awin fre motive will, for the favour and luff that he beris toward the gude toun, quhairto thai thankit his lordschip; and Adam Fullarton, baillie, at the desyre of the said prouest, and of his consent, askit instrumentis vpoun the premissis, and desyrit ane act to be maid thairupoun in this buke. Testibus, Magistris Johanne Abircrummye et Alexandro Mawchane, legislatoribus.

Two days later, viz., on 12th November 1567, a charter under the Great Seal,<sup>2</sup> containing a gift of the Trinity Church and Hospital, with the build-

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 206.

<sup>2</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli, Lib. 32. No. 613. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. x., pp. 67-72.



ings and grounds connected therewith, was granted by the Regent in name of King James VI. to Sir Simon Preston and his successors in the provostship, and to the bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh. This charter proceeds as follows:—

Know ye that we and our dearest cousin James Earl of Murray Lord Abernethy, &c., Regent of our kingdom, moved by fervent and zealous purpose to support and assist the poverty, penury, and want of many and divers honest, aged and impotent persons, who in their old age have lost their means and substance by accident and bad fortune, so that they may not utterly perish and die through extreme hunger, penury, and want of their necessary sustenance: We therefore, moved by piety and good conscience to afford them such help and assistance as their indigence and necessity require; as also understanding that the aforesaid purpose cannot in all respects be conveniently begun and commenced, nor conveniently perfected and accomplished, without our supplement, aid, and authority; and understanding that Sir Simon Prestoun of that Ilk, knight, intends with deliberate, firm, and set purpose, to build, erect, and with all care and diligence endow an Hospital, with reasonable support for such foresaid honest poor and impotent persons, aged and advanced in years, or sick, indwellers and inhabitants within our Burgh of Edinburgh, and also for such other old indigent and impotent people as shall be found fit for receiving such benefits and charity in the said Hospital so to be founded: Therefore, we and our foresaid Regent perceiving that the said purpose and work will be in every respect not only good and divine, but also willing to give occasion to others our subjects, and to incline the minds of certain others of our lieges and subjects to accept such a divine call to a similar purpose and work, with the advice and consent of the Lords of our Privy Council, have deemed it expedient and necessary to gratify the said Sir Simon, provost of our said burgh of Edinburgh, with the gift and donation of such a place now vacant in our hands, and belonging and pertaining to our gift, as shall be most fit and convenient for constructing and building, repairing and perfecting the said Hospital, with the houses, buildings and yards thereof, which the greatest multitude and concourse of people, as well strangers as others our lieges of this our town, are seen to frequent, and near which they chiefly have daily access to and egress from the town, whereby the daily alms and contributions to the said Hospital are increased and will increase: Therefore, for the good, faithful, and gratuitous service rendered and performed by the said Sir Simon Prestoun, provost foresaid, towards ourself, our foresaid Regent, and the said Lords of our Privy Council, in tymes bygone and past, as well as for other causes and considerations moving us in favour of the said Sir Simon Prestoun, provost, the bailies, councillors, and community of our said Burgh of Edinburgh, we have given, granted, and disposed, and, by the tenor of our present charter, give, grant, and dispose to the said Sir Simon Prestoun, present provost of our said Burgh of Edinburgh, and his successors, the provosts, bailies, councillors, and community of the said Burgh for the time being, All and Whole the church called the Collegiate Church of the Trinity, with the churchyard, houses, buildings, ruinous and built, orchards, yards, crofts, dovecot, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, formerly occupied and inhabited by the provost and prebendaries of the said

Collegiate Church, together with the place and part, with the buildings and yards of the hospital called the hospital of the Trinity, lying contiguous to the said Collegiate church, with the yard lying on the west side thereof, at the foot or end of our street or vennel called Leith Wynd, now in our hands, and at our gift or disposal as undoubted patron of the said College and place, according to the tenor of the acts and statutes made and ordained shortly after the time of the Reformation of religion, and for the building and construction of the said Hospital, houses, yards and policies, of the same, for the sustentation of the poor and sick to be placed by them within the same only, and for no other use whatever. To have and to hold all and whole the said church called the Church of the Trinity, with the yards, houses, buildings, orchards, crofts, dovecot, and houses of the said hospital called Trinity Hospital, with all the places, parts and possessions of the same, formerly occupied and possessed by the provost and prebendaries of the said Collegiate Church,

to the grantees and their successors in free blench farm for ever, with full power to them "to dispone thereupon as to them shall seem good," but always under the obligation "to apply the places and others foresaid to the use before set forth, and to no other purpose," for payment of a silver penny yearly, at Whitsunday, if asked only. The charter, however, contains the following proviso:—

Providing always that this present gift and grant shall be in no degree prejudicial to the provost and prebendaries of the said Collegiate Church, in regard to their infeftments and rights, and to their donations to so many of the poor, commonly called beadsmen, now placed and endowed in the said hospital called "The Trinity Hospital," foresaid, after the tenor of the erection made thereupon.

By this charter, then, the magistrates, council, and community acquired right to the Trinity College Church and Hospital, with the contiguous buildings and the adjoining grounds, for the exclusive purpose of constructing an hospital thereon, and for maintaining the poor and sick placed therein.<sup>1</sup> The intention to erect the town's hospital on the Blackfriars yards had been previously abandoned, the grounds of Trinity College having been considered more suitable. These grounds were now gifted to the

<sup>1</sup> Much discussion has taken place as to the scope and effect of this charter. On the one hand it has been maintained that the Church as well as the Hospital, with the contiguous buildings and grounds, were conveyed to the magistrates and councillors in trust for the Hospital, and for the poor and sick placed therein. On the other hand it has been argued that while both the Church and the Hospital, with the conterminous buildings and grounds, were conveyed to the magistrates and council, the Church formed no part of the subject appropriated to the purposes of the Hospital, but was left with the Corporation of the City subject to the general power of disposing contained in the charter. The conflicting views, and the arguments by which they were severally supported, are stated with great perspicuity by Lords Ivory and Deas on the one side, and by Lord Curriehill on the other, in the opinions delivered

community for the purpose, and it remains to be seen what action was taken by the magistrates and council to carry into effect the objects of the grant.

Before doing so, however, it may be well to inquire whether, previous to the date of this grant, the Council had interfered to any, and if so to what extent, with the Trinity Church and Hospital.

It has been seen from the register of Trinity College not only that the provost, prebendaries, and beadsmen, at the time of the Reformation, continued to hold their several benefices and endowments during their lives, but that long after the Reformation had been effected, and long after the date of the gift of Trinity College and hospital to the council and community of Edinburgh, new prebendaries and beadsmen were appointed, and tacks of teinds and other deeds connected with the endowments of the establishment were granted as before by the provost and prebendaries. These facts are explained by the circumstance already alluded to, that Queen Mary's grant of 13th March 1566-1567 did not affect the college and hospital of the Trinity, nor any of its endowments save those drawn from the common good of Edinburgh, and by the further circumstance that King James' charter of 12th November 1567 only applied to the college and hospital, with the buildings and grounds connected therewith. The endowments of the establishment, with the exception of endowments within the town, were thus unaffected by either of these charters. It is not so easy, however, to explain how it came to pass that before the gift of 1567 the council should have had anything to do with the Trinity College church and hospital, or with the buildings and grounds connected therewith. Yet it appears from the council records that they did so on several occasions. On 1st May 1560, three pounds ten shillings were ordered to be paid to John Inglis, mason, for sand, lime, and workmanship at the upbidding of the yetts of the Trinity College, and mending of the

---

by them when advising the cases of Mr William Forrester and others, and Margaret Clephane and others, against the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, on 28th June 1860. In arriving at that decision, however, the First Division of the Court of Session did not find it necessary to dispose of the question as to whether the Church formed part of the estate of the Hospital, but it may be regarded as finally settled by the judgment of the House of Lords on appeal, dated 15th February 1864, which declared that the Church then ordered to be built should be the property of the charity, subject to its being used, and if so used, then to its being kept in repair and maintained, in like manner as the old Church was before its removal by the North British Railway Company.



skippis [slaps?] thereof; and on the same day thirty-two shillings were ordered to be paid to Peter Hill, mason, for bigging up "of certane slappis" at the Trinity College in October last.<sup>1</sup> On 16th November 1560 a contract was entered into between the council and Murdoch Walker, mason, under which Murdoch undertook that he should

with fyve layaris and sa mony barromen and seriandis as is neidfull, enter on Mononday nixt to cum to the bigging of thair wall and hous now foundit at the North Louche syde, foranent the Trinity College, and yairdis thairof, and sall big the samyn conform to the thickness and breid of wallis ells foundit vnto the bartesing, viz. [*blank*] of breid. And als the said Murdo, vpoun his expenses, sall tak down the hale ruinous walls and ald houssis pertenand to the College, and cause carrie the stanes thairof and materiallis to the wall, and sall furnis vpoun his expenssis all warkmanschip and barromen, with all other necessairis as efferis for bigging and reparalling of the said wall, and that pertenis to the craft of masounrie, except sand, lyme, and sa monye stanis as the said wall and hous sall myster, by and attour the stanis being in the fairsaid ruinous houssis of the College, quhilk the fairsaid Murdo is bound to tak down vpoun his expenssis, and caus carye thame as said is, and this to be endit with all possible deligenis. For doing of the quhilk the saidis prowest baillies and counsall sall content pay and deliuer to the said Murdo Walker the sowme of foure pund ten schillingis for ilk rude bigging of the said wark contenand the thiknes and breid of the wall ellis foundit as said is, and fourtye schillingis for ilk rude of the batallene, to be payit immediatlie efter the bigging of the rude be the thesaurar James Lowrie; and the said Murdo sall big the said hous with sic esiamentis and efter the maner as salbe appointet to him be the said thesaurar or otheris quhilk salbe appointet thairto be the gud toun.<sup>2</sup>

These operations appear to have been partly of the nature of repairs consequent upon the damage done by the French auxiliaries of the Queen Regent in the early part of 1560, and partly for the protection of the town against their assaults.<sup>3</sup> The necessities of the times, there-

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iii., pp. 33, 34.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. iii., p. 58.

<sup>3</sup> The following extracts from the "Compt of Alexander Park, treasurer of the common rent of Edinburgh," from Michaelmas 1559 to Michaelmas 1560, contains some curious details as to these works:—

Item, the xxij Aprile 1560, ressaute ane precept to content and pay to Johne Ingliss, massoun, for lyme and workmanschip of the yettis and slappis of the Trinitie College, the sowme of . . . . .	iiij li x s
--	-------------

The comptur is to be dischargit of the extraordinar expenses efter following anno j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and lx yeeris:—

Item, the x day Maij, for biging up of the College dykis, to twa men thre dayis wagis, quhilk wes brokin doun be the men of weir . . . . .	xviij s
Item, for watter to mak mortar with . . . . .	ij s



fore, probably formed at once the explanation and justification of what was done.

---

Item, to twa rouché layars, ane oulks wage beigand the College dykis besyde Dingwell Castell, the tane of thame xvij s, and the uther xij s; summa—	xxx s
Item, the xxiiij day Maij, to the samyn twa men for ane oulks lawbor at the samyne pairt, the tane of thame xvij s, and the uther xij s; summa—	xxx s
Item, for watter to the morter, . . . . .	xviiij d
Item, to thame efter this thre dayis lawbors, . . . . .	xviiij s
Item, the xij day Julij, gevin to xxiiij men for ane dayis lawbors in the casting of ane stank through the College yairdis to hald the men of weir furth of the towne, ilk man upoun the day ij s; summa—	xlvi s
Item, to thame half ane dayis wage in casting of the samyn stank, . . . . .	xxiiij s
Item, for mendin of the College dyk at the kirk end, quhen we left laubor quhile the horss come in with lyme and sand, at . . . . .	xvj s
Item, gevin to Mourdow Walker, massoun, sene the towne and he wes agreit upoun task, at sindrie tymes fra the xxiiij day November the yeir of God jm <sup>vi</sup> v <sup>c</sup> lx yeiris to the viij day of Merche the yeir of God jm <sup>vi</sup> v <sup>c</sup> lx, the sowme of .	lxxix li
The haill soum of the expenses maid upoun the College dyk extendis to the soum v <sup>c</sup> viij li. ij s. x d. (L.508, 2s. 10d. Scots).	

## CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IN RELATION TO THE TRINITY COLLEGE, SUBSEQUENT TO THE CHARTER OF 12TH NOVEMBER 1567, AND TILL 11TH NOVEMBER 1579—ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THAT DATE IN FAVOUR OF THE HOSPITAL—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IN RELATION TO TRINITY COLLEGE TILL 14TH APRIL 1582—CHARTER BY KING JAMES VI. OF THAT DATE FOR THE COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH, THE MINISTERS, AND POOR—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IN RELATION TO TRINITY COLLEGE TILL 23RD JUNE 1585, INCLUDING THE NEGOTIATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH PONT AS TO THE PROVOSTRY—CHARTER BY KING JAMES VI. OF THAT DATE GRANTING THE PROVOSTRY TO THE TOWN—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 26TH MAY 1587—CHARTER BY KING JAMES VI. OF THAT DATE IN FAVOUR OF THE TOWN.



IN pursuing the enquiry as to the action of the magistrates and council after the date of the charter of 1567, it may be convenient to proceed by separate stages, having regard to subsequent acts of Parliament and royal and other charters and deeds, by which that action might possibly have been influenced. Adopting this chronological arrangement, the first stage naturally embraces the period between 10th November 1567, the date of Sir Simon Preston's report to the Town Council, and 10th November 1579, when an act of Parliament was passed "in favour of the Hospital of Edinburgh."

On the same day on which the council were informed by Sir Simon Preston that he had succeeded in obtaining a gift of the Trinity College for the poor, they elected Adam Fullarton, bailie, "maister of wark to the hospitale to be foundit in the Trinitie College, with power to him to cheis his officiaris and warkmen as he sall think gude."<sup>1</sup> Immediately afterwards they proceeded with arrangements for building the new hospital, and for providing the funds required for that purpose, and for the support of the poor. The new hospital appears to have been intended for, and to have been used exclusively by, the poor who received their presentations

From 10th  
Nov. 1567 to  
10th Nov.  
1579.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 206.

from the magistrates and council, and who were quite distinct from the headsmen of the old foundation. On 14th November 1567 Fullarton was ordained

to caus with all deligence possibill, conforme to the devise takin be thame, enter to the bigging of the hospitall in the said College, and to transport and intromet with the townis tymmer lyand in the Freris yardis, and to apply the samyn to the werk of the said hospitall; and siclike to mak money of the lime and stane in the saidis Freir yardis, to be varit vpoun the said hospitall as said is.<sup>1</sup>

The hospital thus commenced was situated on the north-west side of Leith Wynd, immediately to the south of the church. Maitland states that its erection was not begun until after 26th December 1587.<sup>2</sup> But this is evidently a mistake. In all probability, some of the old ecclesiastical buildings were adapted for the use of the poor, and formed at least part of what was called the New Hospital.<sup>3</sup> In 1580 and 1581, the roof is stated to have been in a decayed state, and moneys required to be raised for "the reparation of the new hospital." Had the entire building been erected after 1567-1568, it can scarcely be supposed that repairs would have been so soon needed.

On 19th March 1567-1568,

Adam Fowlertoun baillie confest him to have ressaueitt fra Thomas Jaksoun and Murdo Walker, masounis, the sowme of four scoir pundis for the lime sand and stanis lyand in the Blak freir kirk yard before thair intere to the bigging of the toun wall, quhilk he hes wareit vpoun the bigging of the hospitall, and the masounis askit instrumentis;<sup>4</sup>

and on 7th April 1570 an account for slates used for the building was appointed to be paid.<sup>5</sup>

The sources from which the funds for the erection and support of the hospital were derived were various, as will be seen from the following acts of the town council. On 14th November 1567 certain persons were

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 207.

<sup>2</sup> History of Edinburgh, p. 480.

<sup>3</sup> Arnot says, "part of the buildings formerly occupied by the provost and prebends was fitted up for the reception of the poor." [History of Edinburgh, p. 562.]

When the hospital was swept away in 1845, its demolition brought to light many curious evidences of its earlier state. A beautiful large Gothic fireplace, with clustered columns, and a low-pointed arch, was disclosed in the north gable, while many rich fragments of Gothic ornament were found built into the walls, the remains, no doubt, of the original ecclesiastical buildings used in the enlargement and repair of the hospital. [Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time, vol. ii., p. 176.]

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 215.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 255.

appointed masters over the guild brethren, wine vendors, to collect a choppin of each puncheon of wine vented, to be accounted for to the magistrates and council, and disposed to the hospital.<sup>1</sup> On 30th January 1567-1568,

Maister Chisholme collectour of the annuellis for the hospitale [was ordained] to call the heritouris and possessouris of all landis quhilk pertenit to freris preistis etc. within this burgh, and sic as will thankfullie pay to him thair mertymes last, viz. 1567, to be dischargit of all termes precedand and sa monye as refuissis and remanis obstenant to be callit and persewit for the hale, but fauouris.<sup>2</sup>

On 18th February, the chaplaincy of St. Anthony's altar being vacant and in the hands of the council, by the decease of the last chaplain, the duties and rents of the altarage were disposed to the collector of the hospital, and the duties of the wines pertaining to the said altarage, viz., "ane choppin of ilk puntoun," were ordained to be roused and applied to the hospital.<sup>3</sup> On 3rd March, certain subjects mortified for the support of the chaplain of St. James' altar in the church of St. Giles were resigned to the council, and were let in feu for payment of twelve merks yearly, which were ordered to be applied to the chaplain during his lifetime, and thereafter to the hospital founded by the good town in Trinity College.<sup>4</sup> On 19th March certain persons who had sold wine in greater quantity than was allowed were appointed to be pouded for ten pounds, which were directed to be similarly applied.<sup>5</sup> On 13th April 1568 persons were appointed to collect subscriptions from the neighbours for building the hospital.<sup>6</sup> On 20th April 1569 a fine of forty merks imposed upon a woman for fornication was ordered to be applied to its repair.<sup>7</sup> On 15th June 1569 the patron of the altarage called the Holy Cross in Jedburgh made resignation of the altarage and of all annual rents and duties belonging thereto, both within and without the town, in the hands of the town council, for the use of the hospital and the ministry.<sup>8</sup> On 6th June 1570 the council disposed the benefice vacant by the decease of Sir Thomas Richardson to the masters of the hospital for behoof

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 207.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 213.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 215.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 237.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 212.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 214.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 217.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 241.



of the poor.<sup>1</sup> On 10th November 1578 certain annual rents, which formerly belonged to the Blackfriars, were ordered to be paid to the ministry and hospital.<sup>2</sup> On 23rd April 1579 a fine was appointed to be applied for the benefit of the hospital.<sup>3</sup> On 16th January 1578-1579,<sup>4</sup> and on 13th July 1579,<sup>5</sup> the annual rent of ten pounds due by the town furth of the common mills was directed to be paid for behoof of the hospital.

While these payments were being made on account of the building of the new hospital, the magistrates and council were making presentations to poor persons, beadsmen and beadswomen,<sup>6</sup> and it is interesting to find that provision was made at a very early period for the sick poor termed bedrels. On 20th April 1568 two beadsmanships, vacant by the decease of James Tolbuth, barber, and another person whose name is not stated, were granted to David Robertstone, barber, and to Henry Bawtie, mason.<sup>7</sup> On 16th October two presentations, vacant by the decease of William C'outtis, officer, and Haggy Walker, were made to John Richardson, and Gottinsoun, tailors; and institution was ordained to be given them as use is.<sup>8</sup> On 1st February 1569-1570 a presentation, vacant by the decease of Robert Heriot, was made to Archibald Maw, barber.<sup>9</sup> On 23rd July 1574 another was given to Andrew Darling, and the next vacancy was promised to Nyniane Maw.<sup>10</sup> On 23rd October 1577, the council passed a resolution that no beadsmanship should be disposed or promised before the same vaik [become vacant], under pain of nullity.<sup>11</sup> On 21st June 1578 the council,

after avysement with the ministeris and kirk, for begynning of ordour in the hospitall in the Trenatie College of this burgh, concludit that thair salbe prepairit and maid rady ane dosoun of furneist beids for the pure, and that thair salbe placit thairintil 1 dosoun of aigit pepill, seiklie and vnabill to laubour for thair leving, quhillis pepill salbe sustenit vpoun the commoun box in the said hospitall, in all necessaris, sa lang as thay are seiklie, quhill farther ordour be taken; and gif

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 100. The masters of the hospital seem to have been elected by the council annually. Unfortunately, however, their accounts prior to 1611 have not been preserved.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 115.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 139.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 128.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 147.

<sup>6</sup> In Andrew Gairdner's *Historical Account of the Hospital*, published in 1728, he says (p. 8), the first persons on record placed in it were Robert Murdoch, James Gelly, John Muir, James Wright, John Weatherspoon, Isabel Bernard, and Janet Gate. Maitland makes the same statement. [History of Edinburgh, p. 480.]

<sup>7</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 217.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 226.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 253.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol v., p. 24.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 82.

ony of thame convalessis or becumis haill, thay to be removit and vtheris sic personis callit bedrelis input in thair place, at the discretioun of the provest baillies and counsall, with avyse of the ministeris, quha sall present the saidis bedrelis to thame that salbe placit be the maisteris of the hospitall for the tyme. Followis the names of the bedrellis enterit this day: Walter Broun and his wyfe, David Forester blindman, Margaret Cariynis in Selateris Clois, Issobell Bisset in Otterburnis Clois, John Brovnne his wyfe Christiane Smyth, Nyniane Aitkene, John Thomeson.<sup>1</sup>

On 9th August "Bessy Johnnestoun the relict of vmquhile Thomas Forbes pure impotent beddrell";<sup>2</sup> and on 11th February 1578-1579 Annabill Johnnestoun, widow, were ordained to be placed in the hospital.<sup>3</sup>

Other acts of the town council, of a miscellaneous nature, were passed, and other payments were authorized, to which reference will shortly be made. On 30th January 1567, Mr Ninian Hamilton resigned into the hands of the collector of the annuals of the burgh disposed to the hospital and poor, in name of the good town, "yet as of before, the prebendary of Grothale."<sup>4</sup> On 15th October 1568 the council disposed to Mr Michael Chisholm, in name of the hospital, the benefice vacant by the decease of Sir Robert Robertoun, and ordained him to collect the duties thereof to the poor.<sup>5</sup> On the following day the council granted

that commissioun be gevin by the Lordis of Sessioun to Maisteris Thomas Makcalzeane, Clement Litill, Alexander Mauchane, and James Barroun, makand thame baillies deput, induring thair willis, to judge vpoun the annuell and dewiteis of the kirk of auld to the vtilitie of the ministrie and hospitale.<sup>6</sup>

On 21st January 1568-1569 Alexander King, advocate, was appointed to "accept the procuration and defence of the annuellis for the hospital vpoun him," and for his fee the collector was appointed to pay him ten merks during the town's will.<sup>7</sup> On 25th February the council sold to John Davidson, tailor, a small part of the Blackfriars lands which he had received in gift from Queen Mary, for payment of a yearly duty of five merks, to be applied to the hospital.<sup>8</sup> On 1st April 1569 the following act was passed:—

The quhilk day the baillies and counsell after avysment with thair gyft grantit to thame of the annuellis landis and dewteis quhilk pertenit to the munkis, priestis, and freiris of this burgh, for sustening of the ministrie and hospitall, fyndis thai

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 105.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 131.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 212.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 226.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 225.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 230.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. iv., p. 232.

haif oursene thameselfis in omitting of the Seynis furth of thair said gift; and thairfore ordainis the said gift to be maid our of new, and the four baillies to pas to my Lord Regents Grace thairwith to gett the samyn subscrivitt.<sup>1</sup>

On 12th August 1569, Robert Cunynghame,<sup>2</sup> merchant, who had been appointed collector for the ministry in room of Michael Chisholm, appeared before the provost, bailies, and council, and accepted the office "induring their wills;"<sup>3</sup> and on 25th November 1573, Mr John Preston, Mr Michael Chisholm, and Adam Fullerton were ordained by the bailies and council, to assist him "in collecting of the annuellis, and ordouring of his comptes and inbringing of the sovmes restand for the ministrie."<sup>4</sup> On 30th March 1575 the treasurer was authorized to pay to Mr John Schairp ten pounds for the great seal to the town's gift of the Trinity College, and to pay to Robert Borthwick forty shillings for writing the said gift, and to the said Mr John's servant twenty shillings for wax and sealing.<sup>5</sup> On 19th December 1576, Robert Cuninghame was ordained "to mak his comptes of his intromissioun with the dewtie of the ministrie, the morn," and the auditors were appointed to be in attendance "for heiring thairof;"<sup>6</sup> and on the 4th of the following month, "after the making and completing of his comptes of collectour," he renounced the office in the hands of the magistrates and council, who thereupon ordained the four

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 235. The Town Treasurer's accounts from 1567 to 1579, and the Dean of Guild's accounts from 1569 to 1573 are wanting.

<sup>2</sup> Cuninghame's accounts for the years 1567-1568 and 1572-1573, and intervening years, are stated in a volume preserved in the Archives of the City, and titled "Accounts of the Kirk Rents, 1573-1612." In a note to these accounts Cuninghame says: "The compt of the annuellis of this burgh be the space of sevin yeires," viz., those above specified, "becaus of the troubles culd not be foulie maid." He charges himself, however, "with the hail that Mr Mychell haid not resaut nor maid compt of befor his entrie thairto." These accounts include annualls within the city; some drawn from property in Leith, and some from property in the country. Cuninghame rendered similar accounts of the "freiris maills and annuellis and also of chaplainries" on 24th December 1573, and his accounts for the years 1574 and 1575 were stated as on 28th October 1575. In the former the receipts are divided into four branches, "North syd of the toun," "South do.," "Gleib of freiris and vndir the wall," and "Maills and annuellis in Leith and landwart." In the latter he furnishes a statement of "the money ressaute be me fra the personis vnderwritten for the contributioun gaddart be thame to the ministrie at the tounes command." The amount of that contribution in 1574 was £642, 6s. 8d., and in 1575, £359, 8s. 5d., making a total of £1001, 15s. 1d. Scots. It is also worthy of notice that the annualls under his collection during these years amounted to £597, 17s. 10d., or £298, 18s. 11d. Scots yearly. No part of these revenues was given to the hospital, but seem to have been applied wholly to the support of the clergy.

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. iv., p. 244.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 72.

bailies to take it upon them. Cuningham was at the same time required to deliver over to the bailies and dean of guild the whole evidents and writs belonging to the ministry, and these were ordered to be registered and inventoried.<sup>1</sup> On the same day Robert Ker, bailie, and James Marioribanks, were ordained to call and pursue for the annuals owing to the ministry;<sup>2</sup> and on 1st March in the same year Ker and three others were appointed "commissioners and juges for taking and inbringing of the annuellis and dewteis appertening to the ministeris conforme to the lordis commission and they accept the samyn."<sup>3</sup> On 16th February 1577-1578 William Little and John Harwood were elected masters of the hospital.<sup>4</sup> On 2nd August 1578 an alms-gatherer was discharged for drunkenness, and one Steven Forrest elected in his stead.<sup>5</sup> On the 7th of the same month William Little handed the gift of the hospital to Alexander Guthrie the common clerk.<sup>6</sup> On 12th October thereafter the deacons of crafts were appointed to vote on the following Friday for new masters of the hospital.<sup>7</sup> On 10th November one Black, wheelwright, was elected collector of the alms for the poor in the hospital.<sup>8</sup> On 26th November John Johnston and William Little were appointed to assist Robert Ker, collector, "in calling and persewing befor the juge competent for the annuellis resting owing to the kirk."<sup>9</sup> And on 28th November an act was passed empowering Robert Ker, collector, and certain persons to receive from Robert Cunningham all evidents, writs, and other things belonging to the ministry or hospital.<sup>10</sup> John Johnston appears to have been appointed collector in room of Cuningham about the same time.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. v., fol. 75. Accounts of Collectors of Kirk Rents, 1573-1612. Ker rendered accounts applicable to his collectorship for the two years ending Martinmas 1578. From these it appears that the voluntary contributions for the ministers collected in January 1576-1577 amounted to £500 Scots, and in the following year to £459, 6s. 8d. Scots, or a total during the two years of £959, 6s. 8d. Scots. The men of law and scribes gave £160, and £306, 13s. 4d. were paid from the common good. The revenues of the kirk-livings collected by him during these years, including augmentations, &c., not included in Cuningham's accounts amounted to £675, 16s. 5d. Scots, or an average of £337, 18s. 2d. Scots per annum.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 87.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 104.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 104.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 110.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 115.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 118.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 118.

<sup>11</sup> Accounts of Collectors of Kirk Rents, 1573-1612. On 19th August 1580 Johnston rendered accounts of all annuals pertaining to the ministry and hospital for the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas 1579, and of the rents given up by former collectors in previous years, and similar accounts were rendered by him for 1581 and 1582, the last on 7th September 1583.



On the 30th of January 1578-1579 Robert Ker, collector "constitute for vplifting and inbringing of the annuellis, males, dewiteis, and emolumenttis quihilkis heirtofore pertenit to preistis, monkis, freris, and prebendaris within this burgh, and now pertenying to the ministerris of the samyn, appoyntit for their stipend, and for the sustentatioun of the pure of the hospitale of the Trinitie Colledge," stated to the bailies and council that the judges to whom commission had been given to sit and judge in all matters relating to the kirk-livings had not appointed a clerk, dempster, or seriand, nor had commenced their duties, but that so soon as they did so, "he sould be found diligent in his office intenting of guid actiones persewing of the samin, and forder to proceid to the glorie of God and commoditie of the kirk and hospitale." Alexander Guthrie, eldest son of Alexander Guthrie, common clerk, was thereupon elected clerk to the commissioners at a yearly salary of £30 Scots.<sup>1</sup> On 6th February an act was passed to assist the collector in poinding for duties,<sup>2</sup> and on 20th February Ker was ordained "to mak his comptes of his office of collectour sen his entrie thairto vpoun Wednesday tuis aucht dayis."<sup>3</sup> On 24th November 1579 the bailies, council, and deacons ordained that for that and subsequent years

the dewteis and annuelrentis following, of befoir vplifted be the thesaurer to the vs of the gude toun [be] in tyme to cum vplifted be the collectour present and to cum to be applyit to ministry and hospital, viz the dewtie of the wynis; the chaplanry of vmquhill Sir John Wilsoun extending yeirlie to aucht merkis; the yeirlie dewtie payit be John Stevenson, fleschour, extending to tuenty ane pundis; item, the dewtie of awld payit furth of the customes of this burgh to the Freiris, extending to ten merkis; item, the dewtie payit yeirlie to thre prebendaris, extending to xiiij merkis.<sup>4</sup>

It could hardly be expected that the town council would exercise the rights conferred upon them by the grants of Queen Mary and King James without some questions arising with the provost, prebendaries, and beads-men of the old foundation; and such questions, accordingly, seem to have been raised, though the nature of them does not appear. It has been seen from the register of Trinity College, that on 9th November 1576 there were pleas between the town and the college in regard to the "privileges" of

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 129.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 131.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 177.

the latter.<sup>1</sup> An act of council, dated 4th February 1578, shows that some dispute continued to exist at that time, for by it John Johnston and Mr John Preston were authorized, with advice of Mr James Lowson, minister, to enter into reasoning with Mr Robert Pont, provost of the college, on the matters between the town and him concerning the hospital there, and to report their answer the next council day.<sup>2</sup> On the 25th of the same month

the prouest bailies and counsell ordanis Alexander Clerk William Litle and Johne Johnnestoun to convene vpon Setterday aftir none nixt with Mr Robert Pont and entir in forther ressonyng with him tuiching the electioun and fundatioun of the vniuerseteis in the Trinite College and report thair ansuer the nixt counsall day.<sup>3</sup>

And it appears from the register of the college, that on 13th March 1581 these disputes were still unsettled.<sup>4</sup>

It has also been seen from the register of Trinity College<sup>5</sup> that in 1575 the practice existed of conducting religious exercises in the church and hospital, and that the beadsmen were required to be present. This practice appears to have been kept up not only for the benefit of the inmates of the hospital, but for such others as chose to attend. On 9th January 1578-1579 it was found good by the ministers and kirk

that the taibill of the Lord suld be celebrated vpon Sonday nixt in the hospitall of the Trinitie College to the bedrellis there, and sic vtheris as sall resort that day, resaving thair tikettis conforme to the order. They ordane James Wilson, dene of guild, to prepair for the said taibill all thingis necessar, and the expenssis debursit thairin sall be allowit in his comptes.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 130.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. v., p. 133. This act has sometimes been referred to as indicating an intention on the part of the magistrates and council at this time to erect the University or College of Edinburgh on the yards of Trinity College. The use of the word "universities," however, probably had reference to the various unsettled matters between the town and Trinity College.

<sup>4</sup> *Antea*, p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> *Antea*, p. 33.

<sup>6</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 127. In the accounts of the Dean of Guild for 1578-1579, the following details of the expenses of the communion in the hospital are given :—

Item, in the first for wyne and breid,	. . .	xl s
Item, for doun bering of furms and buirds to the hospitall and agane.	. . .	iiij s
Item, to John Smyth, gild officer, at the kirks desyre, as thair delyuerance beris,	. . .	xvj s
Item, for sylver debursit be the said Jhonn, as the precept beris,	. . .	xxiiij s vj d
Item, to David Duncan for nallis, as his tikkett beris,	. . .	xxxviiij s iiij d
Summa,	vj li ij s ix d,	

It will be observed that in these extracts the communion is stated to have been celebrated in the "hospital," not in the "kirk" of Trinity College; but at this time the name "new

Such was the action of the magistrates and council, in regard to the Trinity Church and Hospital, as recorded in their minutes previous to 11th November 1579, on which date an act of Parliament was passed "in favour of the Hospital of Edinburgh."<sup>1</sup> This act recites Queen Mary's grant of 13th March 1566-1567, and proceeds as follows:—

And albeit thair be certane chaiplainriis foundat in certane places lyand without the said burgh vnto the quhilkis the saidis provest baillies and counsall ar vndoubtit patronis, the seruice of the quhilkis chaiplanriis hes altogither ceissit and ceissis throw the abrogatioune of the papistical superstition within this realme swa that the fruitis rentis and dewiteis of the saidis chaiplanriis of gude ressonne aucht now to be applyit to sum better vse. Quhairfor our Souerane Lord with aise and consent of the thrie estatis of this present parliament grantis and gevis full libertie and fredome to the saidis provest baillies counsall and communitie and thair successouris to ressaue and vplift the proffittis and dewiteis of the foirsaidis benefices alterages and chaiplanriis to the quhilkis thay and thair predecessoris were patronis *pleno jure*, to be bestowit to the sustentatioune of the said ministerie and hospitalitie, and to call follow and persew for the saidis fruitis and proffettis of all yeiris and termes bipast sen the samyn vaikit, and in tyme cuming for euir, with sic priuilege for recovering thair of as ony ecclesiasticall persone hes for recovering of the fruitis and rentis of thair benefices. Prouiding alwayis that thai be comptable yeirlie to the chekker and gif thair be ony benefices of cure that they dispone the same to qualifiit personis. And mairouer becaus thair ar diuers personis godlie and zelouslie mouit petying the miserable estate of the purr and delyting in that gude werk of erectioun of ane hospitall within the said burgh myndit to supplie the said hospitall with thair almous and support of annuell rentis landis and tenementis liand within the said burgh to be annexit thairto for the intertenyment of the purr waik aiget and seik personis to be sustenit thairin. Thairfor our said Souerane Lord with aise of his saidis thrie estaittis gevis and grantis licence to all personis quha may be movit to support the said hospitall in landis tenementis or annuellrentis liand within the said burgh sa to do. And that this act of parliament salbe to the effect foirsaid sufficient in all respectis to all giftis and donationis maid or to be maid of landis or annuel rentis liand within the said burgh to the said hospitall, and salbe of als greit strenth as gif particuler confirmationis wer gevin vpoune euery ane of the saidis donationis as mortifiit to the said hospitall in manner foirsaid becaus the samyn can nawise hurt our said Souerane Lordis proffeit quha hes na yeirlie proffeit furth of the said burgh bot hes borrow mailles and seruice of burgh.

---

hospital" appears to have been used as synonymous with the "Trinity College" or "Queen's College," which included the church and hospital of the old foundation. Moreover, when it is stated that the communion was administered in the "hospital" in May 1583, it is certain that the "church" was used. It may therefore be fairly assumed that on this occasion also the church—in which it has been seen the beadsmen were required in 1575 to attend prayers and preaching—was employed.

<sup>1</sup> 1579, c. 51. Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 169.

This act obviously does not refer either to the church of the Trinity College, or to the hospital of the old foundation. It merely supplements and extends the grant of the kirk-livings contained in Queen Mary's charter, by authorising the magistrates and council to uplift and apply for behoof of the ministry and hospitality the profits and duties of those benefices, altarages, and chaplainries, lying without the burgh, to which they and their predecessors were patrons *pleno jure*. It also ratifies by anticipation all grants and contributions that might afterwards be made towards the new hospital in Trinity College.

From 11th  
Nov. 1579 to  
14th April  
1582.

Pursuing the inquiry in regard to the action of the town council, in the order above indicated, the next stage will extend from 11th November 1579 to 14th April 1582, the date of the charter by King James VI. for behoof of the College of Edinburgh and the support of the ministers and poor.

During that period the following acts of council were passed in regard to the providing of funds for the support of the hospital, and in regard to the repairs of the building:—

On 20th November 1579 the Martinmas term's annual of £10, from the seven common mills of the burgh was authorised to be paid to the masters of the hospital.<sup>1</sup> And on the same day certain fines were appointed to be "wared" upon the poor of the hospital.<sup>2</sup> On the 24th of the same month the collector was appointed to uplift duties.<sup>3</sup> On 2nd December an act was passed as to the payment by William Fischar, merchant, of an annual rent of two merks furth of his lands within the burgh lands to the ministry and hospital.<sup>4</sup> And on the 30th of the same month the dues payable to a prebendary of the Kirk of Field were resigned to the ministry and hospital.<sup>5</sup> On 10th June 1580, the treasurer was appointed

to visie the dykes about the Quenis College or new Hospitall, and to repair the decayet places thair of, and specialle to big vp and repair the sam at the west end of the town wall, and south end of the new aislar work, that na persouns mak thair passages thairat.<sup>6</sup>

On 19th August 1580 the annual rents from the common mills were appointed to be paid to the masters of the hospital.<sup>7</sup> And on 2nd September

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 175.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 177.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 50.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 181.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 176.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 199.



the yearly rent of the eel ark at the end of the loch in the College kirk-yard was ordered to be paid to the masters of the new hospital.<sup>1</sup> On 19th May 1581,

because it was meanit by certane eldares of the kirk that the ruif of the hospitale in the Trinitie College is faillit and habill to decay gif remeid be nocht haistely fund thairto,

it was resolved to apply to the neighbours for money to aid in repairing the building. With this view it was arranged to apply to the deacons and crafts, to the men of law, and to the merchants for their assistance.<sup>2</sup> On 14th June application was ordered to be made to the executors of Mr Thomas M'Calzean for the evidents of the annual rents dispomed by him to the hospital, that the said annuals might be known, uplifted, and employed for behoof of the poor.<sup>3</sup> On 23rd June it was reported that the executors had promised to produce these evidents on that day eight days.<sup>4</sup> On the same day certain persons were appointed to

pas on Sondag nixt at afternone to the hospitale, and visy the decayit pairts thairof in the ruif and cuppillis, and to report where the same neidis to be repairit and beittit, that ordour may be tane thairanent.<sup>5</sup>

And on 2nd August certain sums collected from neighbours "for reparatioun of the new hospitale in the Trinity College," were ordered to be paid to the masters of the hospital and to be applied in repairing it.<sup>6</sup> On 13th October, the money collected from the neighbours for the repair of the hospital being insufficient for the purpose, the treasurer of the town was authorised to lend the masters of the hospital £100 of the town's funds to enable the work to be proceeded with.<sup>7</sup> And on 22nd December the treasurer of the town was ordered to pay

Andrew Sclater, ane of the maisters of the new hospital, the sum of fourty pund debursitt be him for bying of sclaittis to the theiking and reparatioun of the said hospitale.<sup>8</sup>

Masters of the Hospital were elected on 13th November 1579<sup>9</sup> and on 11th November 1580.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vi., p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 137.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 139.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 140.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 141.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 148.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 160. In the Treasurer's Accounts for 1580-1581, the following occurs:—

Item, payit to Andro Sklater, maister of the hospitall, setting fordward of the work thairof, conforme to ane precept of the dait the xiiij day of October 1581 j c lib.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 169.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. v., p. 173.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 95.

During the period under consideration the only recorded admissions to the hospital are James Aikmar, skinner, on 27th March 1579,<sup>1</sup> Agnes Carnbie, "auld and decrepit," on 25th December 1579,<sup>2</sup> and Mr Gilbert Grott, "sumtyme writter," on 7th February 1581-1582.<sup>3</sup>

And the following miscellaneous entries occur:—On 20th April 1580, the gift to the good town, under the great seal, of the hospital and college was produced to the town council by James Inglis, skinner, and was delivered over to John Johnston, collector, he being bound to answer for the same.<sup>4</sup> And on the 25th of the following month the magistrates and council appointed John Preston and John Johnston, collector, to meet with Mr Robert Pont, provost of the Trinity College, in regard to the affairs of the town and hospital, and report their answer to the council.<sup>5</sup>

On 14th April 1582 King James VI., by a charter under his Great Seal, known as the Charter of the Foundation of the College of Edinburgh,<sup>6</sup> confirmed Queen Mary's charter of 13th March 1566, which is therein engrossed, and of new gave, granted, and disposed to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of Edinburgh, and their successors, all and sundry lands, tenements, houses, buildings, annualrents, chapels, places, yards, orchards, crofts, dues, rents, profits, emoluments, and others severally and particularly specified in the Queen's charter,

to be applied by them in all time coming to the sustentation of the ministry, the help of the poor, the repairing of schools, the increase of letters and science, at the discretion of them and their successors, as shall seem to them most advantageous. To whom also we, for ourselves and our successors, grant full and free power to accept whatever other annualrents and yearly profits, as well without as within our said burgh, may in time coming happen to be given and doted by any persons moved by good zeal and their own liberality for the maintenance of the ministers of the gospel, the help of the poor, and sustentation of schools for the increase of science and learning: Which lands, annualrents, and profits above written, formerly doted and founded, and to be hereafter doted and founded as aforesaid, we, for us and our successors, now as then, and then as now, confirm, ratify, and mortify, and the same we mortify as freely as any lands, rents, tenements, and possessions of the church were mortified in any time bygone.

Moreover, his Majesty ratified and confirmed the renunciation and demission by John Gib, his servant, in favour of the provost, bailies, coun-

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. v., p. 136.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. v., p. 196.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi., p. 175.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi., p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vi., p. 45.

<sup>6</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xi., pp. 73-79.

cil, and community, for themselves and their successors, and in name and on behalf of the ministry and poor, of his right to the provostry of the Kirk of Field; and

because there are now within the privileges and liberty of our said burgh divers waste and spacious places which formerly belonged to the provost, prebendaries, priests, and friars, very fit and commodious for the construction of houses and buildings where the professors and students of the liberal sciences and letters might stay and have their daily exercises, besides and beyond other convenient places for an hospital,

he authorised the provost, bailies, and council, and their successors, to build and repair sufficient houses and places for the reception, habitation, and teaching of the professors of the schools of grammar, humanity, and the languages, philosophy, theology, medicine, and law, or any other liberal sciences; which his Majesty declared "should be no abstraction from the said mortification." He also conferred upon the provost, bailies, and councillors, with the advice of their ministers, full power to choose the professors of the College of Edinburgh, and also to place and remove them as might be expedient, and he discharged all others from professing or teaching the said sciences within the liberty of the burgh, unless they should have been permitted to do so by the provost, bailies, and councillors and their successors.

It may be observed that while this charter authorised the subjects of Queen Mary's grant of 1566 and such other mortifications as might be made by liberally disposed persons for the purpose, to be applied to the College and schools of the burgh, as well as to the support of the ministry and the help of the poor, it did not affect any part of the property or revenues of Trinity College or Hospital,—excepting the £10 payable by the town to the old foundation and other endowments which were carried by Queen Mary's charter of 1566. Nor did it make any reference to the subjects conveyed by the charter of 1567 to Sir Simon Preston.

The next branch of the inquiry into the action of the Town Council in relation to the church and hospital extends from 14th April 1582 to 23rd June 1585, when King James VI. granted to the provost, bailies, and council another charter.

From 14th  
April 1582 to  
23rd June  
1585.

During this period two acts are recorded in regard to repairs and operations on the hospital. On 11th March 1583 the windows "above the hospital

in the Trinity College" were ordered to be built up with "stayne wark or tymmer;"<sup>1</sup> and on 15th January 1584 the dean of guild was instructed to cause the glass windows of the hospital to be repaired.<sup>2</sup>

It is also to be observed, that the communion was again administered in the hospital on Sunday the 26th of May 1583, and the accounts of the dean of guild for 1582-1583, contain the following details:—

Item, the communion was maid in the hospitall in the Colledge the xxvj day of May 1583, and gevin to Andro Sclater, baillie, and Robert Hendersoun, maisters of the said hospitall, for the expensis maid be thame for the reparing of the Colledge Kirk, transporting of the pulpet fra the Tolbuithe to the Colledge, for setting of the greit tymmer to be saittis, for stekin up of the wyndowis with dailis, for garoun naillis and planscheor naillis; rasches, birkis, and hynging thairof, as the particular compt berirs . . . . .			xxxiiij s
Item, for sex breid to William Fiddes . . . . .			x s
Item, for sex quartis of wyne . . . . .			xxvj s
Item, for wesching agane of the communion napry . . . . .			ij s

These entries show clearly that the Colledge Church was used on this occasion, but it seems to have been in a dilapidated condition, as it was necessary to repair it, and to close up the windows with boards. Temporary seats had also to be provided; birches were hung up in the church, and it was strewn with rushes.<sup>3</sup>

At this time the magistrates and council took action to have the town divided into parishes. On Friday 9th October 1584, they passed the following act:<sup>4</sup>—

The sam day, etc, ordanis Alexander Clark of Balbirnie, awld provest, Henry Nesbit, Alexander Vddert, David Williamsoun, George Hereott, Jhonn Watt,

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 76.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 151.

<sup>3</sup> Long before carpets were introduced, the floors of royal palaces were strewn with straw and rushes. Lands were held under William the Conqueror subject to the obligation to provide supplies of these for the King's chamber; and the household rolls of Edward II. (1307-1327) and of Edward IV. (1461-1483) show that straw and rushes, interspersed with sweet herbs during the summer season, were used in the same way. [Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. iii., part i., pp. 101, 102.] Froisart, narrating the death of Gaston Count de Foix, states that the count's chamber was strewn with rushes and green leaves, and the walls were hung with boughs newly cut, for perfume and coolness, as the weather was marvellously hot. So late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the presence chamber was strewn with rushes, as was the stage in the time of Shakespeare. Straw or rushes were also scattered over the earthen and paved floors of churches; and Brand in his *Popular Antiquities* [vol. ii., pp. 13, 14] gives various extracts from churchwardens' accounts to prove the practice. The use of birches for the decoration of houses and churches on holiday occasions was also common. [See Brand, vol. i., p. 307.]

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 115.



Alexander Owsteane, to convene on Sunday nixt at afternone after the sermoun, in the counsale house, thair to consult and devyse for pairting and devyding of the town in four seuerall parochins, and assigning of a competent kirk to euerie parochin for guid ordour disciplyne and policie to be haid in the kirk; and siclyk to propone to my lord provest<sup>1</sup> that the town may gett the gift of the Trinitie College.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of same month, they enacted as follows:<sup>2</sup>—

The sam day, etc., for establisshing ane guid ordour and pollicie within the kirk, and executioun of disciplyne thair of, hes agreitt and condescendet to the heids sett down be the persouns nominat to that effect in maner following: to witt, the haill towne to be deuydet in foure parochins according to thair quarters as thai presentlie stand, and euerie parochin to haif thair paroche kirk according to thair quantite, the grittest parochein to the grittest kirk, viz., St. Jeillis kirk for the sowth-west quarter; the Magdalen Chaipell for the sowth-eist within the ports; the New Kirk for the north-west, and the Trinitie College for the north-eist and the Canongaitt heid without the port, and to this effect the said College to be incloset within the town, and ane yett to be strukkin furth throw the town wall at the fute of Halkerstouns wynd to serue for a passage to the said kirk; attour euerie ane of thir paroche kirkis to haif thair awn particulare reidare, and every parochiner to cum to the prayers, communioun, repentance, baptisme and mariage in his awin paroche kirk; and last the provest, bailyes, counsall, and deykins, with avyse of the ministers, to elect furth of euerie parrochein thre eldares and four deaconis quha sall convene all togidder ilk Thurisday, with twa bailyeis and four of the counsall of the town, to tak ordour with the effairis belanging to thair chairge, to wit the correctioun of the maners and support of the puir; and the names of the said eldares and deaconis to be gevin to the ministers and intimat be thame to the pepill, that gif any personis haif to say ganes the saidis personis may compeir, and his complaynt beand fund of trewth and reasonabill, ane vther to be electit in place of that eldare or deacon; and ordainis the haill deykinis of crafts to be warnet gane Friday nixt to gif thair consent to this present ordour.

The grounds upon which the magistrates and council considered themselves entitled thus to convert Trinity College church into a parish church do not appear. If the proposal to obtain for the town "the gift of the Trinity College," which was agreed, on 9th October, to be submitted to the Lord Provost, contemplated a new gift of the College, with power to use the church as one of the churches of the burgh, or otherwise as the magistrates and council might think proper, no such gift appears to have been procured. Their rights, therefore, fell to be determined by the charter of 1567, and there are several hypotheses on which their action

<sup>1</sup> James, Earl of Arran.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 116.

may be explained; (1.) According to their construction of that charter, the edifice of the church may have been regarded as forming no part of the "*loca et alia*"—the places and others," which were appropriated for the purposes of the proposed hospital, but as having been left with them for behoof of the community, subject to the general power of disposing conferred by the charter. They may, therefore, have believed that in allocating the church to the north-east parish, they were only exercising that power as they were entitled to do. Or, (2.) The large sums given by them out of the town's proper funds, and out of the revenues vested in them under Queen Mary's charter of 1566 for behoof of the ministry and poor, as well as the contributions by the burgesses, towards the erection and support of the hospital, may have been regarded as an ample equivalent in value for the church; and the magistrates and council may therefore have considered themselves entitled, under the powers of disposal given them by the charter,—even assuming that the church formed part of the subjects conveyed by it in trust for the support of the hospital and poor—to apply it to public uses as having been substantially purchased from the charity. Or, (3.) Recognising the duty of providing religious ordinances for the inmates of the hospital, the magistrates and council may have regarded Trinity Church as the most suitable place of worship for them, and may very well have considered it an act of advantageous administration of the property of the charity to secure the regular observance of these ordinances within the church, without cost to the hospital, by making it the church of the parishioners resident in the north-east quarter of the burgh, and in the Canongate head. To this conclusion they may have been the more readily induced to come by the consideration, that in devoting the church to purposes of public religious worship, while all the other property conveyed by the charter of 1567 was applied for behoof of the hospital, they were substantially carrying out the objects of the original founders, subject only to such changes as the light of the Reformation had shown to be right and necessary.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> In the action at the instance of Clephane and Others against the Magistrates and Council, which has been already referred to, this appropriation of the Church was impugned, "as illegal and improper, and as granted by the trustees themselves in violation of the trust."

No entries relative to the communion in the church of Trinity College occur in the accounts of the dean of guild for 1583-1584 and 1584-1585,

Upon the question thus raised the judges of the First Division were divided in opinion. The Lord President (Colonsay) observed, "I am not disposed, in anything I may say . . . to interfere in any degree, or to concur in any judgment that in my opinion will interfere in any degree with the general principle, that when money is devoted to a particular purpose, and especially to a charitable purpose, and where the title upon which that is given, and the objects for which it is destined, are expressed unambiguously, it is incompetent for the parties who are administrators of the trust to divert it to other purposes. . . . But while that is my opinion, it does not exclude this consideration, which may come into some of those questions, viz., whether, when the title under which the property is held, or the deed which is appealed to as constituting the trust to the parties holding it, is not unambiguous, whether in that case what has all along been done in reference to the execution of the trust may not be taken as construing and establishing the true character and nature of the trust, and the proper mode of administering it. I observe, in reference to this particular property, that it was conveyed to the Magistrates in the form of a church. There was the Trinity Collegiate Church, there were certain gardens connected with it, and there was the Hospital and certain grounds connected with it, the property being divided, as the Magistrates state, and as all the parties state, into these separate portions. The portion which we are now dealing with is the church—the church, and the ground merely upon which the church stood, and not any of the other subjects. Now, that particular subject so conveyed as a church remained always as a church while in the possession of the Magistrates. It may be that the Trinity Hospital had certain interests in that church. I think it so appears from the statement, which I do not understand to be contradicted, that the beneficiaries of the Hospital derived certain benefits from that church, by accommodation within the church without payment. I do not understand that the beneficiaries of Trinity Hospital were ever charged for that accommodation. They obtained seats within that church, administration of service within that church, and of course these benefits could not be obtained for them without certain expenses connected with obtaining them. I do not desire at present to go into any question as to how any surplus, after providing for them these benefits—any surplus that may have been derived from the seat-rents—should have been applied, or how they may have been applied; and in the case that is now before us, I do not see that the conclusions of the action contain anything as to the uses that are to be made of the new church, or of the interests that are to exist in that church after it is erected."

Lord Ivory observed, "As at present advised, I am inclined to concur in the doubt which is here (*i.e.*, in an averment by the Magistrates which he had quoted) expressed, and in so far therefore as the Magistrates may at this early period have endeavoured to convert the Trinity Church into one of the city churches, I should like to see more, both of argument and evidence, before I could be convinced that there was not even here and in the outset an abuse of power, and an excess of the conditions of the trust vested in the Magistrates, as administrators of the charity. If so, the trust title, being the only title which the city have, and it being set forth on the very face of that title what was the specific purpose for which they received it, and there being no conflicting title in the person of any body since, it appears to me that no length of mere use could prescribe a contrary right; and therefore, that the church remains substantially a trust property as much as ever, whatever difficulties may incidentally arise as to the extrication of any subordinate interests, in whomsoever."

Lord Curriehill was of opinion, that while by the charter of 1567 the Church was gifted to the Magistrates and Council and Community of Edinburgh, with a power of disposing, it was not conveyed, and was not intended to be conveyed as a part of the subjects appropriated exclusively to the building and construction of the hospital, and to the support of the poor. "That such," he observes, "was truly the meaning of the grant is conclusively established by the usage which followed upon it. Nothing shows more satisfactorily the true meaning of ancient grants than the contemporaneous and subsequent actings under them by the parties themselves and their successors; and such usage, when it has been uniform and inveterate, is always held to offer the best interpretation of their true meaning. And from the first—and



but in the account for 1585-1586 and in subsequent accounts various entries appear which will be referred to afterwards.

---

throughout the numerous generations which have since elapsed—the usage following upon this grant has clearly and uniformly been such as to be irreconcilable with the reading of it now contended for by the pursuers, and in conformity with the opposite reading. On the one hand, the new Hospital was erected by them on the west side of Leith Wynd. But they did not employ the edifice of the church to that purpose. On the contrary, they, within seventeen years of the date of the grant, exercised their power of disposing conferred upon them by the charter, by applying it to quite a different purpose. By Act of Council, 14th October 1584, they divided the ancient parish of Edinburgh into four parishes—one of which has since been denominated Trinity College parish; and they granted this church to that parish, and appointed all the parishioners to resort to it as their own parish church for religious ordinances. And, accordingly, during all the long period of 262 years, between that date and 1846, the parishioners enjoyed the uninterrupted use of the edifice of the church as their parish church. It never was applied in any way for the sustentation of the inmates of the Hospital. Nor have they ever participated in the use to which it has thus been appropriated otherways than by gratuitously attending the services of religion there along with the other parishioners. Hence the meaning of the old charter of 1567, even if its terms were ambiguous, is rendered clear by the inveterate and uninterrupted usage which has followed upon it. In estimating the effect of usage in interpreting the grant, it is necessary to guard against the fallacy of confounding the plea of usage with the plea of prescription. The effect of prescription is to create or extinguish rights, the effect of usage is only to explain the meaning of subsisting rights. The effect of such usage is, not to alter ancient rights, but merely to show, by the actings under them of the parties by and to whom they were granted, what was truly the intention to which they were meant to give effect. The legality of the appropriation of the College Church as the parish church of Trinity College parish, besides being authorised by the old charter of 1567 itself, as it has been interpreted by such usage, has also been repeatedly recognised and confirmed by the Crown, by the Legislature, and by this Court.” His Lordship then proceeded to refer to the specific recognitions and confirmations to which he alluded, viz. (1) The Act of Parliament 1587, c. 8, which, while it confirmed the charter of 1567, contained no indication that the purpose for which the church had been appropriated and was being used was deemed a contravention of or at variance with the purpose of the original grant; (2) The charter by King Charles I., dated 29th September 1633, which founded a bishopric in Edinburgh, consisting of the church of Trinity College, along with those of St. Giles, Greyfriars, and others, as its churches—thus showing that this edifice was then one of the recognised parish churches of the district; (3) Judgments of the Court of Session, dated 1810, 11th June 1813, 6th July 1813, and 4th July 1840, wherein the minister of Trinity College Church and his successors were recognised as ministers of Edinburgh; and (4) the North British Railway Company's Act, 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 74, which, while it ignored the hospital as having an interest in or concern with the edifice, recognised its connection with the parish of Trinity Hospital. Lord Deas held that the whole subjects described in the charter of 1567, including the Church, were “conveyed for the use and benefit of the hospital. The consequence of this is,” he continued, “that the Magistrates and Council cannot, under this charter, deal with the subjects as they can with the corporate property of the city or community. The community or corporation are mentioned in the charter merely as trustees. The powers of the trustees, like the powers under any other trust, are to be gathered from the deed which constitutes the trust. This trust-deed contains no express power of sale. The word ‘*disponendi*’ does not import a power to sell, but a power to administer or manage ‘the places and others foresaid,’ with reference to the uses and purposes of the deed. There may be an implied power to sell, but it is an implied power only, and it is to be measured and limited by the necessities which may from time to time arise for its exercise, in order to prevent the purposes of the trust from being defeated. Here, I think, it was a purpose of the trust, not that the Church should be sold, but that it should be retained and preserved as long as possible. . . . As at present advised, my opinion is, that the Church has all along been and must still remain the property



Several acts relating to the administration of the property of the Trinity College and Hospital during this period are recorded. John Johnston was

---

of the Hospital trust. I have no idea that any length of usage or possession could enable the trustees for the charity to carry the right of property from the trust to the city, contrary to their own title; nor even to change, for the worse, in any material respect, the position of the trust under the grant, although such usage may be looked to in construing the grant. It does not, however, follow from this that the mode in which the church was used and occupied prior to 1846 or 1848 was illegal. If the inmates and officials of the Hospital were accommodated, the use made of the spare sittings was of no moment, unless it prevented them being made a source of revenue to the Hospital trust. But as a clergyman had to be provided, and the fabric kept up, it may very well be that the arrangements which were immemorially observed were not to the loss but to the advantage of the Hospital trust; for it is not suggested that the seat-rents were equivalent to or exceeded the stipend of the clergyman and the expense of repairs."

When the case was decided in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor (Westbury) in reviewing the facts, observed, "It (the church) was undoubtedly of dimensions far beyond what was required by the priests and by the beadsmen, and therefore it is reasonable to infer that it afforded accommodation to the neighbouring residents." Thereafter alluding to the appropriation of the church in 1584, "for the accommodation of the north-east parish or district," he proceeded, "I wish particularly, therefore, to point out to your Lordships, that from the very earliest times, and as soon as it could be supposed that the grantees took possession of the subject of the grant, there was a dedication of the collegiate church, so far as it could be applied without prejudice to the use of the hospital, for the accommodation and service of the inhabitants of the district." His Lordship then referred to the charter of 26th May and 29th July 1587, and to the Act of Parliament 1592, c. 82, and proceeded, "I have troubled you at this length with these details for the purpose of showing that, at that time, by an order made in October 1584, the church had been dedicated to the purposes of the district, so far as it was not required for the hospital, that that use of the church, which must have been then perfectly well known, is nowhere adverted to as being at variance with the purposes of the charity, and must therefore be taken to be sanctioned and confirmed by the subsequent grants to which I have adverted. My Lords, in that state of things, your Lordships will find a further statement, . . . which is material, . . . that Trinity College parish, or Trinity College district, was well known as one of the districts into which the city was divided, and that the building therein, used as the church, has been constantly treated as if it were the parish church of that district. Now, from these facts, therefore, I submit to your Lordships, that two conclusions may with propriety be drawn:—*First*, That the permitting Trinity Church to be used as a place of worship for the inhabitants of the district, after reserving full accommodation for the poor and the officers of the Hospital, was not a breach of trust, but was perfectly consistent with the purposes of the charitable grant; and *Secondly*, That, inasmuch as such use has continued uninterruptedly from the foundation of the charity to the present time, it must be considered that the maintenance of the church for the use of the hospital, and of the inhabitants of the adjoining district, is one of the lawful purposes of this charity." Lord Cranworth observed, "The long usage since the time of the charter seems to me perfectly to justify this House in saying that the maintenance of the church, as connected with the hospital, is one of its legitimate objects." Lord Chelmsford, after referring to the charter of 1567 as having given certain property, including the church, "to the corporation of Edinburgh, for the building and construction of the said hospital for the maintenance of the poor and sick, to be placed by them therein, [and] for no other use," proceeded thus, "And there is subsequently given a power to the corporation to dispose of this property as to them shall seem good, with a qualification that they shall be bound to apply it to the foresaid use, and no other. Now, whether this means that they were to apply the existing subjects of the grant to the purpose of the hospital, or whether they were entitled to sell the property, and apply all the proceeds to that use, it is immaterial to consider. Throughout the whole of this charter, there is nothing to bind the corporation to maintain this church,

succeeded by John Brown in the collectorship of the annuals belonging to the ministry and hospital apparently in 1581-1582.<sup>1</sup> On 28th November 1582, "in respect the proffitt of the haille yairds" in the Trinity College "cumis to the vse of the pair in the hospitall of the said college," the town council agreed with John Manderstoun, one of the prebendaries, for an assignation of his right to a yard in the college, for which the masters of the hospital were authorised to pay him during his lifetime forty shillings yearly.<sup>2</sup> On 6th September 1583 the eel ark before referred to was set to Edward Galbraith, skynner, for ten merks, which were appointed to be paid to the masters of the hospital.<sup>3</sup> On 15th January 1584-1585 the town council

vnderstanding that the ministers eldares and deaconis of the kirk hes in thair handes the sown of twa hundreth merks left to the pair of the hospital be dyuers zealous and godlie persouns and wald employ the sam vpoun ane annuelrent,

ordained the treasurer to receive the sum, and authorised infetment to be given to the masters of the hospital of an annual rent of sixteen merks,

there is nothing to show that either as a work of art, or for any other reason, it was such an object of interest that it was considered desirable to preserve it. I apprehend that, under the words of the charter, it was competent to the corporation to have applied the building itself, the church, to the purpose of the hospital. And there is nothing whatever to prevent their doing what they did, namely, applying the church to the use for which it was fitted, for the purposes of divine worship. Now, originally, for about seventeen years, the church appears to have been applied exclusively to the use of the hospital, but in 1584, and again in 1625, it was appropriated to one of the parishes into which Edinburgh was divided. Now, whether the corporation had a right to appropriate this church as a parish church may perhaps be questioned. But, undoubtedly, as there was sufficient accommodation not only for the inmates of the hospital, but beyond what was necessary for them, it could have been no breach of trust on the part of the corporation to have allowed the inhabitants of the parish—that is, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the hospital—to have sittings in the church. Even if it were objectionable, there were no persons who were likely to object to it, because it seems that the inmates of the hospital were invariably provided with free sittings, and the other persons, the inhabitants of the parish, paid for the sittings which they occupied, and all the sums received in respect of those payments were applied to the maintenance of the church, and, therefore, so far the funds of the hospital were relieved." Subsequently the Lord Chancellor made the following statement:—"Although we approve of this church as the property of the charity, being used for the benefit of the district, yet I apprehend that your Lordships by no means mean to lay it down as law that this church, when rebuilt, will become a parish church."

<sup>1</sup> Accounts of the collectors of the Kirk rents 1573-1612. Brown states accounts of his intronisations for the years ending at Martinmas in each of the years 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586. The first of these accounts includes the rests of Johnston, the former collector.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. vi., p. 221.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 15.

to be paid out of the common mills for behoof of the poor of the hospital.<sup>1</sup>

Masters of the hospital were elected on 21st December 1582.<sup>2</sup>

Certain miscellaneous acts also occur. On 11th December 1584 a person who had spoken "injurious and irreverent words" to a bailie was ordered to ask forgiveness, and "lay ane dozen laid of coillis to the hospitall;"<sup>3</sup> and on 26th February 1584-1585 the council appointed certain persons to concur with the masters "in putting ordour to all inormiteis within the said hospitall and deprying and putting furth of sic puir as trublis the rest."<sup>4</sup>

Several important acts of the town council during the period under consideration relate to negotiations between them and Mr Robert Pont for a renunciation of his right to the provostry of Trinity College.<sup>5</sup> On

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 151. The following note is written on the margin of this Act: "This tuiik na effect be resoun the kirk imployet thair money vpoun vthers."

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. vi., p. 224.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 141.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 161.

<sup>5</sup> As has already been stated, Mr Robert Pont obtained his presentation to the provostry on 27th January 1571-1572, on the decease of Laurence Clapperton the previous provost. *Antea*, page 31, footnote 1.] He took an active part in Church matters as a zealous presbyterian, and his name frequently occurs in the histories of the period. He was a native of Culross, and was incorporated into St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, in 1554, as Robert Kylpont, by which name, or as Robert Kynpont, he represented St. Andrews as an elder in the first and subsequent General Assemblies. As Robert Kynpont he was named by the first General Assembly in 1560 to discharge the office of the ministry. He was subsequently minister of Dunkeld, and known as Robert Pont; afterwards he was Commissioner of Moray; and in 1567 was presented to the kirk of Birnie in the diocese of Moray. In 1570 he was Moderator of the General Assembly. In January 1572 he accepted the office of a Senator of the College of Justice with the express consent of the Assembly, which made his case a special exception. Before 1574 he was admitted one of the ministers of St. Cuthbert's Church, near Edinburgh, and on the death of his colleague, William Harlaw, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Cuthbert on 29th December 1578. In 1584 he was deprived of his office as a Lord of Session, under an Act of Parliament which prohibited "all persons exercising functions of the ministrie within the kirk of God to bear or exerce any office of civil jurisdiction." Before 1587 he had been offered, but had declined to accept, the bishoprick of Caithness. He died on 8th May 1606, in the 81st year of his age, and was interred in St. Cuthbert's churchyard. [Preface to the Collegiate Churches of Midlothian, p. xxviii.; M'Crie's Life of Melville, edition 1856, pp. 87, 104, 185, 201, 209, 212, &c., 389; Lee's Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland, vol. i., pp. 230, 245, 302, 310, ii., pp. 85, 97.]

Robert Pont left a widow, Margaret Smith, and two sons, Timothy, minister of Dunnet, and Zacharie, minister of Bowar Wattin in Caithness. The latter married Margaret Knox, a daughter of the reformer.

It appears from the accounts of the kirk treasurer, who had charge of the funds for relief of the town poor as distinguished from the poor of Trinity Hospital, that Pont's widow and sister-in-law were "ordinary pensioners" after his death. It is to be observed, however, that many of these pensioners were ladies in reduced circumstances, and not paupers in the usual acceptance of the term. The following are excerpts from these accounts for the year 1615.

18th November 1584, the council granted commission to Henry Nisbet, bailie, to entreat with Pont for demitting his office in favour of the town.<sup>1</sup> Again, on the 27th of the same month, commissioners were appointed to confer and entreat with him of new, and to ascertain and report the lowest yearly sum he would take for a renunciation of his right.<sup>2</sup> Four months later, viz., on 17th March 1584-1585, Thomas Aikenhead and Alexander Owstane were empowered to confer with him "anent the title of his benefice and demissioun thair of in favouris the town, and to report."<sup>3</sup> On the 25th of the same month, commission was given to Henry Nisbet, William Little, and Alexander Owstane to make a final agreement with him.<sup>4</sup> On the following day, Henry Nisbet, bailie, Alexander Uddert, and Alexander Owstane were appointed to pass to the Lord Provost (then James, Earl of Arran) and show him the proceedings between the town and Pont, and desire his lordship's help and furtherance

Under head 2, which relates to "ordinar stipends and pensiones given to ordinar officemen and pensionars," the following payment is stated:—

"Item to Margaret Smyth relict of Mr Robert Pont, ane ordinar pensioner  
quarterlie and at ilk quarter 13 lib . . . . . lij lib "

"Item to Margaret Smyth with whom Sara Smyth ane ordinar young poor  
is placed, quarterlie and ilk quarter 5 lib . . . . . xx lib "

Two pages further on, under head 3, which relates "to extraordinars for the maist pairt by particular precepts and directions gevin be the session," the following entry occurs:—

"Augusti 27. Gevin to Margaret Smyth for Sara Smyth . . . . . iij lib "

And under the fourth head, which relates to "money waired upon cloaths to poor ordinar or extraordinar," there are the following payments,—

"Julij 24. Item to be ane coat to Sara Smyth three  
elnes of black gray, pryce of the elne . . . . . iiij lib  
26s. 8d., summa— . . . . . j lib xiijs iiij d  
Item for fyve elnes of hardin to be tuo sarks . . . . .  
Item for ane half elne of blew cloath to be  
hois . . . . . xiijs  
Item for ane pair of shoes . . . . . xij s  
Item for making her coat, &c. . . . . viij s  
Is in all . . . . . vij lib vijs iiij d "

It is not improbable that Robert Pont's widow had this "ordinar young poor" boarded with her.

The following excerpts from the accounts for the year 1631 show that a sister of Mrs Pont was also a pensioner:—

"Item to Margaret Smyth relict of Mr Robert Pont quarterlie 13 lib.—Inde . . . . . lij lib  
Item to her sister Abigail Smyth, quarterlie 10 lib.—Inde . . . . . xl lib "

The last entry of Mrs Pont's pension is in the year 1633. The pension to her sister Abigail was next year increased from £40 to £52 Scots, and this continued to be paid to her down to 1641.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 136.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 168.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 172.



at the King's hand;<sup>1</sup> and on 26th April 1585 a contract between the provost, bailies, council, and deacons of the burgh on the one part, and Mr Robert Pont<sup>2</sup> on the other, was drawn up, and signed by Pont and Alexander Borthuik of Nethir Lany. By this deed

the said Maister Robert, movit be gude zeale, conscience, and eirnest affectioun to advance the hospitallis and colleges of the said burgh, foundit or to be foundit be the saidis provest, bailleis and counsale and thair successouris within the samin, for help and sustentatioun of the puir, seik, ageit, decrippit, faderles and orphenis, and for instructioun of the youth in letteres and virtew, quhairby cherity may incresce to the glorie of God and his trew relligioun within this realme,

renounced and resigned

in the handis of our Souerane Lord all and hail the said benefice of the Trinitie College, beside Edinburgh, with all and sindrie kirkis, teynd-schaves, vtheris teyndis, gleibis, manssis, biggings, orcheardis, yairdis, annuelrentis, aduocatioun, donatioun, and richt of patronage of prebendareis, chaplainreis, and donatioun of beidmenshippis, bedlyaris, and vtheris offices pertening to the said provestrie and hospitall of the Trinitie College foundit beside the samin, togidder with the paroke kirk personage and vicarege of Sowtra and Lempetlaw, and vtheris kirkis and teyndis annexat to the said provestrie, and with the place, orcheard, and yaird callit Dingwall Castell,<sup>3</sup> pertening to the samin, and all and sindrie vtheris fructis, emolumentis, richtis, casualteis, proffittis, and dewiteis quhatsumeur, pertening and belanging to the said provestrie, quhaireur the samin lyis within this realme, in fauouris of the saidis provest, bailleis, counsale, and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh and thair successouris, to remane with thame perpetualie in all tyme cuming, in puir and perpetuall almous, to be applyit and disponit be thame to the maintenance, help, and support of thair saidis hospitallis, college, and scuillis, the puir, and scolleris of the samin as thai sall think expedient, and as thai sall ansuer to God at the latter day, and all richt and titill of richt quhilk the said Maister Robert had, hes, or ony wyis may clame and haif to the said benefice and pertinentis thairof forsaidis in tyme cuming.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 172.

<sup>2</sup> Original contract in the Archives of the city. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xii., pp. 80-83.

<sup>3</sup> Dingwall Castle was a strong house which stood on the grounds of Trinity Church and Hospital to the north of the Church. In 1642 it was demolished, and the materials were used for the repair and construction of buildings connected with the Hospital. It had previously been used as a place of confinement for sturdy beggars and other unruly persons. The site of the castle was feued in 1735 to the Orphan Hospital. The managers of that hospital afterwards paid to Trinity Hospital a feu duty of £4 per annum "for the College kirkyard, and park commonly called Dingwall, where the hospital house and garden are situated." The same feu duty is still paid by the North British Railway Company, by whom the grounds are now held.

The castle is believed to have acquired its name from Sir John Dingwall, provost of Trinity College, to whose history reference has already been made. The ruins are delineated on Gordon of Rothemay's map as a square keep with round towers at the angles.

He further undertook to deliver up the foundation, erection, rights, titles, and evidents of the provostry, college, and hospital, and consented that the saidis provest, bailleis, and counsall sall entir presentlie to the possessioun of the said college, hospitall, place, castell, houssis, biggings, yairdis, and pertinentis of the samin,

with power to appoint all officers needful, and to intromit with the whole teyndis, fructis, males, fermes, annualrentis, and vtheris emolumentis and dewiteis pertening to the said provestrie and hospital presentlie and in all tyme cuming, begynnand the first intromissioun at the said xxvj day of Aprill instant; and to do all vther thingis concerning the premissis, siclyke and als frelie as the said Maister Robert might haue done befor the making of this present contract. For the quhilkis causis and for diuers vtheris gude deidis, gratitudis, and plesouris, done and schawin be the said Maister Robert for the weil of the said burgh, and to the effect he sall nocht be preiugeit nor hurte in the yeirlie dewitie that he ressaut of the said benefice, or at the leist neir the valour thair of, the saidis provest, baillies, and counsall hes instantlie payit and deliuerit to the said Maister Robert the sowme of thre hundreth merkis vsuale money of this realme in contentation for all gressumes, entres syluer, and vtheris casualeis quhilkis he mycht haif ressaut of the said benefice during his lifytyme,

They further engaged to pay him yearly during all the days of his life one hundred and sixty pounds Scots, at Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment at Martinmas 1585. This annuity they also undertook to secure by infetting him in an annualrent of corresponding amount out of the common mills of the burgh. On the other hand, Pont bound and obliged himself

to warrand and mak the yeirlie rent of the said benefice frelie to be worth yeirlie the said soume of ane hundreth threscoir pundis; and incais the samin benefice salbe of les availl heirefter, be ony occasioun of his fact and deid or his predecessouris, in that cais the said Maister Robert binds and oblissis himself to defalk samekle yeirlie of the soume aboue specifit, quhilk the said provest, baillies, and counsall ar obligit to pay to him as said is, according as thai sall happin to want of the rentall and yeirlie dewitie of the said benefice through occasioun of the said Maister Robert or his predecessouris, as is aboue specifit.

On 28th April 1585, fifty shillings were ordered to be paid to the commissioners, for their expenses passing over the water to Inverkeithing to confer with Pont.<sup>1</sup>

These somewhat protracted negotiations with the provost of Trinity

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 179.

College were reported to the town council on 16th June 1585, when the following minute occurs<sup>1</sup>:—

The quhilk day, etc., in consideratioun that it wes agreit to mak ane fynall appoyntment with Maister Robert Pont twiching his rycht of the prouestrie of the Trinitie College, according to ane act maid the xxv day of Marche last, and be the report of the persouns appoyntit to mak the said agrement that it is fynallie endet be word with him to the setting doun of the sam in writt, and that thair suld be payet to him the sowme of iij<sup>c</sup> merk at the ending of the contract, and yeirlie induring his lyfetye the sowme of [blank], quhilk at lenth will be ane mater verray profitabill to the town and helpfull to the College, and yitt hes bene neglectit sen the said day; thairfor fynds it maist expedient that the sam be endet in writt within a xv dayes, and gevis commissioun to William Fairlie, David Williamsoun, and George Smyth, to caus forme the contract;<sup>2</sup> and ordanis James Ros, thesaurer, to avance and deburse the said sowm of iij<sup>c</sup> merk to the said Maister Robert at the ending of the said contract, quhilk sall be allowet in his compts; and ordanis the deykins to be wairnit agane Setterday after the prayers to heir the said contract, and gif thair consent thairto, and for taking ordour to send the sam to the said Maister Robert, and to get ane gift of the said provestrie subscryuit be the Kings grace.

In 1526 the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College protested against the right of Logan of Restalrig as superior of Leith and Restalrig, to require them to appear at his baron courts as vassals in respect of their property within his lordship.<sup>3</sup> How this dispute was adjusted does not appear. But obviously the magistrates and council of Edinburgh asserted their rights as superiors of Leith nearly fifty years later in a question with the beadsmen of the hospital. A process was raised by the town of Edinburgh against them to compel them to produce the evidents of their lands in Leith, and this process was in dependence during the negotiations between the council and Pont. Probably in the course of these negotiations proposals for an amicable arrangement were submitted and favourably entertained. At all events, on 25th March 1585, the council agreed to continue the process for a year until matters might be adjusted, and no further reference to it occurs in the records of the town.<sup>4</sup>

After the negotiations with Pont had been completed, the council on

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 191.

<sup>2</sup> It would appear from this act that the contract with Pont had not then been reduced to writing. But it will have been observed that the deed, signed by him and by Alexander Borthwick, bears date 26th April 1585.

<sup>3</sup> See *Antea*, p. 4, footnote 3, and p. 12, footnote 3.

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 172.

21st June 1585, appointed Henry Nisbet, James Adamsoun, and Henry Blyth, to speak with the King "anent the obtaining of the gift of the provostrie of the Quenis Colledge,"<sup>1</sup> and their application was successful. Two days afterwards, resignation of the provostry was formally made into the King's hands at Dunfermline, and on the same day his Majesty conveyed it by charter to the magistrates and council.

By this charter, the King,<sup>2</sup>

considering the holy zeal of the provost, bailies, and councillors of our burgh of Edinburgh for the extension and decoration of their hospitals, colleges, and grammar schools founded within the said burgh, and that for the sustentation of the poor and instruction of youth in virtue and polite literature, and also pondering in our mind how necessary it is that we should support them with a certain patrimony and yearly income. Therefore,

with advice of the lords of his Privy Council, he gave, granted and for ever mortified, dispoſed and confirmed to the provost, bailies, and councillors, and their successors,

All and Whole the benefice of the provostry of the Collegiate Church of the Trinity near Edinburgh, with all and singular the churches, teind sheaves, and other teinds, glebes, manſes, buildings, orchards, yards, annual rents, advocations, donations, and right of patronage of prebends and chaplainries, and presentation of poor orators in Scots called *beidmen* and *bedlyaris*, and other officers of the said provostry and hospital of Trinity Colledge founded near the same; together with the parish churches of Soltray and Lempitlaw, and other churches and teinds annexed to the said provostry, with the place, orchard, and yard called Dingwall Castle belonging to the same, and all other and singular fruits, emoluments, rights, casualties, profits, duties, tenants, tenandries, and just pertinents belonging to the said provostry, wheresover they lie within our kingdom: To be intromitted, ingathered, used, and disposed of by the said provost, bailies, and councillors, and their successors, for the sustentation of the aged, decrepit, orphans, and poor within the said hospitals, and of poor scholars within the said college and schools in all time coming, as they shall answer to God in the last judgment. Which benefice of the provostry of Trinity Colledge, with all and sundry pertinents of the same above written formerly belonged to our beloved orator Mr Robert Pont, the last provost and possessor thereof, and has been demitted and resigned by him and his procurators and letters patent in our hands to the effect foresaid, by staff and baton, at Dunfermline, on the 23d day of the current month of June, and he has for ever entirely upgiven all right and claim of right, property, and possession in the same, which he has, had, or could have in any manner of way. To have and to hold . . . to the effect foresaid in pure and perpetual alms of

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 193.

<sup>2</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xiii., pp. 83-88.



us and our successors for ever. . . . Giving therefore yearly, the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the said burgh, and the poor of the said hospital and scholars of the said college and schools, and their successors, devout and humble daily prayers to God Almighty for the preservation of us and our successors, and sustaining the ministers serving the cure of the said churches belonging to the said provostry and their successors, or paying the third part of the fruits of the said provostry for their sustentation at their option and choice allenary.

The charter further contains a precept of sasine directed to Mr John Craig,<sup>1</sup> minister of God's word, for infetting the grantees in the provostry and pertinents.

Two days after the date of this charter, Henry Nisbet produced to the council a signature of the gift of the provostry of the Queen's College, which was delivered to William McCartnay, and on the 30th of the same month, £21, 13s. 4d., being the expenses incurred by the commissioners in passing to the King at Dunfermline, were allowed and ordered to be paid.<sup>2</sup>

Having had the transaction thus approved of by His Majesty, the council, on 28th July 1585, authorised Henry Nisbet, bailie, to go to St. Andrews to get the rights of the provostry passed and "outred;"<sup>3</sup> and the treasurer was authorised to deliver to Mr Robert Pont the three hundred merks contracted to be paid to him.

In virtue of the precept contained in the charter of 23rd June 1585, the

---

<sup>1</sup> Minister of Edinburgh, to which he was appointed in June 1563. Craig's history was a remarkable one. He was born in 1512, and educated at St. Andrews, after which he went to England. He subsequently returned to Scotland and became a Dominican Friar. Falling under suspicion of heresy, he left Scotland in 1537, and, after staying a short time in England and France, went to Bologna, where he joined the Dominicans and received honourable employment. Here, however, he became a convert to the reformed opinions, and left the monastery. Ere long, he was arrested by the familiars of the Inquisition and carried to Rome, where, after nine months' imprisonment, he was condemned to be burned as a heretic on 20th August 1559. On the night of his condemnation he escaped, and having returned to Scotland he joined the Reformers. He was minister of the Canongate for some time ere he became a colleague of Knox. When minister of Edinburgh, he proclaimed the bans between Queen Mary and Bothwell, but denounced the marriage. For having published the bans he was arraigned before the General Assembly of 1567, but his defence was fully sustained by a subsequent Assembly. He was moderator of the Assembly in 1569, and was translated to Montrose, where he remained for two years, and was removed to Aberdeen in 1571. In 1579 he was appointed one of the deans of the Chapel Royal and minister to the royal household. In 1580 he drew up the National Covenant, which was signed by the King and the privy council on 28th January 1580-1581, and afterwards adopted by the nation. In the same year he was appointed moderator of the Assembly. On 19th March 1584 he was appointed, with the King's concurrence, to assist the kirk at such times as His Majesty could spare him. He died in 1600, in the 88th year of his age.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 194.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 201.

magistrates and council were infeft in the subjects of the grant on 13th August following.<sup>1</sup> This infeftment was expedite at the church of Trinity College, the symbols of possession being a psalm-book and earth and stone, as was usual in such cases.

By the arrangement with Pont,<sup>2</sup> and by the charter of 21st June 1585, the magistrates and council acquired right to the whole subjects assigned by the foundation charter of 1462 for the support of the provost, with the right of patronage of prebendaries and chaplains and the presentation of beadsmen and other officers of the provostry and hospital. This grant, it is to be observed, makes no reference to the buildings and grounds of Trinity College, which were conveyed by the charter of 1567. It will also be noticed that the charter of 1585 appoints the subjects thereby conveyed to be applied not only for the sustentation of the aged, decrepit, orphans and poor within the hospitals of the burgh, but also of poor

---

<sup>1</sup> In virtue of this charter, and of the sasine following thereon, the magistrates and council obtained decree of the Lords of Council, of date 26th April 1586, against Laurence Kerr of Gartshaw and others named, and all and sundry, feuars, farmers, tenants, tacksmen, parishioners, and others, intromitters with, and indebted in payment of, the teind sheaves and other teinds, annual-rents, profits, and duties pertaining to the provostry of Trinity College, ordaining them to make payment to the said magistrates and council of the said teind sheaves, &c., for crop and year 1586 and in time coming, under pain of being warded in the castle of Dumbarton. Upon this decree letters of four forms were expedite, and appear to have been executed against various parties, for they are registered at Jedburgh on 23rd August 1587, and in the General Register at Edinburgh on 1st December 1607. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., pp. 167, 196.] Again, on 20th March 1595, general letters of four forms were expedite under the signet against certain parties who had failed in payment of the sums due to the magistrates and council under the above charter. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 174.] See also:—Decree of Reduction at the instance of the town against Robert Scott and others, dated 15th July 1612. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 197]; and Decree under submission between the town and the Lord of Buccleugh and others, dated 18th December 1615. [Ibid., vol. v., pp. 198-201], etc.

On 22nd April 1586 the council ordered the macers to be paid for a decree of letters upon the town's provision of the Trinity College, and twenty shillings for sasine to the town in said provostry. [Council Records, vol. viii., p. 8.] On 6th May an act was passed anent the expenses of the said letters [Ibid., vol. viii., p. 10]; and on 18th May the writs were produced, and the treasurer was authorised to pay for them [Ibid., vol. viii., p. 14].

<sup>2</sup> The position of Pont, and the nature of the transaction with him, seem to have been misapprehended by Lord Chancellor Westbury, who, in his judgment in 1864, in the case of Clephane and others, before referred to, says, "My Lords, it would seem that the master of the hospital—that is, the superintendent of the poor men—continued to reside in the hospital at the time of the grant [of 1567]; and, accordingly, we find a contract that was made between the magistrates of Edinburgh and the master of the hospital, a person of the name of Robert Pont, which is stated in the second case, and which it is material only to advert to for the purpose of pointing out to your Lordships (as you are aware) that Mr Pont surrendered into the hands of the Crown, for the benefit of the grantees, namely, the magistrates of Edinburgh, the benefice of Trinity College, and all the things appertaining to it, and that, in consideration of this transfer, the magistrates paid to Mr Pont a sum of money; and the magistrates also

scholars within the college and schools in all time coming. The repairing of schools, and the increase of letters and science, formed no part of the object for which it was granted.

It may be here stated that after the town council acquired the church and hospital of Trinity College, and obtained the renunciation of the provostry from Mr Robert Pont, the church of Soltray, which formed one of the endowments of the provost, was not maintained as a distinct parish church.<sup>1</sup> The place thereafter speedily lost its importance, and the buildings fell into ruin.<sup>2</sup>

The next stage of the enquiry extends from 23rd June 1585 to 26th May 1587, the date of another charter by King James VI.

From 23rd  
June 1585 to  
26th May 1587.

Having concluded the arrangement with Pont, the magistrates and

---

contracted to pay Mr Pont the sum of L160 Scots yearly during his lifetime. My Lords, I advert to this only for the purpose of pointing out that it is reasonable to infer that some money was paid by the magistrates, probably out of their own funds, for the purposes of this charity." Now, as has been shown in the text, Pont was *provost* of Trinity College—an office quite distinct from, and of higher grade than, the *master of the hospital*. Moreover, his appointment as provost was not made till January 1571-1572. The nature of the transaction with him was simply this. While the magistrates and council had right to the fabric of the church and hospital of Trinity College and to the contiguous buildings and surrounding grounds, the revenues of the college and hospital, in so far as not drawn from the city, remained at the disposal of the Crown, from which Pont received his presentation to the provostry, with all the emoluments appertaining thereto. These and these only he resigned under the arrangement explained in the text, for behoof of the magistrates and council, who thereafter received a grant of the provostry from the Crown. The provost, bailies, councillors, and community, in their corporate capacity, were thus vested in the provostry, and exercised their rights by delegation or deputy.

<sup>1</sup> In 1567 William Frank, the then incumbent, had Fala and Keith Humble also under his charge, with a stipend of xxx li., and the vicarage teinds of Keith Humble. In 1574 Soltray and Fala were conjoined with Crichton under the care of Adam Johnyestoun with three readers. Johnyestoun had a stipend for the whole of j<sup>c</sup>xxx li. vj s. viij d., and the reader at Soltray had an allowance of xx merks with the kirkland or glebe. In 1589 Soltray and Fala were disjoined from Crichton, and were united under the care of James Hastie in 1591. The minister of the united parishes seems to have resided in Soltray down to 1618, but in that year John Logan, who had been inducted the previous year, removed to Fala, the church of which was then probably put into proper repair, and has since continued the parish church of the united parishes. In 1627 there were about "aucht score" of communicants in the united parish. The population of the united parishes, which in 1851 numbered 434, had fallen in 1861 to 382. So long as the town council retained the patronage of Soltray, they and the patron of Fala exercised the patronage alternately, but in 1846 the council sold their right of patronage to Mr George Grant for £150. [Preface to the Charters of the Collegiate Churches of Midlothian, p. xi.; Chalmers's Caledonia, vol. ii., p. 508; Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, vol. i., part ii., pp. 276, 278, 280.]

<sup>2</sup> Every trace of the hospital has disappeared, and all that now remains of the old church is a small aisle, converted into a burying-vault.

council immediately proceeded to carry it into effect, and to obtain delivery of the writs and evidents of Trinity College. On 4th February 1585 an act was passed authorising payment to be made to Pont of his annual rent, beginning the first half-yearly payment of £80 at Martinmas.<sup>1</sup> On 9th February commissioners were appointed to make an inventory of the evidents in the charter-chest of the college in his hands, and to present the same to the council at their next meeting;<sup>2</sup> and on 16th February these evidents, and the common chest in which they were deposited, were received from Pont conform to an inventory subscribed by him and by Andrew Selater, bailie, and were delivered to John Johnston, collector.<sup>3</sup>

No time seems to have been lost, either, on the part of the council in assuming their place as in right of the provostry. On 11th January 1586, a deed relating to lands forming part of the former endowments of the provost was granted by William Little, provost, Alexander Vddart, John Arnott, John Robertoun, and Michael Gilbert, bailies, as also by the councillors and community of the burgh of Edinburgh lords superior of lands in the town of Salton, as in right of the provostry of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity by the gift of King James VI., and by the presentation of the same under the great seal;<sup>4</sup> and on 22nd April in the same year Henry Charteris, merchant, was appointed by the council

for thame and in thair names, as haveand the place of the provestrie of the Trinitie College be donatioun of our Souerane Lord, to convene with the prebendares and chapter of the said college at thair ordinarie conventiouns and all vther tymes neidfull, and thair to intreatt vote ressoun and conclude vpoun the commoun effaires of the samyn to be proponit in the said conventioun in and be all things as appertenis to the office of the provest of the said college . . . ; provyding alwayes that in all materis that may concerne the said provestrie and bailyes and counsall in thair rycht of the said provestrie and patronage of the said college that he mak thame aduerteist thair of befor the sam be concludet in the said chapter and tak thair avyse thairupoun.<sup>5</sup>

During the period under consideration two elections were made of collectors of the funds of the provostry and of Trinity College, so far as these

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 225.    <sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 226.    <sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. vii., p. 228.

<sup>4</sup> Reg. S. Trinitatis, p. 155. The register of the College contains no deed or entry subsequent to this date.

<sup>5</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 8.



belonged to the town council, viz., James Henrysoun on 9th February 1585,<sup>1</sup> and John Johnston on 11th February 1586.<sup>2</sup>

The only arrangements in relation to the finances of Trinity College and Hospital recorded during this time are the following:—

On 15th April 1586 Hugh Lauder gave to the poor of the hospital £30, payable by the town for his service as bailie of Leith.<sup>3</sup> On 9th December in the same year the council ordained one thousand merks, received from the ministers, elders, and deacons of the kirk to be a part of four thousand pounds granted to the King's Grace, and for the said one thousand merks, with five hundred merks received before and employed for redemption of Janet Marjoribank's annual, infetment was ordained to be given to the hospital of one hundred pounds annual furth of the mills, upon reversion of one thousand pounds, conform to a contract to be made thereupon.<sup>4</sup>

The following acts of council appear as to repairs on the church and hospital:—On 18th August 1585 the treasurer was ordained to set up the roof of the beadsmen's house of Trinity College, and to "repair and theik the samyn, and intromett with the daillis being thairin, quhilk are xxvij

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 226. The Accounts of James Henrysoun's intromissions with the revenues of the provostry and hospital of Trinity College, for the years ending Martinmas 1585 and 1586, are preserved in the volume intitled "Accounts of Collectors of Kirk Rents, 1573-1612." The revenues of the provostry are stated according to the rental given up by Mr Robert Pont, the last provost, and consist of the feu maills of Soltray and Soltray Barns and Hangingshaw, the kirk lands of Wemyss, the sixth part of the lands of Blair, the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of Soltray, the vicarage of Wemyss, the parsonage and vicarage of Lempitlaw, and the maills of the vicars acres of Soltray, and amount in whole, for the two years, to £278, 16s. 8d. Scots. The sums applicable to the support of the beadsmen of the College were drawn from the following sources:—The feu maills of Utherogall and Spittalmylne, the teinds of the parsonage of Wester Wemyss and Easter Wemyss, the £10 payable from the common good of Edinburgh, and the feu maills of lands in Leith—and amount in whole to £258, 6s. 8d. Scots. The charge relative to the beadsmen of Soltray, who seem to have been three in number, consisted of the teinds of Over and Nether Brotherstanes and Gilston, and the maills of the "Beidmen's acres," and amounted in whole to £40 Scots. Henrysoun's accounts for the year to Martinmas 1587 included the whole annuals pertaining to the ministry and hospital. In this account the charge applicable to the beadsmen amounted to £258, 6s. 8d. From the discharge it appears that £4, 13s. 4d. Scots was paid to each of thirteen beadsmen for the term of Whitsunday 1585, and to each of twelve beadsmen for the term of Martinmas thereafter; and that £9, 6s. 8d. Scots were paid to each of eleven beadsmen for the term of Whitsunday and Martinmas 1586. A payment of £3, 13s. 4d. is also entered in the same accounts "for furnesing of four beidmen encloist in the beidhous in the pest in July 1585, the space of aught days."

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 73.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 61.

in number, and with all vther materialles, and to putt in four geists within the samyn."<sup>1</sup> On 20th May 1586

John Johnestoun, collectour, producet the sowme of fyftie merk in name of ane persoun quhome he thocht nocht expedient to nominat, gevin be the said persoun of benevolence to the reparatioun of the kirk in the Trinity College; quhilk money wes delyuerit instantly to Alexander Vddert in name of the towne, and he and Johnn Adamsoun James Inglis Andrew Cairny with ane baillie appoyntet to pase and seik the benevolence of the nichtboures to that wark and als the townes College foundet in the Kirk of Feyld, and ordanes ane letter to be pennit to thame to schaw the nichtbouris the mater with the townis gude will to thair wark lattet throw inhabilitie.<sup>2</sup>

And on 23rd December in the same year an act was passed ordaining the treasurer

to take the rowf off the hospitall in the Trinity College called [*blank*] hospitall with the daillis being thairinto, number and inventour the sam, and putt thame in the loft of the townis hospitall to be keipet thair quhill the toun haif ado with the sam.<sup>3</sup>

The hospital here referred to appears to have been the hospital of the old foundation, which had now become ruinous.

In the accounts of the dean of guild for 1585-6, the following entries occur connected with the communion celebrated in the hospital in 1586.

Item, the comptar dischargis him with the expenssis laid out during the tyme of the commonyon quhilk wes on the thre severall Sondais in Edinburgh, and ane Sunday in the Hospital. The fyrst Sunday begynnyng the 26 June of this yeir of my office.

Item, for bering of the formes to the hospital the tyme of the communion, and bringyng of thame to the Kirk<sup>4</sup> againe, v s

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. vii., p. 203. The following entries in relation to this work occur in the accounts of the Town treasurer for the years 1584-1585 :—

The compt. of the expenssis maid upone the ruif of the Hospitale of the Trinitie College in August 1585,

Item, in the first xx ruif spar at vj s. viij d. the pece is,	vj li.	xiiij s.	iiij d.
Item, for caryng of thame thair,		xiiij s.	iiij d.
Item, for xvj aikin garrounis to be balks and feet to the kippillis at xl s. the doz. is		liij s.	iiij d.
Item, for carrying thame thair,		iiij s.	
Item, to Johne Gordoun and Williame Killymor for viij work dayis labor at v s. ilk ane in the day is,	iiij li.		

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 63. No entries in regard to this matter occur in the accounts of the Town treasurer for 1586-1587 or 1587-1588.

<sup>4</sup> St. Giles' Church.

Similar entries occur in 1586-87.

On 26th May 1587 the magistrates and council obtained another charter of confirmation from King James VI. under his Great Seal,<sup>1</sup> whereby, with advice and consent of the Lords of his Privy Council, he ratified and confirmed his charter of 23rd June 1585. It also contains a clause of *novodamus* in the following terms:—

Moreover we, for the good, faithful, and free service rendered and performed to us and our predecessors of happy memory by the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community of our said burgh and their predecessors in all time bygone; and considering the good and godly zeal which they have and bear towards the sustaining of the ministers of the gospel now residing, and who by the will of God shall afterwards reside in our said burgh, as also that the studies of polite letters may flourish and increase within the same, and that by the upholding of hospitals the poor and those labouring under disease may be comforted; Upon which godly accounts and causes, and others tending to the public credit and decoration of our said burgh, and for the advancement of the commonweal of the same, being the principal burgh of our kingdom, where we and the three estates of our realm very often reside, the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community have heretofore contributed great sums of money, and without our reasonable help and support they are not able to perfect and complete their pious intentions, nor can they sustain the persons filling the offices of the ministry, college, and grammar schools, with the poor, imbecile, and impotent. Therefore we, after mature deliberation and advice, being fully resolved with ourselves to alter the destination of the whole fruits, profits, and emoluments of the said college, called Trinity College, as well those belonging and pertaining to the provost as to the prebendaries, chaplains and other members thereof, the services for which these were formerly founded being now nowise necessary, and to transfer the same to the use of the ministers, the teaching of literature, and the sustaining of the poor, with advice and consent foresaid, of new . . . give, grant, and mortify to the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community of our said burgh of Edinburgh and their successors for ever, for the uses underwritten only, All and Whole the foresaid provosty of Trinity College, with all and sundry churches, teind sheaves, and other teinds, *etc.*<sup>2</sup> And with all and sundry churches, teinds, fruits, duties, emoluments, annual rents, and profits whatsoever belonging to all and sundry the prebends and chaplainries of the said college, or to each of the said prebendaries in common, or to any of them in particular, or formerly possessed by them or any one of them, with all the rents, profits, emoluments, lands, and tenements founded and mortified to the foresaid college, provost, prebendaries, and members of the same,

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli, Lib. 36, No. 360. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xiv., pp. 89-99.

<sup>2</sup> As the same are particularly enumerated in the charter of 23rd June 1585.

or to the upholding of the church, houses, and buildings of the said college. With power to the said provost, etc., to uplift, receive, and intromit with, by themselves or their factors and procurators in their name, all and sundry the foresaid fruits, profits, and emoluments, and to apply the same to the sustaining of the ministers, college, grammar schools, and poor, at their own good discretion, whereanent we burden their consciences. As also we will and grant, and by the tenor of our present charter decern and ordain that the said provost, *etc.*, shall nowise be bound or obliged, any clauses contained in the said foundation notwithstanding, to present any prebendary or chaplain to the prebends or chaplainries now vacant, or that may hereafter become vacant, nor to grant to them any special title to the same ; which clauses we by the tenor of these presents annul and abrogate that this our present mortification may receive valid effect, and that the foresaid profits may be all collected and gathered together in one rental and disposed to the foresaid uses.

The King further willed and granted that the provost, bailies, councillors, and community should have the full right of property in all the subjects conveyed by the charter, with the superiority of the whole lands, and all the rights incident thereto, as fully as any other superiors possessed these rights, or as the provost, prebendaries, and hospitallers could have enjoyed or exercised the same by reason of their foundation or otherwise. The charter then proceeds as follows :—

And because the house of the said hospital called Trinity College is now ruinous and cannot be repaired in any wise without great expenses, and the repairing thereof is now in no wise necessary, because the said provost, *etc.*, have built and repaired a more suitable hospital situated in a part of the said Collegiate Church more fit and convenient than the said old hospital was, and have provided the same with sufficient furniture and necessities for the relief of the poor and those labouring under disease to be received into the same, we, for us and our successors, will and grant that it shall be lawful to the said provost, *etc.*, and their successors to sustain as many poor within the hospital lately repaired by them as may be conveniently maintained upon the rents of the said hospital of Trinity College, for which, by the tenor of this our present charter, they shall be obliged and astricted ; as also to apply the said old ruinous hospital to whatever profitable use shall seem to them most expedient.

The tenendas or holding is expressed in precisely the same terms as that of the charter of 1585, with the following addition :—

And moreover that the foresaid provost, *etc.*, shall be bound and obliged to lay out and expend all the foresaid fruits, annual rents, and profits to the foresaid uses, and that they shall be accountable to us and our successors for the same whenever they shall be required ; Reserving nevertheless to all the prebendaries of the said College at present living so much of the said duties yearly as each of





It further altered the provisions of the charter of 1567, so far as the old hospital of Trinity College was concerned, by providing that, as the building was then ruinous and could not be repaired without great expense, and as a new and more suitable hospital had been erected and furnished in a part of the church more fit and convenient than the old hospital was, the magistrates might sustain as many poor within the new hospital as might be conveniently maintained upon the rents of the old hospital, and they were empowered to apply the old ruinous hospital to whatever profitable use should seem to them most expedient. In other words, it altered the terms of the old foundation,—which appointed thirteen poor persons to live in the hospital of Trinity College, and assigned for their support the hospital of Uthirogall and the rectory of Wemyss, £10 from the common good of Edinburgh, and the revenue derived from certain lands and houses in Leith;—and instead thereof, it empowered the magistrates to appoint as many poor persons as the income from the mortifications to the old hospital would maintain in the new building, and to dispose of the building of the old hospital as they might think most expedient.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> By the judgment of the House of Lords in the Appeal at the instance of Clephane and others *v.* the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh as Trustees of Trinity Hospital, dated 15th February 1864, the whole residue of the money received from the North British Railway Company as the price of the church, after erecting a new church at a cost not exceeding £7000, “and all the rest of the property of the said hospital,” is declared to be “applicable to the enlargement and maintenance of the said charity as declared and established by the charters dated respectively the 12th of November 1567 and the 26th of May 1587 . . . according to a scheme to be settled for that purpose, including therein the rebuilding of the hospital if the same shall be considered necessary.”

## CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 29TH JULY 1587—ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED ON THAT DAY ANNEXING THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE CHURCH TO THE CROWN—REVOCATION BY THE KING IN PARLIAMENT ON THE SAME DAY OF HIS GRANTS WHILE IN MINORITY, EXCEPTING, *inter alia*, THE GRANT OF TRINITY COLLEGE—CHARTER BY THE KING OF SAME DATE IN FAVOUR OF THE TOWN CONFIRMING PREVIOUS GRANTS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 5TH JUNE 1592—ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THAT DATE RATIFYING PREVIOUS GRANTS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 21ST JULY 1593—ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THAT DATE CONFIRMING PREVIOUS GRANTS AND ACT—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 15TH MARCH 1603—CHARTER BY THE KING OF THAT DATE KNOWN AS “THE GOLDEN CHARTER”—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 11TH JULY 1606—ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THAT DATE RATIFYING PREVIOUS GRANTS AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 10TH AUGUST 1612—CHARTER BY THE KING OF THAT DATE IN FAVOUR OF THE TOWN CONFIRMING PREVIOUS GRANTS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 22ND OCTOBER 1612—WARRANT FOR AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF SAME DATE RATIFYING THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING CHARTER.



NOTHING occurs in the records of the Town Council relative to Trinity Church and Hospital from 26th May 1587 till 29th July of that year, when the following proceedings took place:—

From 26th  
May till 29th  
July 1587.

At a Parliament held at Holyrood on the 29th July 1587, being the first Parliament after the King attained twenty-one years of age, an act was passed<sup>1</sup> by which

Our said Souerane Lord and his saidis thrie estaitis of parliament be the force of this present act haif vnit annext and incorporat and vnitis annexis and incorporatis to the crown of this realme to remane therewith as annext and as it wer propertie thairof in all tyme cuming, and with our said Souerane Lord and his successouris for evir, All and sindrie landis lordschippis baronies castellis tourisfortalices mansionis maner places milnis multuris woddis schawes parkis fischeingis townis wilages burrowis in regaltie and baronie annuelrentis tenementis reuersionis custumes

---

<sup>1</sup> 1587, c. 8. Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 431.

greit and small, fewfermes tennentis tennendries and service of frie tennentis, and all and sindrie vtheris commodities proffittis and emolumentis quhatsumeuir alsweill to burgh as to land (except as heirefter salbe exceptit in this present act) quhilkis at the day and dait of thir presentis, viz. the tuentie nyne day of Julij the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> fourescoir sevin yeiris pertenis to quhatsumeuir archibischope bischop abbot priour prioressse quhatsumeuir vther prelate vther ecclesiasticall or beneficit persoun of quhatsumeuir estait degrie hie or law, and at the day and dait of thir presentis pertenis to quhatsumeuir abbay convent closter quhatsumeuir ordour of freris or nvnis monkis or channonis howsoeuir thai be nameit, and to quhatsumeuir college kirk foundit for chantorie and singing, or to quhatsumeuir prebendarie or chaplanrie quhaireuir they ly or be situate within this realme and dominione thairrof. And siclike all and sindrie commoun landis bruiket be chaptouris of cathedrall kirkis and chantorie colleges as commoun, and quhair of the saidis chaptouris haif bene in possessioun befor in commountie to be in all tymes heir-eftir takin haldin and reput as it wer the propertie and patrimonie of the croun. To remane thairwith in all tyme cuming efter the forme tennour and ordour of the act of annexatioun maid in tyme of our Souerane Lordis maist noble prediccoursour King James the Secund and according to all claussis conditionis and circumstances thair of quhilk in all pointis is haldin for expressit in the present act.

The execucion of the act in the levyng of the profits was appointed to begin and take effect as at the term of Martinmas 1587. From this annexation were excepted *inter alia* (1) various lands, lordships, and baronies which, previous to the date of the act had been erected by the King into temporal lordships; among others "the baronies of Brochtoun and Kerse, the burgh of the Canongait, and ane pairt of the toun of Leith;" (2) the gift of the Abbey of Holyrood to John Bothwell, son of Adam, bishop of Orkney; (3) the teind sheaves and other teinds belonging to any parsonage or vicarage, except where the "teynd and stok" were set together; (4) the residences of prelates; (5) the manses of ministers serving the cure of parishes with four acres of glebe, according to the acts of parliament previously made thereanent; (6)

Exceptand in lykmaner all and sindrie landis proffitit tenementis annualrentis teyndscheves and vtheris emolumentis and proffittis quhatsumeuir gevin grantit and disponit for intertenement of maisteris and studentis in colleges erectit for exercise of lerning and for grammer scuillis and for sustentatioun of ministeris makand thair residence in burrowis quhair thair is na vther stipend appointit to thame; and sicklike exceptand and reservand all landis teyndis proffitit annualrentis and commodities quhatsumeuir grantit befor the dait heirop by our Souerane Lord or quhatsumeuir his Hienes predecessouris or be quhatsumeuir vtheris personis to ony hospitale or masondieu within this realme; and that in favouris of the puir and neidy; Provyding that the same be not disponit nor applyit to ony vther vse.



(7) lands, baronies, &c., pertaining to benefices being of laic patronage; and (8) the temporalities of sundry benefices specified in the Act.

On the same day also the following general revocation by the King was presented to Parliament:—<sup>1</sup>

We James be the grace of God King of Scottis being now of perfite age of tuentie ane yeiris compleit, and knowing the remeid competent to ws be the commoun law and lawes of our realme, In revocatioun of all and sindrie alienationis donacionis vendicionis or vtheris dispositionis quhatsumever maid be ws in our minoritie and les age, or be our prediceissouris in ther tymes, in hurt and detriment of our croun our saull and conscience aganis all lawis of our realme, and thairin following the example of our maist noble progenitouris in ther generall reuocationis; and being laillie past our said perfite age of xxj yeiris, and ane large space within our aige of xxv yeiris, during the quhilk the remeid of our reuocation is competent to ws, We mak our generall reuocatioun in manner following.

Item, we revoik all infeftmentis giftis and dispositionis quhatsumeuir sett givin and grantit be ws in our minoritie to quhatsumeuir persoun or personis in fie fewferme or lyfrent of quhatsumeuir hospitallis maisondewis landis or rentis appertening thairto in hurt and preiudice of our conscience to the end that the saidis hospitallis may be reduceit to thair first institutioun for vphalding of the pair; Providing alwayes that the rentis of the Hospitall of the Trinitie College besyde the burgh of Edinburgh, quhilk is now decayit, assynit and geuen to the new Hospitall erectit be the prouest baillies and counsall of the burgh of Edinburgh be nawayes comprehendit vnder this present reuocatioun.

Item, we reuoik all and quhatsumeuir infeftmentis maid be ws in our minoritie our governouris and regentis in our name of ony kirkis landis freris landis nvnis landis or commoun landis quhilkis onywayes fell and become in our handes as our propertie, Except the infeftmentis maid be our vmquhile derrest moder and ws for erectioun and sustentatioun of hospitallis and ministeris within burrowis quhair thar is na assignatioun nor stipend allowit furth of the thridis of benefices for sustentatioun of the ministeris therof.

Not only, however, were the grants to the burgh of Edinburgh for the hospital and for the ministers, schools and poor, excepted from the annexation and general revocation above referred to, but on the same day the provost, bailies, councillors, and community obtained another charter from the King<sup>2</sup> by which these grants were expressly confirmed.

Know ye that we after our perfect and lawful age of twenty-one years complete declared in our parliament and our general revocation made in the same, now moved by the ardent zeal and godly purpose of the provost, bailies, councillors and community of our burgh of Edinburgh in providing for their Ministers of the gospel

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. iii., pp. 439-442.

<sup>2</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli, Lib. 36. No. 534. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xv., pp. 100-105.

serving within our said burgh, who have no certain or ascertained stipends out of our thirds of benefices : and that they have contributed large sums of money for the building of an Hospital where the Queen's College formerly stood, for the sustentation of poor and miserable persons ; and that besides they have lately erected a College within our said burgh, in which polite letters and sciences are taught, for the benefit of the kingdom, and for the public credit and decoration of our said burgh, for the advancement of the common weal of the same, being the principal burgh of this our kingdom, where we and the three estates of the realm very often reside ; which Ministers, Hospital, and College foresaid could not be well sustained without our reasonable help and support, notwithstanding the great expenses, as well from the common good of our said burgh, as from the particular contributions of those who have devoted themselves to the support and aid of the said pious work thus far executed thereanent by the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community. And considering that we and our late dearest mother have given, granted and mortified divers lands, rents, teinds, and annual rents for the sustentation of the said Ministry, Hospital and College which we wish to remain with the said provost, bailies, councillors, community, and their successors for ever. And understanding the same not to be comprehended in the annexation of the church lands to our Crown, and that they are excepted from our general revocation lately made, Therefore we have ratified, approved, and for us and our successors, confirmed for ever, and by the tenor of our present charter ratify, approve, and for us and our successors confirm for ever the gift, infeftment, and mortification made given and granted by our late dearest mother in her perfect age to the foresaid provost, bailies, councillors and community of our said burgh and their successors, for the support and help of the Ministers and Poor within the same . . . . [dated the 13th day of March 1563<sup>1</sup>]. As also, another gift and disposition, given and granted by us under our Great Seal, to the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community of our said burgh, and their successors of the Collegiate Church of the Trinity, commonly called the Trinity College, *etc.* . . . . [dated the 12th day of November 1567]. As also another gift, mortification, and annexation of the provostry of the said College of Trinity, *etc.* . . . . [dated the 23rd day of June 1585]. Together with our confirmation and gift of new of the said provostry, *etc.* . . . . [dated the 26th day of May 1587]. As also, the annexation of the Archdeaconry of Lothian, with the lands, rents, and teind sheaves belonging to the same, annexed and mortified to the foresaid College, lately erected within our said burgh for the instruction of youth . . . . [dated the 4th day of April 1584]. Together with the decree of the Lords of our Council and Session, by which it is decerned and declared that the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community have right to the teinds, fruits, and emoluments of the parsonage of the church of Dunbarny, for the reasons and causes contained in the said decree . . . . [dated the 19th day of March 1583], in all and singular, the points, chapters, and clauses, and circumstances in the same particularly and respectively contained. Moreover, we of new have given, disposed, and mortified, and by the tenor of this our present charter, give, grant, dispone, and mortify to the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community of our said burgh of

---

<sup>1</sup> Should be 1566.

Edinburgh, and their successors, for the support of the ministers and poor, and for the upholding of the said College by them lately erected, all and sundry lands, rents, teinds, and other profits and emoluments, particularly contained in the said former gifts and mortifications, and in the foresaid decree pronounced by the said Lords of Council of the date aforesaid, to remain with them for ever for the uses therein specified and contained, and not otherwise, according to the form and tenor of the same. Providing that the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community, and their successors, shall be held bound to support the ministers in their churches serving there at present, and similar qualified persons who shall be ordained to serve in the same cures for ever, according to the tenor of the donations and mortifications to the said provost, bailies, councillors and community, and their successors, formerly made to this effect, as is premised.<sup>1</sup>

The next stage of the enquiry extends from 29th July 1587 to 5th June 1592, when a parliamentary ratification of previous grants was obtained.

From 29th  
July 1587 to  
5th June  
1592.

During that period the following acts of council were passed in regard to the repairing of the church and hospital, and to the providing of funds for the support of the hospital and beadsmen. On 8th November 1587 the grass of the yards in Trinity College, "pertaining to the pur thairrof, and vpleftet be

<sup>1</sup> The accounts of John Johnston, collector of the kirk annuals for 1587 and 1588, contain the following entries, relative apparently to this gift and to other matters:—

Item, for wax to the greit seil of the Trenitie College, . . . . .	x s.	
Item, registratioun of the signatour of all our annuells and kirkis confermit in Parliament, to Jn. Oliphant, . . . . .	xl s.	
Item, drink silver at registratioun, . . . . .	vj s.	viiij d.
Item, wryting it in latene, . . . . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Item, ye signet to it, ane angell nobill, . . . . .	vj s.	viiij d.
Item, wryting it to ye previe seill and ye seill, . . . . .	iiij li.	
Item, drink silver thair, . . . . .	v li.	
Item, wryting to ye greit seill, and registratioun, . . . . .	x s.	
Item, drink silver, . . . . .	xliij li.	viiij d.
Item, the greit seill to it, . . . . .	vj s.	viiij d.
Item, drink silver thair, . . . . .	xx s.	iiij d.
Item, for the precept of sesing out of the Chancellarie of the new gift of annuellis, kirks of Currie, Dumberny, Pottie, and Mon- creiff, Trenitie College, and drink silver, . . . . .	xxvj s.	viiij d.
Item, ane bill delyverance and charge agais Mr. Robert Poynt to charge him to exhebit the decreit arbitrall betwix the laird of Wems and the provest Trenitie College anent ye small teynd of ye viccarage of ye ( <i>blank in original</i> ), . . . . .		xviiij d.
Item, drawin the forme of the seill of ye College, . . . . .	liij s.	iiij d.
Item, for sinkang it efter ye forme, . . . . .		( <i>blank.</i> )
Item, preceptis and copyis to sindrie ye tennents of Currie and of ye Trenitie College to compear to mek ane táxt roll for our releiff of the greit taxatiun, . . . . .	xix s.	



the maisters of the hospitall," was appointed to be rouped.<sup>1</sup> On 22nd March 1587-8, the collector delivered to Alexander Vddert in name of the good town "ane Portugall ducatt by and attour the fyftie merk gevin of before to the help of the reparatioun of the Trinity Colledge Kirk, bayth gevin by ane certaine persoun of godlie zeall to that vse."<sup>2</sup> On 5th June 1588 Alexander Vddert was directed to deliver over to the treasurer one hundred merks paid to him by a neighbour on two several occasions for the reparation of Trinity Colledge.<sup>3</sup> On 21st February 1588-9 the following act was passed.<sup>4</sup>

The quhilk day, Jhonn Arnott provest, the baillies dene of gild thesaurer counsall and deykins of crafts for the maist pairt beand convenit, gevis and disponis to the reparatioun of the kirk in the Trinity Colledge the sowm of foure hunder merk awand to the toun be the Flemyng wobsters quha ar past to Sanct-androis, and be thair souerteis, to be imployet at the sight and discretioun of the ministers eldares and deaconis of the kirk of this burgh.

On 7th March the following act appears:—<sup>5</sup>

The sam day, for better avancement of the wark to be begun be the session of the kirk in repaying of the kirk of the Trinity Colledge, and that the vyce of fornicatioun may be suppress, and the vnlaws thair of mair exactly vpliftet nor thai haif bene heitofore, and for dyuers vther guid caussis and considerations moving thame, gevis and disponis to the said wark all the vnlawis and penalteis of sic as transgressis the townis acts and ordinances maid aganis the fornicatouris, and sic as huirds conceillis and ressaits thame in thair howssis; and makis and constituts Alexander Freir, writter, collectour vplifter and persewar of the samyn, vpoun compt and rekning to be maid be him to the session of the kirk of the samyn; and this present act to stand induring the townis will alanerly.

On 26th March 1589<sup>6</sup> authority was given to take "ane competent

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 156.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 200.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 202.

<sup>6</sup> About the year 1479, Thomas Spence, Bishop of Aberdeen, founded an hospital at the foot of Leith Wynd, for the reception and entertainment of twelve poor men. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, under the name of the Hospital of our Lady in Leith Wynd, and the founder endowed it with lands and rents to the amount of £120 Scots. [Council Records, vol. v., p. 200.] This endowment was subsequently increased by various benefactions, among which there may have been a chapel or altar dedicated to St. Paul, if, indeed, it did not form part of the original foundation. There was an hospital and chapel in Edinburgh dedicated to St. Paul, and in the chapel an altar and chaplainry consecrated to the Virgin, of which it is recorded that Sir William Knolls, preceptor of Torphichen, claimed the patronage before the Privy Council in 1495. [Caledonia, vol. ii., p. 471.] Whether the latter foundation was the same as that established by Bishop Spence there are now no means of ascertaining, but his foundation was known as "Sanct Paullis hospitale" in 1501 [Council Records, vol. i., p. 37; Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. i., p. 90], and subsequently as "St. Paul's Work," or Paul's Work; and it was vested in the Town



number of the reddiest and lowsest staynis of the hospitall of St. Pawles Wark," and to apply them in repairing the church.<sup>1</sup>

Council long before the Reformation, or before they acquired a right to the kirk livings under Queen Mary's charter of 1566-1567. This fact is established by the action of the council, as set forth in the records of the burgh. Thus, on 2nd October 1528, the bailies, council, and community, with consent of Lord Maxwell, then provost, granted the "service and alterage of St Anne Altar," founded by the Bishop of Aberdeen "in our Lady hospitale of St Paule beside the Trinity College," to Sir John Tyndale, chaplain. [Extracts from Council Records in Advocates' Library, fol. 110; John Foular's Protocol, vol. iv., fol. 25; Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, vol. ii., pp. 1, 2.] On 28th July 1535 the council granted the service and chaplainry of "our Lady altar, in St Paul's work to Sir James Barron." [Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, Advocates' Library, fol. 111; Extracts from same records (Burgh Records Society), vol. ii., p. 70.] On 4th May and 21st June, 1555, and on 13th February 1556 the council granted to certain persons beadsmanships in St Paul's work, then vacant in their hands, with all the profits and oblations thereof. [Council Records, vol. ii., pp. 49, 52, 93.] On 24th March 1556 they appointed Sir William Mackdowall, "of his consent as master of the hospital of St Paul's Work," to collect the annual rents of the hospital, and to pay the same to the beadsmen thereof equally, at four times in the year, conform to the foundation. [Council Records, vol. ii., p. 94]. And on the same day they appointed a person to a beadsmanship. [Ibid.] On 4th August 1559, they ordained the officers of the burgh to poind the occupiers of a tenement opposite the Cross for an annual rent payable out of the subjects to the beadsmen, and to make payment thereof to William Mackdowall, the master. [Ibid., vol. iii., p. 21.] On 19th June 1560, the town council, "as patronis to the saidis beadmen, and having the dispositioun of thair plaissis and offices," and on the application of the beadsmen, appointed William Stewart to be collector in default of Sir William Mackdowall then collector. [Ibid., vol. iii., p. 38.]

After the Reformation the beadsmen retained their appointments, and the magistrates continued as heretofore to administer the affairs of the hospital. On 6th December 1560 the council ordained Mr James Watson "to caus hing up the bell of Sanct Paullis Wark for convening of the pepill to prayeris at the houris appoynttit." [Ibid., vol. iii., p. 62.] On 12th December 1578, and again on 2nd January 1578-1579, Sir William Mackdowgell, collector, was ordained to account to the beadsmen for the annuals due to them preceding the term of Martinmas under pain of being discharged. [Ibid., vol. v., pp. 121, 126.] On 30th December 1579, William Stewart, elder and writer, gave over to John Johnston, collector, certain evidents of Paul's Work, which he held for fifteen years past, and the collector was appointed to be charged with these writings. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 199.] On the same date Sir William Mackdowgall delivered to the council four writings belonging to the hospital, of which one was the deed of foundation. These writings were also delivered to the collector. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 200.] On 10th February 1579-1580, William Littill, bailie, and Mr John Prestoun, were ordained to distribute among the poor of the hospital of St Paul's Work the money "found in a box apprehended in Sir William Mackdowgall's possession." [Ibid., vol. vi., p. 11.] On 3rd June 1580, the preceptory of the hospital of St Paul's Work, vacant by the decease of Sir William Mackdowall, the last possessor, was gifted by the council to Patrick Vernor. [Ibid., vol. vi., p. 49.] On 6th July in the same year, the annual rents pertaining to the beadsmen were ordered to be paid to the master of the hospital. [Ibid., vol. vi., p. 54.] On 15th June 1582, the council appointed Roger Wilsoun to be master of the hospital in Paul's Work, and drew up statutes to be observed by him and by "the beadsmen and brether." [Ibid., vol. vi., p. 190.] These statutes are given by Maitland. [History of Edinburgh, p. 468.] From these the master appears to have been also treasurer of the hospital, and reader in Trinity College. By article 4, he was specially directed to "convene with his brether ilk day at ix houris before none, and three houris after none in the new hospitale in the Trinitie College, quhair he sall baith distinctlie and devoutlie reid to thame and the puir of the said hospitale the commoun prayeris; than be conversant

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 205.

When, in 1584, the church of Trinity College was appointed to be the parish church for the north-east quarter of Edinburgh, and for the Canon-gatehead without the port, the council resolved that Trinity College should be enclosed within the town, and that a gate should be struck through the town-wall at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd foot to serve as a passage to the church.<sup>1</sup> Nothing appears to have been done, however, in carrying this resolution into effect, till 14th November 1587, when commission was given to certain persons to make the gate "to serue for entres to the Trinitie College and hospital thair of," "alsweill for the clenging of Androw Sclaiters geir in the awld wallis of Dyngwall as for vther occasiouns quhen the town sall haif ado thairwith."<sup>2</sup> On 24th January 1587-8 the gate thus appointed to be made was ordered to be built up with dry stones;<sup>3</sup> but on 28th April 1592 it was again ordered to be opened in order that passage might be had to sermons in the college;<sup>4</sup> and on 18th April 1593 the following act was passed:—

Forswamekill as the provest baillies counsall and deykins of crafts of this burgh for the tyme sett in few to [Jhonn Bannatyne, skynner] ane peice waist lands with the lyme hoill thair of . . . lyand within the toun wall at the Trinity College fornent the fute of Halkerstoun wynd . . . and now being of mind to strik furth ane yett throw the toun wall within the bounds of the said peice waist for resorting of the nichtbouris to the preicheings in the kirk of the said Trinity College, fynds it

togydder ane hour with them mair in serving God and praying for incres of the evangell, the prosperitie of the kingis Grace and haill realme and for the commoun weill of this toun thair patrones." He was further appointed by article 7 to "do all thingis appointit to him in the principall foundatioun according to the mynd of the fundatour" in so far as not "repugnant to the trew religioun."

In 1579 the revenues of Paul's Work are stated to have amounted to £137, 16s. 4d. Scots. [Council Records, vol. v., pp. 6, 201.] The income for Martinmas 1585 and Whitsunday and Martinmas 1586 is stated by James Henryson, collector of the kirk rents, at £187, 9s. In 1587 it is stated at £120, 6s.; in 1588, at £122, 6s.; and in 1589, at £122, 6s. [Accounts of the Collectors of Kirk Rents, 1573-1612.]

There seems to have been a kirk-yard in connection with Paul's Work, for on 22nd March 1591, and again on 11th April 1593, the council ordered the dykes about it to be repaired or built. [Council Records, vol. ix., pp. 142-194.]

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, p. 81.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 118. This order appears to have been duly fulfilled, for in the discharge by precepts in the account of the dean of guild for 1587-1588 the following entry occurs:—

Item, gevin owt by ane precept at command of the counsell of the dait the xiiij of November lxxxvij for breikin up of ane dur in the Colledge Kirk dyik, at the fute of Halecarstonis Wynd, and for makin of necessair things within the Colledge yard for clensing of Andro Sclateris geir, as the particular compt heir shawin beris, . . . . . xjli. xjs. vjd

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 137.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ix., p. 147.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 135.

Baillie, second prebendary or sacristan, for his right and title to his prebend, and to pay him an annual pension of three score merks during his lifetime in lieu thereof.<sup>1</sup>

The accounts of John Johnston, collector of revenues of the Archdeaconry of Lothian, &c., and of the duties of Trinity College for the years from 1587 to 1592, contain full information as to the revenues of the provostry and prebends of the college collected by him, and as to the manner in which they were expended.<sup>2</sup>

The accounts of James Henryson, collector, show that there were eleven beadsmen on the old foundation of Trinity College in 1587 and 1588, nine in 1589, and eight in 1590 and 1591.<sup>3</sup> The following acts of the town council appear in relation to these beadsmen. On 2d August 1587 a pension of ten merks was granted to John Lyle as beadsman, beginning

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 48. The result of this negotiation does not appear, but the accounts of the collector of kirk rents for 1594 and subsequent years show that the town was in receipt of the revenues of the prebend, and paid the last possessor of it £33, 5s. 10d. Scots.

<sup>2</sup> Accounts of Collectors of Kirk-rents, 1573-1612. In his account for 1587 and 1588, Johnston charged himself with £370, 16s. 8d. Scots, in respect of the duties of the provostry of Trinity College, and with £8 as the mail of the vicar's acres of Soltray in these years. The discharge contained payments of stipend to the ministers of Currie and Dumbarrie, to the ministers of Edinburgh, to the professors in the College, to the porter of the College, and others. It also contained a payment to Pont of his stipend for these years, amounting to £320. He rendered an account again for 1589, in which he charged himself with *inter alia* the revenues of Dumbarrie, the kirk of Currie, the fermes and teinds of the Easter and Wester Mwiris, and the duties of Trinity College. The duties of the provostry of Trinity College amounted to £185, 8s. 4d. The discharge set forth payments to professors in the College to the amount of about £700; to the ministers of Currie, Dumbarrie, and Wemyss, £226, 13s. 4d.; to Mr Robert Pont, £160; and to the reader of Soltray, £10. His accounts for 1590 show a charge, in respect of the provostry and prebends of Trinity College, of £246, 4s. 4d. The payments to professors amounted to £666, 13s. 4d.; and to the porter of the College, £20. Principal Rollock's house-rent amounted to £40; while £287, 11s. 1d. were paid to the ministers of Currie, Dumbarrie, Wemyss, and Livingston. His accounts for 1591 are very similar to those of the previous year. In the discharge the payments to the professors remained the same, with the exception of the stipend to Rollock, which was increased to £333, 6s. 8d. The payments to the ministers of Currie, Dumbarrie, Wemyss, Livingston, and Soltray, amounted to £320, 17s. 9d. The charge in Johnston's account for 1592 is similar to that for 1590, but does not include the fermes and teinds of Easter and Wester Mwiris. The discharge contained payments to the ministers of Currie, Dumbarrie, Wemyss, Livingston, and Soltray, amounting to £360, 17s. 9d. The only payment on account of the professors was £40 for Principal Rollock's house-rent.

<sup>3</sup> James Henryson's accounts as collector of the annuals pertaining to the ministry and hospitality of the town of Edinburgh, state the rental of the thirteen beadsmen to have been £129, 16s. 8d. for each of 1587 and 1588, £134, 13s. 4d. for 1589, £133, 16s. 8d. for 1590, and £128, 10s. for 1591. The right to exact the duty on wine sold (*antea* p. 42) seems to have been let to various persons, and the sums so obtained are credited in these accounts as follows:—£100 in 1588, £153 in 1589, £183 in 1590, and £160 in 1591. The discharge of each of the accounts for 1587 and 1588 sets forth payments to eleven beadsmen of £9, 10s. 8d. each, or in all £104, 17s. 4d. In the account for 1589, the payments to three ministers and



at Martinmas thereafter.<sup>1</sup> On 31st January 1588-9 George Mayne was appointed to receive the Martinmas terms duty of the beadsman'ship of his deceased brother Patrick Mayne.<sup>2</sup> On 14th May 1589 it was ordered that James Staynes should not be paid his duties as a beadsman in respect of his manifold misbehaviours "toward his wyfe."<sup>3</sup>

The following acts occur in regard to miscellaneous matters:—On 9th February 1587-8 authority was granted to subscribe a tack of the small teinds of Wester Wemyss belonging to the provostry.<sup>4</sup> On 20th November 1588 a precept was issued for infesting Jean Gib in the Wester lands of the half of Lymphoy upon the resignation of George Gib her father.<sup>5</sup> On 18th December in the same year commissioners were appointed to confer with the Laird of Wester Wemyss concerning teind coal and teind salt belonging to the provostry of the college.<sup>6</sup> On 16th May 1589, a composition was received for behoof of the beadsmen, on the entry of John Moubray of Over Crammond, as heir of his father, in a land in Leith holding of Trinity College.<sup>7</sup> On the 21st of the same month £20 were accepted from Wardlaw of Riccarton for a discharge of the bygone duties of his eight merk lands of Currie.<sup>8</sup> On 6th June a composition was received from John Litster of Spittalmiln, on his entry as heir of his father to a fourth part of the lands of Spittalmiln, with a fourth part of the multure and mill, holding of the beadsmen of Trinity College.<sup>9</sup> And on 11th March 1589-90 the King's taxation of *inter alia* the Trinity College was ordered to be paid.<sup>10</sup>

In 1589, the kirk session obtained the sanction of the town council to build and repair the hospital of the old foundation for women and orphans. This sanction was probably given in virtue of the powers conferred on the council by the charter of 1587, which authorised them to apply "the old ruinous hospital," as it was then called, to whatever profitable use seemed

---

two readers (John Cairns being designated reader, although recognised as a minister by the town council in 1577 and 1588), amount to £1140, and to the master of the "Sang Scole" to £40; while nine beadsmen of Trinity College are debited with £9, 19s. 4d. each, or £90, 2s. 8d. in all, and other allowances to beadsmen and widows of beadsmen are stated. The discharge of the account for 1590 sets forth payments of £1326, 13s. 4d. to three ministers and two readers in Edinburgh, of £40 to the master of the "Sang Scole," and of £76, 5s. 4d. to eight beadsmen of Trinity College, besides other allowances. The discharge of the account for 1591 is similar to that for 1590, the number of beadsmen being still eight.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 99.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 139.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 214.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. ix., p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 198.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 187.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 215.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 214.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 191.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. viii., p. 217.

to them most expedient. They appear, moreover, to have aided the session by grants of money to complete the building. The following acts have relation to that arrangement:—On 3d October 1589

it being desyret in the name of the sessioun of the kirk that thai mycht haif licence to big and repair the hous of the awld hospitall in the Trinity College, quhilk was occupeit be the beidmen of the awld fundatioun, to serue for ane hospitall for women and orphalenis, thay willing agreit thairto.<sup>1</sup>

And on 6th November 1590 the town council<sup>2</sup>

ratifeis and approvis the acquittance gevin to the provest of St. Androis be Adame Fullertoun in name of the sessioun of the kirk, of the sowme of four hunder merks quhilk the said provest wes be his obligatioun awand to the guid toun for the Flemyng wobsters, and wes assignet to the said sessioun to be imployet vpoun the bigging of the new hospitall in the Trinitie College.

There were thus two classes of poor persons provided for within the Trinity College and Hospital,—the poor of Trinity Hospital who were appointed by the town council, and the ordinary town's poor with whose care the kirk session were specially charged. The funds applicable to the support of these two classes of poor were managed separately. Those appertaining to Trinity Hospital, by the master of the hospital; and those for the relief of the town's poor, as distinguished from the poor of Trinity Hospital, by the kirk treasurer. The sources of income available for the latter purpose appear from the accounts of the kirk treasurer<sup>3</sup> to have been, (1.) the monthly contributions of the burgh collected by the deacons from the inhabitants, merchants as well as craftsmen, and from the members of the college of justice, according to a stent roll; (2.) the collections at the church doors; (3.) the penalties exacted from fornicators; (4.) voluntary gifts promised upon the sea; (5.) legacies left to the poor; (6.) annual rents. The expenditure consisted of (1.) the weekly distribution by the deacons "alsweel to ordinar poor enrolled," "as to extraordinars be particular precept and directione from the sessioun;" (2.) "ordinar stipend and pensiones gevin to ordinar officemen and pensionars;" (3.) payments "to extraordinars for the maist pairt by particular precepts and directiones gevin by the sessioun;" (4.) "money waird upoun cloaths to poor ordinar

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. ix., p. 68.

<sup>3</sup> These accounts from 1615 till 1744 are still preserved in the archives of the City.

or extraordinary;" (5.) money debursed for "prentice feyes," and (6.) "money debursed for winding-sheets to certain poor."<sup>1</sup>

An interesting illustration of the circumstances under which the kirk session sometimes received contributions towards the support of the poor under their charge is afforded in a contract between the provost, bailies, council, and community on the one part, and the ministers, elders, and deacons of the kirk and the masters of the hospital "erectit and to be erectit in the place quhair the Trinitie College besyd the said burgh was situat" on the other part, dated 28th September 1587,<sup>2</sup> this contract sets forth:—

Forsamekill as certane zelous and godlie persouns inhabitantis of the said brugh, . . . for performeing of the vow and promise maid be thame this last wynter vpoun the sey within the schip callit Johne Wilkyneis bark quhen as thair schip and guidis war in extreme parell and danger vpon Guddane sandis, out of the quhilk the Almightie God of his grit mercy delyuerit them miracouslie far by manis expectatioun, hes gevin payit and delyuerit liberalie and with ane fre hart efter thair saife arryving within this realme certane sovmeis of money, sum mair sum les, to the saidis ministeris eldaris and deaconis and put in thair commoun boxe, quhilk extendis to the sowme of ane thousand merkis gude and vsuale money of this realme, to be bestowit or layit vpoun land or annuelrent to the behuife of the said hospittell, and to the sustentatioun of the puir thairof and of the vther puir of the said brugh; and becaus the saidis prouest bailleis counsall and commwnitte off the said brugh for the caussis efter specyfeit hes ressaut realie and with effect in nwmerat money befoire the feist of Witsonday lastbypast fra the saidis ministeris eldaris and deaconis and John Mayne thair thesaurer keipar of the said box the said sowme of ane thousand markis money forsaid convertit be the saidis provest bailleis and counsall for outredding and perfyting of sum necessar effairis tending to the weill of the gude toun,

therefore the provost, bailies, council, and community obliged themselves to infett and seise one of the masters of the hospital, in name and for behalf of the saidis ministeris eldaris deacones and memberis of the said hospitall in all and haill ane annuelrent of ane hundreth markis guid and vsuale money of

<sup>1</sup> The kirk treasurer was accountable both to the town council and to the kirk sessions [Council Records, vol. x., p. 18, 24th January 1594]; and his accounts appear to have been made out in duplicate,—one set for the town council and the other for the kirk session. After the new Charity workhouse was erected about 1740, the treasurer of that establishment seems to have been appointed to the office of kirk treasurer, and it may be stated that the reversion of the capital of the kirk treasurer's funds so far as in the good town's hands was ranked on the town's estate in 1833-38. The annuities on the city bonds which were issued for the sums thus ranked in name of the kirk treasurer are now paid over to the inspector of the City Parish.

<sup>2</sup> The "Touns first Charter Buik, 1580-1619," p. 108.

this realme yeirlye to be vpliftit and taine at twa vsuall termis in the yeir Witsonday and Martimes.

This money, it will be observed, was applicable to the support of the poor in Trinity Hospital and of the other poor of the burgh.

On 5th June 1592 the following "Ratificatioun of the landis and annuallis mortifiet to the ministrie and hospitall of Edinburgh" was passed:<sup>1</sup>—

Oure Souerane Lord now efter his perfite aige of tuentie-fyve yeris compleit, with auise of his estaitis in parliament, ratifies and appreis the donationis and mortificationis maid be his Hienes vmquhile darrest mother in her perfite aige, and be his Hienes self, at dyuers tymes, of the landis benefices and rentis dotit for sustentatioun of the ministrie within the Burgh of Edinburgh, and for interteneyng of the hospitallis thairof, and speciallie of all annuellis landis and tenementis lyand within the fredome of the said Burgh foundat to quhatsumeuir benefice, and of all landis and annuellis lyand outwith the libertie of the said Burgh annexit to ony benefice prebendarie or religious place situat within the fredome of the said Burgh: And oure said Souerane Lord for his pitifull zeale quhilk he hes to the sustentatioun of the hospitallis and ministrie within the said Burgh, with aduise of his saidis estaitis of parliament now eftir his perfite aige of twentie fyve yeris compleit, hes of new annexit to the commountie of the said Burgh and thair successouris, in fauoris of thair ministrie and hospitall, all and haill the saidis landis tenementis annuelrentis proffittis and emolumentis foirsaidis fewfermes males and dewties thairof, and surrogattis thame in the full richt of all landis annuelrentis and emolumentis, situat within the fredome of the said Burgh, quhilkis pertenit of befoir to quhatsumeuir bischoip abbot prior or quhatsumeuir ecclesiasticall persoun within this realme. And ordanis ane new infetment to be exped thairvpoun for thair securitie, gif it be thoct expedient. And for the said godlie effect his Hienes dissoluis the general annexatioun in that pairt insafar as the samyn may appeir to be extendit to ony of the premissis, or to the annexatioun maid of befoir in fauoris of the said college and hospitall of the kirk of Dunbar [nie], quhairof the kirk of Potie and Moncreiff ar pendicles, lyand within the sheref dome of Perth; the personage of Curry, and the ane half of the vicarage thairof, pertening to the archedeine of Lowthiane; the landis annuelrentis houssis yardis and biggingis of the Trinitie College situat within the said Burgh of Edinburgh, alsweill pertening to the provest as to the prebendaris thairof, and commoun landis and annuelrentis of the same, quhilk annexatioun his Hienes with aduise of his saidis estaitis in parliament ratifies and appreis. As als his Maiestie with auise of his saidis estaitis off new annexis the vther half of the vicarage of Curry, to the quhilk na persoun is prouydit, and the haill vicarage of the said kirk of Dumbarnie quhilk alsua vaikis be deprivation of (*blank*) last possessour of the same, to remane with the provest ballies counsall and commvnitie of the said Burgh and thair successouris in tyme cuming for sustentatioun of thair said ministrie and hospitall. And our said Souerane Lord and estatis foirsaidis decernis and de-

<sup>1</sup> 1592, c. 82. Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 582.



claris that nane of thir particularis befor written desponit of befor, and newlie annexit for sustentatioun of the said ministrie and hospitall, wer, ar, or salbe euir comprehendit in the general annexatioun of the ecclesiasticall landis and rentis to the croun, bot wer ar and sall be exceptit thairfra, lyk as his Maiestie and estaitis foirsaidis off new exceptis the samyn nocht onlie fra the said annexatioun but fra all his Hienes reuocatiouns maid in tyme bypast, or maid in this present parliament; And declaris alsua that the saidis provest ballies counsaill and commwnitie and thair successouris in all tymes cuming hes and salhaue sic full richt of propirtie and superioritie of the foirsaidis landis annuelrentis and revenewis, tennentis and tenandries, and seruice of frie tennentis thairof, as haid the bischoipis abbottis prioris freiris monkis, nvnis, chaiplanis, and prebendaris to quhome the saidis landis and annuelrentis pertenis of befor, nochtwithstanding ony act or constitutioun preceding the dait heirof.

By this act of Parliament the grants by Queen Mary and by the King for behoof of the ministry and hospitals were ratified, and of new one half of the vicarage of Curry, and the whole vicarage of Dumbarnie, were annexed to the commony of the burgh for sustentation of the ministers and hospital.

The next stage of the enquiry extends from 5th June 1592 till 21st From 5th June  
1592 till 21st  
July 1593 July 1593, during which time only two acts of the town council appear:— On 15th December 1592 authority was given to pay the minister of Strathmartine his stipend;<sup>1</sup> and on 26th January 1592-3 John Aitchison and John Barclay were elected masters of the hospital.<sup>2</sup>

The accounts of James Henryson, collector, show that during the first half of the year 1592 there were eight beadsmen on the old foundation of Trinity College. In the second half of that year and during 1593, there were seven beadsmen.<sup>3</sup>

Besides acting as collector of the kirk annuals in 1592 and 1593, Henryson was employed as a reader in Trinity College at a salary of £80 Scots.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 177.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. ix., p. 182.

<sup>3</sup> Accounts of the collectors of kirk rents 1573-1612. In Henryson's account for 1592, the charge in respect of the beadsmen of Trinity College amounted to £128, 10s., and the sum received in respect of the duty on wine sold is stated at £190, while £66, 13s. 8d. were paid to the eight beadsmen. The payments to the three ministers and two readers of the town (but see note as to Cairns, p. 112, footnote 2) amounted to £1430 Scots, and £40 was paid to the master of the "sang scole." In his account for 1593 the revenues of the beadsmen are entered at £128, 10s., while the sum received in respect of the duty on wine is entered at £190. The payments to the three ministers and two readers amounted to £1480, and to the master of the "sang scole," £40; the payments to the seven beadsmen are stated at £86, 2s. In each of these accounts, £200 are credited as received from the treasurer of the city, by command of the Council, for supporting the ministry.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

On 21st July 1593, the town obtained a confirmation by Parliament of its rights, in the following terms:—<sup>1</sup>

Oure Souerane Lord with avise of his estaitis in parliament hes ratifiēt and apprevit, and be the tennor of this present act ratifies and apprevit, the act maid of befor in the parliament haldin at Edinburgh the fyft day of Junij, the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> fourseoir twelf yeiris, in fauoris of the provest ballies counsaill and communitie of the burgh of Edinburgh, be quhilk oure said Souerane Lord and his estaitis forsaidis than ratifiēt and apprevit the donationis and mortifications maid be his Hienes vmquhile darrest mother in her perfite aige, and be his Hienes self at dyuers tymes sen his Maiesties coronatioun, off all landis tenementis annuelrentis vtheris profeittis and commodities quhatsumeur mentionat in the said act, quhilkis wer gevin and doitit for sustentatioun of the ministrie hospitallis and college of the said burgh, as at mair length is contenit in the said act, in all pointis claussis, articles and circumstances thereof, quhilkis ar haldin for expressit in this present act. Attour oure said Souerane Lord and his saidis estaitis revoikis reitreitis and rescindis all and sindrie infeftmentis giftes and dispositionis maid be oure said Souerane Lord to quhatsumeur persoun or personis, off the saidis landis tenementis annuelrentis vtheris dewties and commodities quhatsumeur sen the daitis respectiue of the infeftmentis giftes and dispositionis maid thair of, to the saidis provest ballies counsaill and communitie of the said burgh of Edinburgh, for sustentatioun of the said ministrie hospitallis and college: And declaris the same, with all that followit thairvpoun, to be in all tymes cuming, and to haue bene in all tymes bigane, null and of nane avail [force nor effect]: And that the personis obtenaris of the said infeftmentis giftis and dispositionis sall neuir be hard to move actioun nor quarrell thairvpoun, nor found ony exceptioun or defence be vertew thair of aganis the saidis provost ballies counsaill and communitie and thair successouris, to the effect that thai in all tymes heireftir, without ony impediment or obstacle, may peceablie bruik the saidis landis tenementis annuelrentis, vtheris emolumentis and profeittis, to the vse quhairto thai wer gevin of befor as said is.

From 21st July  
1593 till 15th  
March 1603.

The next stage of the inquiry extends from 21st July 1593 to 15th March 1603, the date of King James' well known "Golden Charter" to the town.

During this period the town council appear to have called into existence a body afterwards known as the "commissioners of kirk livings" and the "kirk council," to aid them in the administration of the ecclesiastical property which had been granted to the town. This council consisted of persons elected by the town council from time to time, and the object for which it was appointed is explained in the following minute, dated 12th June 1594:—

<sup>1</sup> 1593, c. 41. Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv., p. 31.

The sam day, fynds that throw the day the incres of the cair and burding of the commoun effaires of this burgh thai ar nocht habill to owertak the gouernament of the kirk annuellis benefices and kirk rent pertening to this burgh within and without the samyn appoyntet to the sustentatioun of the ministry college and hospitall, bot ar constraynet ofttymes to intermitt and delay the same to the greitt hurt and preiudice of the toun and commoun guid thairof quhilk is owerburdenit with the ministeris stipends, the said kirk rent being for the maist pairt vnder proces and pley or evill payet be thame that ar addettet thairin ; for remeid quhair of they haif thoct expedient to elect appoynt and constitute, and be thir presents electis appoynts and constitutes William Littill, Jhonn Moresoun, Henry Nesbet, George Herecott eldare, Edward Galbrayth, Patrik Sandelands, or maist pairt of thame convenand, be thame and in thair names to haif the owersicht administratioun and gouernament of the maters concerning the said kirk annuellis benefices and kirk rents pertening to the guid toun within and without this burgh, with speciall power to convene euery Fryday at twa afternone in the Nether Counsalehous or often as and quhair thai sall think expedient and to call in before thame the collectouris of the said kirk annuellis and benefices, to sicht the rentalles and compts thairof, and quhair thai fynd any mater to be vnder proces to se fra conventioun to conventioun quhat progres the said collectouris hes maid in expeding thairof, and quhair any sowmes or teynds ar recoverit be decreitt or owt of questioun to se the same haistely vpliftet inbrocht and imployet to the vse destinat, and quhen it sall be thoct expedient to compone transact and agrie with any pairteis for ony sowmes awand or for setting and renewing of taks, that thai call in the saidis pairteis before thame, intreatt, commoun and confer with thame thairvpoun and bring the sam to sic ane resonabill poynt or dres as thai think stand best for the weill of the toun, and as thai haif brocht the same to ane resonabill dres and poynt to report the same to the saidis provest baillies and counsall be the saidis collectouris and ane of thair number that after conference thai may tak sic fynall resolutioun thairinto as sall be fund maist expedient : And generallie all and sindry other things to do vse and exerce that the saidis provest baillies counsall and deykins and thair successouris nicht do thame selffes, *promittentes de rato*. And thir presents to indure quhill the Feist of Michaelmes nixtt allanerlie ; and the saidis personis comperand acceptet the said burding vpoun thame and gaif thair aythis for lawfull administratioun.<sup>1</sup>

The persons thus elected were re-appointed on 30th October in the same year,<sup>2</sup> and also again on 10th December 1595.<sup>3</sup> On 28th January 1595 they, with two others, were appointed " to meitt confer consult and devyse for sum solide ordour to be tane for collecting and inbringing of the benefices and kirk rent pertening to the guid toun, and to mak report thairof to the counsall, and the moderatour of the counsall to convene thame."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 255.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 55.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 63.

On 9th January 1599 the town council appointed Richard Dobie, bailie, and seven other persons,

or any foure of thame with the said bailyie to convene ilk Mononday Wednesday and Fryday at evin and try the estait of the kirk levings and kirk annuellis pertening to this burgh consult and deliberat thairupoun and mak thair repoint ouklike to the counsell that furdur ordour may be tane thairwith.<sup>1</sup>

On 13th August 1600 Doby and five others were appointed by an act, which has been already referred to, "to tak ordour anent the said kirk levings;"<sup>2</sup> and on 7th January 1601 the following act was passed:—

Findis that thair commoun affairis concerning the kirk levings within and without this burgh ar neglectit and oursene this lang tyme, and thairfor gevis power and commissioun to Roger M'Nacht bailyie [and four others] or maist pairt of thame conven- and to sitt confer and consult vpone the saidis matteris reasone and treit thairupoun . . . and to set down sic overtouris as they sall fynd expedient for the weill of the towne, and mak thair repointis ouklike to the saidis bailleis and counsell that forder order may be tane thairanent; and to sie the actiones depending and to be intenttit put forderit, the townes richtis of the saidis levings collectit and perfytit, the iust rentallis thairof maid endit and sett down and the rent of the said kirk levings within and without the towne collectet and inbrecht and bestowit to the townes vse. . . . And this commissioun to indure quhill the nixt electioun of the magistrates.<sup>3</sup>

An election of commissioners on similar terms took place on 6th November 1601.<sup>4</sup> On 17th February 1602 the town council passed the following Act:—

For the better advancement and furtherance of the effairis of the kirk leyings, ordains James Hendersone their collectour to deburs and geve out sic sowmes in the said effaires as he sall be directit be the commissioners of the kirk levings.<sup>5</sup>

And on 19th November in the same year commissioners were again elected.

Masters of the hospital were elected on 2nd January 1593;<sup>7</sup> on 22nd November 1594;<sup>8</sup> on 10th January 1595;<sup>9</sup> and on 29th December 1596.<sup>10</sup> On 23rd December 1597, the following act of the town council was passed in regard to the election of masters of the hospital:—

The sam day, for avoyding of all difference betuix thame and the sessioun of the kirk anent the chesing of the maisters of the hospitall in tyme cvming, it is agreyet and thoct expedient that yeirlie in tyme cvming the ministers elders deykins of the kirk of the burgh sall gif into the prouest baillies and counsell of the samyn sex persouns burgessis of this burgh, thairof thre merchants and thre craftsmen handie lawborers to be the lyttes of the said maisters of the hospitall owt of the quhilks

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 265.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 64.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. ix., p. 237.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 106.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 78.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 107.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 60.



lytes the said prouest baillies and counsall sall cheyse ane merchant and ane craftis-man, and thai twa to be acceptet and beir the said office for the yeir to cum and nane to be keipet in the said office bot for ane yeir allanerlie.<sup>1</sup>

Thereafter masters were elected on 10th January 1598;<sup>2</sup> on 9th January 1600;<sup>3</sup> on 7th January 1601;<sup>4</sup> on 8th January 1602;<sup>5</sup> and on 12th January 1603.<sup>6</sup>

The following acts of the town council were passed in regard to the collectors of the rents and annuals of the Trinity college and hospital. On 21st February 1594,<sup>7</sup>

in consideratioun of the small stipend quhilk James Henrysoun collectour hes for reiding and takin vp of the psalms in the Trinity College, grantis vnto him ane augmentatioun of ten merk to his awld stipend.

On 22nd August 1595 John Johnston was appointed to uplift the rents of the college for crop 1594;<sup>8</sup> on 15th October in the same year James Henryson, was ordained to collect the bygone duties and rents of the college "and to sicht thair last acquittances and taks, and mak compt and report;"<sup>9</sup> and on 5th December thereafter Henryson, was appointed to collect and receive the rents of the Trinity college<sup>10</sup> intromitted with by Johnston for the years 1594 and 1595, "swa far as the said John has left unresauet."<sup>11</sup> On 1st December 1596 forty merks were ordered to be paid

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 160.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 27.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 55.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 220.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 73.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 265.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 113.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 45.

<sup>11</sup> Henryson's accounts, from 1594 to 1603, both inclusive, show that in each of these years the rental of the provostry amounted to £185, 8s. 4d. of the kirk lands of Soltray to £4, of the headsmen of Soltray (including the beadsman's acres) to £20. The common rents (stated "to have been foundet to the vphald and reparation of the College Kirk and Hospital") amounted annually to £35. The rental of the prebend of the Sacristan amounted to £35, 5s. 10d.; of the prebend of Newlands to £27, 19s. 2d.; of the prebend of Gogar (resigned by Learmonth on 20th October 1597), for 1597, 1598, and 1599, to £76, 2s., and for 1600 to 1603, both inclusive, to £77, 12s.; of the prebend of Ormiston (resigned apparently in 1602), for 1602 and 1603, £26, 12s. 6d. The rental of the headsmen of Trinity College from 1594 to 1597, both inclusive, amounted to £128, 10s.; and from 1598 till 1603, both inclusive, to £128, 9s.; and the rentals of the kirks of Dumbarnie, Pottie, and Monerief amount annually to £466, 13s. 4d. In each year of 1594, 1595, and 1600 the town appears to have contributed £200 towards the support of the ministers and the produce of the duty on wine sold [*Antea*, p. 42 and p. 112, footnote 2] amounted in 1594 to £160; in 1595 to £183; in 1596 to £236; in 1597 and 1598 to £233; in 1599 to £236, 13s. 4d.; in 1600 to £290; in 1601 to £253, 6s. 8d.; in 1602 to £233, 6s. 8d.; and in 1603 to £233, 6s. 8d. The payments stated in these accounts include to Mr Robert Pont for each of the years 1597 and 1603, and intervening years, £140; to the minister of Wemyss, for 1596, £40; for 1597 and 1598, £20; for 1599 (including £26, 13s. 4d. granted to

to Henryson, for his trouble in collecting certain rests of the rents of the college;<sup>1</sup> and he was ordained to collect and inbring the rents of Trinity College and rests thairof, with the rests of the kirk annuals of all years since the last account and in time coming, until he was discharged thereof. For this service forty merks yearly were appointed to be paid to him.

On 8th August 1593 Katherine Norwell,<sup>2</sup> "spous to Robert Smyth, librar, burges of Edinburgh," bequeathed to the hospital of the burgh of Edinburgh, two hundred merks, subject to the liferent of her husband, and to "ewerie ane of the pure folkis in the hospitall of the Trinitie College, and of the Town College of the west end of the College Kirk,"<sup>3</sup> *iiij s. iiij d.*<sup>4</sup> She died on the same day.

The following acts of council have reference to the providing of funds for the hospital and the poor within it. On 3rd September 1595 William Mawchane, merchant, who had "come in the townes will for bying of the

him from the lands of Easter Wemyss), £46, 13s. 4d.; for 1600, £86, 13s. 4d.; and for 1601, 1602, and 1603, £73, 6s. 8d.; to the minister of Soltray, for 1599 and 1600, £33, 6s. 8d.; for 1602 and 1603, £16, 13s. 4d.; to the last possessor of the prebend of the Sacristan for 1597 to 1603, both inclusive, £40; and to the minister of Strathmartin, for 1599, £20; to the last possessor of the prebend of Gogar (resigned in 1597), for 1597 to 1603, both inclusive, £50; to the reader of Gogar during the same years £22, 4s. 5d.; to the minister of Dumbarny, for 1595, £161, 11s. 1d.; for 1596 and 1597, £163, 11s. 1d.; and for each of the years 1598 and 1603, and intervening years, £208; to the four ministers of Edinburgh, for each of 1594 and 1595, £1480; to three ministers (John Cairns having died in 1595), for 1596, £1240; to three ministers (£500 each) and a reader (£40), for 1597, £1540; to three ministers and a reader, for 1598, 1599, 1600, and 1601, £1640; and to two ministers and a reader, for 1602 and 1603, £1106, 13s. 4d.; to the master of the music or "sang" school, for each of 1594, 1595, and 1596, £40; for 1597, £80; for 1598, 1599, 1600, and 1601, £60; for 1602 and 1603 the master of the school, being also a reader, £100, and to his father, who was a previous master, £26, 13s. 4d. The payments of Principal Rollock's house rent amounted in 1596 to £53, 6s. 8d.; in 1597 to £55; in 1598 (the year in which he died) to £56, 13s. 4d.; and in 1599, to £28, 6s. 8d.; to Henryson for reading in the Trinity College and taking up the psalms, and for ingathering the several revenues intromitted with by him for each of 1594, 1595, and 1596, £86, 13s. 4d.; for 1597, £117, 9s. 2d.; for 1598, £137, 4s. 2d.; for 1599, including £2, 3s. paid him as master of the hospital, in respect of his share of compositions, £139, 7s. 2d.; for 1600, £177, 4s. 2d.; for 1601, 1602, and 1603, £137, 4s. 2d.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> Widow of the celebrated printer, Thomas Bassendyne.

<sup>3</sup> In the view of Trinity College Church drawn by Paul Sanby for Maitland's History of Edinburgh, a building is shown attached to the west end of it, which appears to have been a separate hospital maintained by the town after the magistrates had obtained the exclusive control of the Queen's charitable foundation. [Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time, vol. ii., p. 176.]

<sup>4</sup> Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. ii., p. 221.

straynger of holsters rye and transporting the sam furth of the cuntrey contrair to the tovn's proclamation," was ordained

to pay to Thomas Fyshear ane of the maisters of the hospitall the expenssis maid and deburset be him vpoun the poynting of the Trinity College kirk and bigging the kirk dyke, and allowes to the said William in the said expenssis the sowme of ane hunder merk alreddy gevin be him to the said hospitale, togidder with the twenty foure pund of girs mail of the yairds of the said college.<sup>1</sup>

On 2nd June 1598, a contract between the town, and the ministers, elders, and deacons of the kirk, and masters of the hospital, in regard to twelve thousand merks of the kirk's money taken upon the common good was ordained to be subscribed by the provost, bailies, clerk, and treasurer.<sup>2</sup> On 7th January, 1603, Thomas Inglis, treasurer, and his successors, were authorised to pay to the masters of the hospital for the time £100 every month on account of the annuals owing to the hospital, furth of the common good, until the same were completely paid.<sup>3</sup>

Two acts appear during this period in regard to arrangements with the prebendaries for a renunciation of their rights. On 13th February 1593 commission was given to John Johnestoun, collector, to agree with Mr William Auchmowtie for demitting his prebend, called the prebend of Strathmartin in favour of the town;<sup>4</sup> and on 26th October 1597 the following act occurs relative to the demission of Mr John Lermouth of his prebend of Gogar.<sup>5</sup>

The sam day, forswamekill as the said prouest baillies and counsall, haiffand vndowtet richt and gift of the provestry and haill prebendaries and beidmen of the Trinity College besyde the said burgh grantit be our Souerane Lord to thame and thair successouris for sustentatioun of thair college minister and pure, and vnderstanding that Mr John Leirmonth aduocatt is lauffulle prouydit of auld to ane of the prebendaris of the said Trinite College for his lifetyme foundet vpoun the personage and wikarage of Gogar, and now at the eirnest requeist and desire of the saidis prouest bailleis and counsall is content to demit and renunce, lyk as he be thir presentis bindis and oblissis him self to mak subscriue and delyuer to the saidis prouest

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol., x., p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 188.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 112.

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 243. Auchmowtie appears to have held his prebend on 19th August 1595, when Letters of Inhibition of teinds were obtained at the instance of the town as in right of the prebend of the sacristan, and also at the instance of James Henryson, master of the hospital, for himself, and as collector for Auchmowtie and for Simon Graham prebendary of Brotherstanes. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 244.]

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 151.

bailleis and counsale ane sufficient lettre of renunciatioun and demissioun of his said prebenderie, personage and vikarage of Gogar belanging thairto, with all and sindrie fruitis rentis teyndis emolementis yairdis houssis and pertinentis of the samyn, with all richt titill of richt clame propertie and possessioun quhilk he hes haid or may pretend and clame thairto, in sic forme and maner as the saidis prouest bailleis and counsale sall think expedient, togidder with ane sufficient rental of the said benefice or prebendarie, quhilk he sall be haldin to warrand to the effect that the saidis provest bailleis and counsale be thame selffis thair factouris and collectouris in thair name may be wertew of thair said gift enter to the peciabil possessioun of the said prebendarie and personage and vikarage, vse and dispone thairvpoun conforme to thair said gift, and als sall delyuer to thame all tytills rychtis writtis and securities quhilk he hes concerneing the samyn for thair better securite : For the quhilkis caussis the saidis provest bailleis counsale deykins of craftis ar content and consentis that the said Mr John sall sett ane nyntene yeir tak of the teyndis greit and small of ane fourt pairt of the toun and landis of Gogar to James Rychertsoun of Smetoun, and ane vther nyntene yeir tak of the teyndis grit and smale of ane aucht pairt of the said toun to John Young in Gogar, for payment yeirlie of the auld dewteis : and ordanis that the saidis provest and bailleis and Mr Alexander Guthrie thair commoun clerk subserue the saidis takis in thair nameis in takin of thair consentis, and that the seill of the cheptour be appendit thairto : and thairfoir being willing that the said Mr John for his thankfull deilling be nocht gritlie hurt nor preiudgeit be his demissioun, thay be thir presentis bindis and oblissis thame thair thesaureris and collectouris in thair name and thair successouris to content and pay to the said Mr John Lermonth, or ony vther haifing his povir, yeirlie induring his lyfetye the soume of fiftie pundis vsuale money of this realme at tua termes in the yeir Witson-day and Mertymes in vinter be equall portiouns and that within xx dayis efter ilk terme, the first termeis payment thairof to begyn at Candilmes nixtocum efter the dait heirof, and siclyk yeirlie and termelie in tyme cuming induring his lyfetye ; and als sall freith and releif the said Mr John of the thrird of the said benefice baith personage and vikarage extending to twenty-tua pundis iiij s iiij d at the Kingis Maiesteis handis and his grace our collectouris induring the said space ; and incais thai failye in the premissis for thair pairtis thai ar content that executoriallis of horneing be direct heirvpoun aganis thame vpoun ane simple chairge of ten dayis alanerlie.

The arrangement embodied in this minute received immediate effect. In the accounts of James Henryson for 1597 the revenues of the prebend are credited, and Learmonth is stated to have been paid his pension of £50.<sup>1</sup>

The prebendary of Newlands had also renounced his prebend in favour of the town, who uplifted its revenues and paid him an annual stipend of £27, 19s. 2d. during his lifetime. When this arrangement was made does not appear, but the accounts of James Henryson show that it received

<sup>1</sup> See *Antea*, p. 121, footnote 11.



effect in 1594 and subsequent years.<sup>1</sup> The prebend of Ormiston seems also to have fallen in to the town in 1601, or early in 1602, as the revenues of the prebend were uplifted by James Henryson, and are credited in his account for 1602.<sup>2</sup>

During the period under consideration important changes were effected in relation to the beadsmen of the old foundation. On 1st August 1593,<sup>3</sup>

Comperit John Lermowth, messenger, William Younger, cordiner, Robert Staynes and George Merchell, beidmen of the hospitall of the Trinity College besyde this burgh, and renuncet dimittet and simpliciter owergaif thair said beidmanships and places thair of, with all frwits rents howssis biggings yairds and richteous pertinents belanging thairto, and all richt title entres propertie and possessioun quhilk thai had hes or may pretend thairto in all tyme cuming, and that in favoures of the saidis provest baillies counsall and deykins and thair successoures to remayne with thame perpetually conform to thair richt and title grantet vnto thame be our Souerane Lord of the provestrie and hospitall of the said college, and to be vset and disponit be thame siclyke and als frelie as the said beidmen nicht haif done thamselffes before thair renunciatioun and dimissioun foresaid ; for the quhilk caus the said provest baillies counsall and deykins grantis gevis and disponis vnto the said beidmen and every ane of thame ane yeirlie pensioun of sextein puns money, to be vpliftet furth of the reddiest frwits and rents of the said hospitall, induring all the dayes of thair lyfetyms, at twa termes in the yeir Witsounday and Mertymes in wynter be equall portiouns ; and ordanis thair collectouris present and to cum to ansuer obey and mak thankfull payment to thame and every ane of thame of the said sowme at the said termes, begynnand the first termes payment at Mertymes nixttocum, and the sam sall be allowet in thair compts, the pensioun of the persouns or persoun deceissand alwayes expyrand vnto the rest in lyfe and accessand to the saidis prouest baillies and counsall and deykins after thair deceissis.

On 22nd March 1593-4, James Henryson appeared before the council, and, as procurator for Alexander Slowmannane, one of the beadsmen, renounced and demitted his right of beadsmanship in favour of the town council on the same terms.<sup>4</sup> Another beadsman named John Miller appears to have followed the same course, and in Henryson's accounts for 1594 payments of £16 to each of these six beadsmen are entered, while a seventh, John Johnston, received only £9, 10s. 8d.<sup>5</sup> During the following year, however, Johnston appears to have renounced his beadsmanship in consideration of a pension of £16, and Slowmannane or Slowman died

<sup>1</sup> Accounts of the collectors of kirk rents, 1573-1612. *Antea*, p. 121, footnote 11.    <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 209.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ix., p. 248.

<sup>5</sup> Accounts of the collectors of kirk rents, 1573-1612.

between Whitsunday and Martinmas. Henryson's accounts for 1595 accordingly set forth payments of £16 to each of the six surviving beadsmen, and of £8 to Slowman, making a total of £104.<sup>1</sup> On 10th December 1595, William Younger demitted his beadsmanship in favour of the town, to be used as the council might think expedient, conform to their rights thereof; and in respect of this demission they granted to him

ane place in the tounis new hospitall in the said college among thair awin pair, ordaining the maisters thair of to ressaue and admit him in the samyn.<sup>2</sup>

The number of the beadsmen was thus reduced to five, who are stated in the accounts of the collectors for 1596, to have each received their pension of £16, making a total of £80.<sup>3</sup> Marshall appears to have died after drawing his pension for the half year due at Whitsunday 1597. The beadsmen were thus reduced to four, each of whom received his stipulated pension for 1597, making the total payments for the four £72.<sup>4</sup> In 1598, 1599, and 1600, Learmonth, Staynes, Miller, and Johnston each received his allowance. In 1601 Johnston appears to have died after receiving his Whitsunday allowance, but each of the three surviving beadsmen was paid £16, making £56 in all. Staynes must have died during the first half of 1603, as no payment to him is stated for that year. At the close of the period under consideration therefore, there were only two beadsmen of the old foundation, viz., Learmonth and Miller, in receipt of their pension as beadsmen.

During the year 1597 Edinburgh was suffering from a visitation of the pest, and the town council passed a variety of acts against the beggars who infested the town. In particular:—On 5th August they ordained that “the yaird dykes of St. Paul's Wark<sup>5</sup> be bigget about within with dailles, and all the pair letill anes and others at the discretioun of the magestrats that sall be fund beggand vpoun the streitts be put thairin, and sustenet be the toun as thai find neid.”<sup>6</sup> On the 10th of the same month they farther ordered, “that the daylie beggars be tayne and putt in Sanct Pawlis Wark and the thesaurer to sustene thame ane day or twa vpoun the tounis charges with breid and water that funder ordour be tayne with them.”<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Accounts of the collectors of kirk rents, 1573-1612.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 56.

<sup>3</sup> Accounts of the collectors of kirk rents, 1573-1612.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> *Antea*, p. 108, footnote 6.

<sup>6</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 137.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 138.

And on the 19th of the same month, the treasurer was ordained to pay to George Todrick, bailie, £12, 12s. disbursed by him for the sustenance of the poor put in St. Paul's Work.<sup>1</sup> After this time an attempt seems to have been made to discriminate between the poor whom the town ought to provide for, and those who were strangers, or not fitting objects of relief; neighbouring towns and baronies were charged to take order with their own poor; and arrangements were made at the ports of the burgh to exclude strange poor.<sup>2</sup> Several of the poor of St. Paul's Work were also

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 140. The payment thus authorised was made on the same day by Richard Dobie, town treasurer, whose account for the year to 10th November 1597 contains a number of entries relative to the provision for the poor in St. Paul's Work at this time. The payments are chiefly for bread; and for "hering and breid," and extend to £74, 11s. Scots.

<sup>2</sup> The accounts of the town treasurer for 1596-1597 contain the following entries:—

Item, the 10th November, gevin for wrytting copyis to chaarge the suburbis for the keeping of thair puir att this burgh, . . . . . xx s

Item, the 10th November, to Andro Home, messinger for chaarging of the touns and barronys about this burgh for order to be tane with their puir, . . . . . xl s

Item, for twa irne tirlisesses to twa hols at the Cowgait port for haldin out of the puir, . . . . . iij li xj s

(A few entries follow as to mason work and in connection with the "tirlisesses.")

Before these measures were adopted, however, the council had shown their liberality towards the poor of the neighbouring districts to whom they had made various payments. Of this fact the following entries in the treasurer's accounts may be accepted as proof:—

Item, the 15th July, to the puir of Inneresk for thair support conforme to ane precept, . . . . . lxvi li xiiij s iiij d

Item, the 22nd July, to the puir in Mussilburgh for thair support in tyme of the pest conforme to ane precept, . . . . . xxxiiij li vj s viij d

Item, the same day, to the puir of Dalkeyth for thair support in tyme of pest be your precept, . . . . . xx li

Item, the xxvj day of October given be ordinance of the counsall to the baillies of Leith for the support of thair puir, . . . . . jc xxxiiij li vj s viij d

The following entries in the town treasurer's accounts for 1596-1597 relate to the temporary accommodation provided for the poor in St. Paul's Work at this time:—

Item, the . . . day of August according to ane ordinance of counsall coft ij<sup>c</sup> dails for making of ane hous to the clengeris and to the puir in St. Paul's Work, cost the hunder xxxv merks is . . . . . lxxvj li

Item, coft lxxvj dails to cover the ports and to lay under the puir in St. Paul's Work and to be thair beds, . . . . . xxij li xvj s

Item, to Archibald Haddin with thre men to mak thre kists for buriell of the faill folk and lugging of the lugis in St. Paul's Wark, . . . . . vj li xs

Item, for stray to the puir lugis to lay under thame, . . . . . xxxiiij li iiij d

transferred to Trinity Hospital at this time. On 30th September the council found it expedient

that swa mony of the puir in St. Paules Wark as the toun aucht to interteny be putt in the Over Hospitall in the Trinity College, and ordanis the thesaurer to mak the expenssis of thair beds and rowmes at the sicht of my lord prouest, quhilk sall be allowet.<sup>1</sup>

Whether the "over hospital" here referred to was the hospital of the old foundation which the kirk session had been authorised to repair for the use of the poor under their special care does not appear.

During the period under consideration Trinity College Church appears to have been regularly used for religious service as one of the parish churches, and in the accounts of the dean of guild for 1593-4, and for 1594-5, charges connected with the celebration of the communion in Trinity College during these years occur. On the 5th of August 1594, moreover, the church was used for the laureation of the students of the College of Edinburgh, and the ceremony was graced by the presence of the Queen and of the ambassadors then at Court. The "magistrand class"<sup>2</sup> of this year under the charge of Mr Henry Charteris, afterwards Principal of the College, consisted of twenty students, all of whom, according to the practice of that time, received their degree of Master of Arts.<sup>3</sup>

---

Item, for taking of the puir and carcing of thame to St. Paul's Wark that was fund upone the gait, . . . . .	vij s
Item, for carying of tymber to be the puires beds in St. Paul's Wark and sawing, . . . . .	xij s
Item, to twa wrychts twa dayis laubors, . . . . .	lvj s
Item, for nails to the beds, . . . . .	xxvj s
Item, to the man that keepit Leith Wynd fit port for clengeing of St. Paul's Wark and clengeing of the dails that was the puir folks lugis, . . . . .	vj s
His accounts for 1597-1598 contain the following entries :—	
Item, payit to the man that keepis Leith Wynd poirt for keeping of the tymber that lay into Paul's Wark and for dychting, clensing, and dountaking of the samyn efter the pure folks quhilk wer thair removit away, . . . . .	xv s

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 147.

<sup>2</sup> For information as to the various classes in the Universities of Scotland at this time, see Professor Innes' *Sketches of Early Scottish History*, p. 240, note 2.

<sup>3</sup> At this time the *Senatus Academicus* consisted of a Principal, who was also Professor of Divinity, and four Regents, or Professors of Philosophy. The duty of the Regents was to instruct the students in Greek, and in the different branches of philosophy, and every student was presumed to possess, previous to entering college, such a knowledge of Latin as would enable him to understand the prelections of the professors, which were delivered in that language. The course extended over four years, with an annual vacation of six weeks or two months, and the different parts of the course were taught by each of the four regents to the students who entered



The ceremony seems to have been regarded as one of considerable importance.<sup>1</sup> William Little, who succeeded the Earl of Arran as provost in 1585, and who had been a warm and steady friend of the College of Edinburgh, seems to have taken an active interest in the proceedings of the day, and to have been at pains to decorate the church with flowers; chairs and cushions were brought down from the High Church to accommodate the important personages who were to be present;<sup>2</sup> and even the royal wardrobe seems to have been drawn upon for the same purpose.<sup>3</sup> The church appears to have been again used in 1597 for the laureation of the students attending the University.

---

the class under his tuition at their first coming to college. Thus one regent was in the first year of his course, another in the second, another in the third, and another in the fourth. The students in the first year were occupied for the first month in learning Latin, and afterwards Greek, and were called "The Bejan Class"; those in the second year were chiefly taught logic and metaphysics, and were called "The Semi-Bejan Class"; those in the third year were mainly engaged with ethics and mathematics, and were called "The Bachelor Class"; and those in the fourth year, who were principally occupied with physics and astronomy, were called "The Magistrand Class." The regent who had charge of the fourth-year's class concluded the course by having the degree of M.A. conferred upon his students after they had held a solemn disputation on those branches of science in which he had instructed them. This was called the Laureation of the Class. After the students had received the degree of M.A. they were understood to be qualified for entering on the study of theology, law, or physic. The session at that time commenced about the 10th, or, as it was then, the 1st of October, and terminated about the beginning of August. The first class graduated in 1587 (the year, it may be remarked, in which the hapless Queen Mary was put to death), and no fewer than forty-seven students received their degree from the hands of their teacher, Mr Robert Rollock, the first Principal of the College.

<sup>1</sup> It appears to have been so regarded in Glasgow, also, about the same time. "Whether accidentally or of set purpose the laureation was also rendered imposing by some ceremonial, by crowds of invited guests, and by entertainments and presents, the expense of which it soon became necessary to restrain within definite bounds."—Professor Innes' *Sketches of Early Scottish History*, p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> This laureation took place on a Monday, which was the day usually selected for the purpose. The Court of Session, which was sitting at that time of the year, never met on Monday. The Lord Chancellor and other Privy Councillors, the Lords of Exchequer, the Lords of Session, advocates, and other members of the College of Justice were thus enabled to be present at these ceremonials, along with the patrons of the college and other public functionaries.

<sup>3</sup> The following entries in the accounts of the dean of guild for 1593-1594 relate to the ceremony, and also to the communion in the College Kirk:—

The comptur discharges him with the extraordinary expenssis following :

Imprimis debursit be Alexander Udwart, in my absence, I being in the north,  
the v. of August, quhilk I rambursit him for flowris to the kirk, the Queenis  
Majestie and ambassadors being present, . . . . . xxiiij s    vj d

Item, debursit be him that moneth in my absence for flowris to the College  
Kirk quhan the scollers war maid maisters, . . . . . xiiij s    iiij d

Item, debursit in my absence to the auld provost William Littill, quhilk I  
payit agane to him for flowris, and for taking down to the College Kirk

Immediately after the College of Edinburgh was opened for the enrolment and instruction of students in October 1583, the gallery in the east end of the High Church was allotted for the professors and students till the town council should find reason for a different arrangement; and on 9th November 1586 this gallery was enlarged.<sup>1</sup> The accommodation here, however, seems to have been too small, and on 14th January 1595-6 Alexander Vddert, dean of guild, was appointed

to caus mak ane loft in the eist end of the kirk of the Trinity College for the students and regents of the Townes College in the Kirk of Feyld, and to tak the ayve of sic of the counsall as he fynds guid to the bigging and making thair of and the expenssis to be allowet on his compts.<sup>2</sup>

On 20th February thereafter he was ordained

to tak to the wark of the scholleris loft in the kirk of the Trinity College, the reddiest of the remaynis of the schoir tymber being in the hands of Hary Younger, and meittest for the said wark, and the samyn to be allowet to the said Hary, schawand the said deyne of gilds tikket, and the said deyne of gild to be charget thairwith.<sup>3</sup>

And on 10th December 1600 the Council

agreit and consentit that the principall maisters and students of the townes college sall occupy the eister loft in the Trinitie College in tyme of sermonis, induring the townes will allanerlie.<sup>4</sup>

cuschones and chares to the ambassadors quhan the youngman scollers wer maid maisters,	x s
Item, at my hamecuming, I gave drinksilver to the youngman servant to the King's wardropt, for his guidwill and panes tane in furnessing sundrie welvet cuschonis to the ambassadors,	viiij s
Item, in my absence in the north, the communion was celebrat in the College Kirk, payit for careing of the bords thairto and hame againe,	viiij s
Item, for ix. quarts ane choppin wyne at vj s viij d the pynt,	vj li vj s viij d
Item, vj grit breid maid thairto,	xxiiij s
Item, for dressing and painting over againe the Kingis armes in the Great Kirk at the ambassador's incuming,	xvj s viij d
Item, for wasching of the tabill claitis at the communioun of the College,	iiij s iiij d

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. viii., p. 55.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 61.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 66. The details of the expenses connected with this work occupy about seven pages of the accounts of the dean of guild from Michaelmas 1595 to 17th August 1596, and the amount is £192, 1s. 11d., exclusive of the value of "vij aikin treyis quhilk wes gottin fra Henry Younger quhilk wes the townis tymber," the cost of the upbringing of which from Leith is entered in the accounts. John Workman gets 40s. "for paynting the samyn (the loft) with sindrie cullors off oyle," and his servant, 4s. "in drink-silver."

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 24.

The accounts of the dean of guild for 1598 show that a Synodal Assembly met in Trinity College Church during that year.<sup>1</sup>

In April of the same year the commissioners of the General Assembly took action in regard to "the planting of Edinburgh with ministers,"<sup>2</sup> and the King took an active part in all their proceedings. Mr Walter Balcalquhall and Mr George Robertson were assigned to the north-east quarter; and on the 18th of the month Calderwood states "the north-east quarter resorted to the Colledge-kirk to receive" these ministers.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Item payit for carying doun of twa burdis with furmes quhen the Senodell

Assemblie sat in the Colledge Kirk, . . . . . vj s viij d

A Synodal Assembly, *i.e.*, the Synod of Lothian, was held in Edinburgh in the end of February 1598. [Calderwood's History of the Kirk of Scotland, note 5, p. 680.]

<sup>2</sup> The church of Trinity College, it has been seen, had been assigned, in 1584, as the church for the north-east quarter, but for some years previous to that time there were four ministers in Edinburgh, including John Cairns, who was recognised as a minister by the town council in 1577 and 1578, though in the accounts of James Henryson, already referred to, he is designated "reidar." None of these ministers, however, was charged with the special care of a church and district. There was, in fact, only one parish, of which the church dedicated to St Giles was the parish church. In these circumstances, the presbytery or ministers desired that the town should be subdivided into parishes; and in April 1595 the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale appointed certain brethren to travel with the kirk and council of Edinburgh, "that the congregation thereof may be divided in several flocks, that every pastor may know their own flock" [Mr D. Laing's Preface to St. Giles' Chartulary, p. liv.]. After a time the town was divided into four quarters or parishes. By an act of the town council, dated 17th June 1597 [Council Records, vol. x., p. 131], Edinburgh was appointed to be divided into eight parishes, but this act was not carried into execution. On 18th April 1598, however, four additional ministers were chosen, two being assigned to each quarter; and the parishioners of the north-east quarter resorted afterwards to the Trinity College Kirk, of the south-east quarter to the Great Kirk of St. Giles, of the south-west quarter to the Upper Tolbooth, then situated, there is reason to believe, in the west part of St. Giles, and of the north-west quarter to the East or Little Kirk, now the High Church (Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland, vol. v., p. 713).

After a time the Upper Tolbooth Church was forsaken, and in 1612 a new church was ordered to be built in the Greyfriars Yards [Council Records, vol. xii., p. 108]. On 1st December 1620 the town council declared three churches to be insufficient for the population, and resolved to open the Greyfriars Church [Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 126]. This parochial division was afterwards disregarded, however, by the removal of some of the ministers who were considered undutiful to His Majesty. To restore it again, James VI., toward the close of his reign, transmitted certain proposals to the town council, who, by their act dated 28th September 1625 [Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 292; Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., p. 89; Maitland, p. 277], resolved that the former division should be carried into effect; and the resolution was ratified by the Privy Council on 1st November 1625, in obedience to a letter from King Charles I., dated 19th October preceding [Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., pp. 98, 99; Maitland, p. 280]. In 1630, accordingly, four churches and eight ministers are found in Edinburgh,—the churches being the South-west or Greyfriars Kirk, the Great Kirk of St. Giles, known also as the New Church, the Little Kirk of St. Giles or the Easter Kirk, formerly known as the Old Kirk, and the North-east, or Colledge Kirk [Row's History of the Church of Scotland (Wodrow Society), p. 352].

<sup>3</sup> History of Kirk of Scotland, vol. v., p. 713; The Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 969.

Several orders were also given about this time in regard to various operations upon the church and hospital. On 11th February 1596-7 Thomas Aikenhead, dean of guild, was ordered

to caus mend the droppis in the College Kirk, and to pay to Thomas Patersoun, maister of the hospitall, fourty fyve s. iiij d., deburest vpoun clenging the gutters thairof, and the sam sall be allowet in his compts.<sup>1</sup>

And on 14th May 1597 he was appointed

to caus repair the glass wyndoys in the High Kirk and College Kirk, and the expenssis to be allowet in his compts.<sup>2</sup>

On 25th August 1597 the town council directed

that the deyne of gild sall mak the College Kirk wynd ticht and water ticht in all tyme cyming, and he to haif the setting of the girs of the yairds and bounds thairof and to be chargit thairwith in his compts.<sup>3</sup>

On 11th August 1598 the following act of the town council occurs in reference to repairing and enlarging the church and to transferring the old hospital to the new hospital:—

The sam day, the foresaidis prouest baillies and counsale and Henry Kersdeykin of the furrouis, Pawle Masoun of the masounis, William Thomesoun of the flescheouris beand conuenit fynds it expedient agreyis and consents that the parpell wall in the kirk of the Trinity College be tayne down and the hospitall translaittet in the over hous of the other hospitall and the said kirk inlairget and repayret at the sicht of Patrik Cochrane, Alexander Myller, James Forman, Henry Winsdaill, the thesaurer, with Niniane McMoraine baillie for the counsall, with other sex to be namet be the kirk of the parochie, vpoun deburserment alwayes of sum honest men of the quarter, and thai to be repayet be the thesaurer of this burgh within xl dayes efter the wark be endet vpoun compt to be maid to the toun of the expenssis thairof.<sup>4</sup>

On 15th November nine persons were appointed to be auditors

of the compts of the kirk warks of the sowth west and north east kirks and parpell wallis wyndoys and lofts thairof.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 126.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 141. In the accounts of Thomas Aikenhead, dean of guild for the year to 6th September 1597 there are fifteen entries of payments for glazier work at Trinity College Church, amounting to £20, 10s. 10d., and in connection with these there is the following:—

Mair to him (Patrick Scharp) for caireing of the furmes down and up at

Lambes quhen the Maisters was maid,

vj s viij d

In memoranda appended by the auditors to their report (dated 7th February 1597-1598) on the dean of guild's accounts for 1596-1597 is the following:—

The auditors fynds ane act of counsale daitit 26 August 1597, quhair the deyne of gild was ordaint to repair the Trinitie College kirk and to haue the setting of the gers thairof; and yet he is nocht chaigit thairwith,—Thairfor they will the counsell to tak ordor with the samyn.

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 196.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 212.



On 1st December the following act was passed :—

The sam day ordanis Robert Hereis, theasurer, to content and pay to the nichtbouris of the north-eist quarter of this burgh quha maid and debursit the expenssis upoun the transporting of the awld hospitall vp to the new hospitall and vpoun the reparatioun of the college kirk sen the xj day of August last, the sowme of nyne hunder thre scoir ten pundis viij s ix d restand awand to thame for the caus foresaid, conform to the particulare compt gevin in thairvpoun futtet and hard the xxv day of November last by past be the auditouris deputt thairto be the counsall, as at mair lenth is contenit in the said compt, and this to be payet within xl dayes after the futting of the said compt.<sup>1</sup>

On 6th February 1599 the treasurer was ordained to pay to the masters the sum of £18 “debursit be thame vpone sundrie reparatiouns of the said college,” and they were discharged from expending “ony mair heir-eftter without speciall command of the counsall, and gif thay do it sall nocht be repayit to thame agane.”<sup>2</sup>

On 4th April 1600 the following act of council was passed in regard to paving the church :—

The quhilk day, etc., fynds expedient and agreyis that the fluir of the kirk of the north eist quarter, quhilk is the kirk of the Trinitie College, be sufficientlie pavementet and granttis swa mony of the thruch staynes of the hie kirk as may be convenientlie spayrit to help the samyn; provyding alwayes that the nychtbouris of the said north eist quarter gif of thair awin proper geir the sowme of twa hunder merks money to the said wark, and the rest to be advanceit be the said nychtbouris and refundet to thame, vpoun compt, be Jhonn Jacksoun theasurer, at Martymes nixtt.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 215. The following entries in the account of the town treasurer for the year to 10th November 1599 relate to this matter :—

Discharge be preceptis :

Item the first of December 1598 payit to the nichtbors of the Suithwest quarter quhilk thai debursit for the repairing of the Wester kirk in the monethis of October and November 1598 the sowme off sex hundreth thriescoir ellewin poundis fyftine schillingis aucht penneis; and to the nichtbors off the northeist quarter quhilk thai debursit for reparralling of the Trinitie Colledge kirk the sowme of nyne hundreth threscoir ten poundis aucht schillings nyne penneis conforme to thair comptie and precept,—extending in the haill to the sowme off, . . . . . j m vj c xliij li iiij s v d

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 268.

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 273. The following entries in the accounts of John Jackson, treasurer, for the year to 10th Nov. 1600 relate to this matter :—

Dischairge be preceptis :

Item payit to Frances Kinloche in name of the rest of the nichtbors be the quhilk thair is fund restand awand be the paymenting of the Colledge kirk, conforme to ane act the 10 Sept. anno 1600, . . . . . ij<sup>c</sup> lxxvj li xiiij s iiij d

On 5th September in the same year<sup>1</sup> the council appointed auditors

of the comptis of the expenssis maid be the nichtbouris of the northeist quarter vpon the payingment of the College Kirk.

And on the 10th of the same month these accounts, subscribed by the auditors, having been produced, four hundred merks were found to be due to the neighbours, and the treasurer was ordained to make payment to them of that amount at Martinmas following.<sup>2</sup>

Provision was also made during the period under consideration for the accommodation in the church of the bailies of the quarter. On 25th January 1599,<sup>3</sup> David Williamson, dean of guild, was ordained "to caus mak ane loft for the magistrates in the college kirk of the north-east quarter;" and on 5th November 1600 John Robertson, dean of guild, was appointed

to caus prepair ane grene claithe with sassis to ly befor the sait of the bailleis of the northeist quarter in the Trinitie College kirk in tyme of sermones.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xi., p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 11. The repair of the church by the dean of guild under the act of council of 27th August 1597 appears to have been made during the year to 7th November 1598. Various entries occur in the accounts of the dean of guild for that year in connection with the pointing of the church. The following may be taken as illustrative of these entries:—

Item the sevinth day of Junij coft xxvj leid of lyme to the pointing of the	
College Kirk at iiij s the leid is,	v lib iiij s
Item payit for fiftie twa leid of sand,	iiij li ix s iiij d
Item payit to Johne Dewar, sklaitter for pointing of the said College Kirk	
according to the aggrement maid betwix the compter and him in presence of	
Thomas Fischer,	xx lib

In this year also various furnishings were made to the Trinity College Church in common with the three other churches (the Easter, Wester, and Little Churches in St Giles'). "Baptisme Clayths," "Basings to the Baptisme," and Pillars or Seats of Repentance were fitted up at considerable cost in the New or Easter Kirk and in Trinity College Church.

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. x., p. 267.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 18. About four pages of the accounts of the dean of guild for the year to 10th November 1600, relate to the new loft in the College Kirk, "and to the augmenting and making of new the pillar of repentance thair." The whole expense was £89, 8s. 6d. The last entry is:—

Item payit for twa wrichtis wadges ane day for reforming the beillys seatts in the	
new loft of the College Kirk,	xvj s
In the accounts of the dean of guild for the year to 3rd November 1601, the following	
entries occur:—	
Item the last day of Julij 1601 coft fra Alexander Lyndsey, merchand sevin	
quarters of grene claithe to hing before the bailleis in the College Kirk at	
vj li xiii s iiij d the ell, is,	xi li xiiij s iiij d
Item coft fyve unce ane quarter and ane half of grene silk to be freinzeis thairto	
at xxxij s the unce is,	viiij li xij s
Item payit for sieweing of the saids freinzeis,	ix s ix d

The following acts in regard to various matters occur. On 1st March 1593, commission was granted to five persons

with the avyse of John Jhonestoun, collectour, to sett the extent of the kirk lands and teyndis of Dumbarny, Trinity College, and parsonage of Curry for releif of the toun of thair pairts of the Kingis generale extent.<sup>1</sup>

On 3rd May 1594 John Johnston, collector, was ordained to pay the expenses of three commissioners from the good toun to the presbytery of Glasgow, amounting to fifty-two shillings and four pence, and the same were ordered to be allowed in his accounts of the Trinity college.<sup>2</sup> On 13th August 1595 the collector produced to the council a copy of the rental of Trinity College according to Mr Robert Pont's upgiving, and it was given to Bailie Napier.<sup>3</sup> On 11th Nov. 1597 a charter of confirmation of lands in Leith pertaining to Thomas Aichinsoun, "maister coningyear," and holding of Trinity College, was granted to Mr John Sharp, advocate.<sup>4</sup> On 15th Nov. 1598 one Abernethy was entered heir to his father in the lands of Gilston holding of Trinity College.<sup>5</sup> On 28th February 1598 the dean of guild was ordained

to gif to the puir wemen in the hospitall the awld communioun burd claythis to be thame courtches.<sup>6</sup>

On 16th March 1598 the eel ark and room thereof, the dovecot, and the yards of Trinity College were let to Alexander Adamson for five years, from the 25th of the same month, at a yearly rent of fifty merks.<sup>7</sup> The following is a description of the subjects let:—

The eill ark and rowme thair of, in the eist end of the North Loch of the said burgh within the yaird of the Trinity College, and vpoun the ryn of the said loch, and als the yaird of the said college, with the ducatt standand thairin, quhilk yaird lyes betuix the calsay ledand eist and west to and fra the kirk on the north, and the ryn of the said loch on the south, the passage to the paroche dur of the kirk on the eist, and the heich lang calsay at the loch end on the west, and siclyke all and haill thay twa yairds sa far as hes bene delvit to the toun wall lyand on the south syde of the said ryn or strand, betuix the hospitall wall on the eist and the yairds vnmanuret on the west pairts.

Item payit for four elnis of bukram to lyn the said claithe at x s the elne, is	xl s
Item for making of the said grene claithe,	xxvjs viij d
Item payit for sex eln of pasementis to lay upon the said claithe,	x s

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. ix., p. 246.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. ix., p. 252.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 38.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 155.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 212.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 225.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. x., p. 228.

And Adamson was

obliged to plant, dres, and interteny during the said space sufficient hawthorn hedges on the north merche of the first and wester yaird, and to find sufficient souerty actit in the tounis bukis for payment of the said dewtie making and interteyning of the said hedges.

On 13th August 1600, the council ordained Richard Doby, bailie, and five other persons

or ony thre of thame to pass to the chairterhous and caus transport the hail writts beand thairin concerning the kirk levying and kirk annuellis to the over clerks chalmer and putt in lockfast kists to be maid patent to the clerk and collectour as occasion serues, and ordains thame to convene anes at least in the owlk to sicht the said writts and tak farder ordour anent the said kirk levings and mak thair reports to the counsall as thai haif ado.<sup>1</sup>

On 15th March 1603 King James VI. granted another charter to the City, which, from its importance, has been called "The Golden Charter." By that charter he, for the reasons therein set forth, ratified, approved, and for ever confirmed:—

"All and whatsoever charters, infeftments, precepts, instruments of sasine, confirmations, acts, sentences, decrees, rights, titles, securities, letters, writs, evidents, gifts, grants, liberties, commodities, immunities, and privileges therein contained, made and granted or confirmed by us and our most noble predecessors the Kings and Queens of this our kingdom and their Governors or Regents for the time, to our said burgh of Edinburgh, the provosts, aldermen, bailies, deans of guild, treasurers, councillors, burgesses and communities thereof, and their successors, and to the churches, colleges, ministers, and hospitals of our said burgh, of whatever form or forms, content or contents, date or dates, they be, and specially and without prejudice to the foresaid generality, the particular charters, infeftments, confirmations, writs, and evidents after specified, gifts, grants, liberties, immunities and privileges, therein contained. That is to say—

*inter alia* Queen Mary's charter of 13th March 1566-7,<sup>2</sup> and the charters by himself of the following dates, viz.: 14th April 1582,<sup>3</sup> 23rd June 1585,<sup>4</sup> 26th May 1587,<sup>5</sup> and 12th November 1567,<sup>6</sup> together with all and sundry other charities, infeftments, grants, gifts, privileges, &c., of and concerning the erection of the burgh of Edinburgh into a free Royal Burgh, with all the rights, titles, and privileges belonging to the same by the laws and customs of the kingdom;

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xi., p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Antea, pp. 54-56.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 78, 79.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., pp. 92, 93.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 99-101.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., pp. 60-62.



Also with all and sundry mortifications, rights of patronage, infestments, grants, and dispositions made and granted by us and our predecessors, or by any other persons ecclesiastical or secular, to the said alderman, provost, bailies, councillors, and community of our said burgh, the ministers, hospital and poor of the same, and their predecessors, of all and whatsoever lands, tenements, houses, buildings, yards, orchards, churches, chapels, chaplainries, patronages, colleges, annual rents, feu-farm rents, obits, anniversaries, daill silver, teinds as well parsonage as vicarage, wherever the same lie within or without our foresaid burgh, as particularly or generally contained in their dispositions and mortifications, or any of them, after the form and tenor of the same ; and with all acts of parliament or general council, and other acts, sentences, and decrees, concerning the same, or any part thereof.

The charter further contained a grant, of new, to the provost, bailies, councillors and community of the burgh of Edinburgh, which were thereby created, erected, and constituted, into a free Royal Burgh, with the ports and havens of Leith and Newhaven, and the several lands, rights, and privileges particularly specified, and it united and incorporated to and with the said Burgh, the said ports and havens, with the several lands, rights and privileges therein set forth, and also

all and sundry the foresaid church lands, annual rents, and other rents, teinds, and others above recited, within and without our foresaid burgh, together with the said provostry and prebends of the foresaid Trinity College and Hospital of the same, and with the said Archdeaconry of Lothian, parsonage and vicarage of Curry, teinds and rents of the same, and with the said college lately founded within our said burgh, and with all lands, churches, teinds, and rents given and annexed to the same with the pertinents, into a free royal burgh, tenement and tenandry . . . in feu farm and free burgage for ever.

The *tenendas* of the charter, so far as it relates to the kirk livings, and especially to Trinity College and Hospital is thus expressed :—

To have and to hold all and whole the foresaid burgh of Edinburgh, etc. . . . As also all and sundry the foresaid lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, yards, crofts, annual rents, fruits, duties, profits, emoluments, rents, alms, daill silver, obits, and anniversaries, pertaining and belonging to whatsoever chaplainries, altarages, or prebends, belonging or pertaining to whatsoever churches, chapels, or colleges founded within the liberty of our said burgh ; and all and sundry the foresaid lands, belonging to the Friars Preachers, and Carmelites of our said burgh, and all the pertinents of the same whatsoever ; all and whole the foresaid benefice of the provostry of the foresaid church of Trinity College prebends and chaplainries of the same, with all and sundry lands, churches, teinds and others belonging and pertaining to the same in commonty or property ; and with the foresaid parish churches of Soltray and Lempetlaw, teinds and rents of the same annexed of old to the said provostry ; and with the foresaid Trinity College, cemetery, mansions,

houses, and yards of the same, and with the said Hospital of the said Trinity College, yards, and all the pertinents of the same, and all and whole the foresaid Archdeaconry of Lothian, parsonage and vicarage of Curry, with the teinds, fruits, rents, manse, glebe, and church lands of the same . . . to the said provost, bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, councillors, burgesses, and community of our said burgh of Edinburgh and their successors, of us and our successors in fee heritage and free burgage, etc., freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well and in peace without any revocation, contradiction, impediment or obstacle whatever.

And the *reddendo* of the charter as applicable to the kirk livings, &c., is thus expressed :—

Paying therefor yearly . . . to us and our successors for the foresaid burgh of Edinburgh . . . fifty two merks sterling at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions in name of feu farm. . . . And also for all and sundry the foresaid church lands, benefices, teinds, annual rents and other rents and dependencies of the same, the said provost, bailies, councillors and community of our said burgh, and the ministers of the said churches, and poor of the said hospitals, and scholars of the said colleges and schools, and their successors, making devout and humble prayers daily to Almighty God for the preservation of us and our successors, according to the form and tenor of the prior infeftments of the same respectively.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following details of expenses connected with the "Golden Charter," appears in the Town Treasurer's accounts for 1602-1603, p. 445.

Followes the soumes of money deburssit be the comptur at comand of the counsale for perfytyng the toun's chairtor, conforme to ane precept dated xvij. Junii, Jm. vj. iij. :—

Imprimis, payit to his Majesteis Thesaurer for his composition j <sup>c</sup> merks, is	lxvj li. xiijs. iiij d.
Item, for the Comptrolleris composition ane hundrethe merks, is	lxvj li. xiijs. iiij d.
Item, for my Lord Collectors composition ane hundrethe merks, is	lxvj li. xiijs. iiij d.
Item, to Johne Olyphant, for his register passing	1x li.
Item, to his man in drinksiller	xij li.
Item, to Mr George Young, for passing his register	xxiiij li.
Item, to his man in drinksiller	ii j li.
Item, to John Fenton, for passing his register	xxiiij li.
Item, to his man in drinksiller	ii j li.
Item, to Adame Lawty, for making the Signatore in Latyne and Inglis ij <sup>c</sup> merks, is	j <sup>c</sup> xxxiiij li. vis. viij d.
Item, to his man in drinksiller	xvii j li.
Item, payit to Robert Rawsoun, writter to the Prewie Seill for passing his register	1 li.
Item, to his man in drinksiller	v j li.
Item, to Arthor Stratoun, for the Prewie Seill ane hundrethe merks, is	lxvj li. xiijs. iiij li.
Item, to his man in drinksiller	ii j d.
Item, to Johne Wylie, for writting to the Greit Seill	j <sup>c</sup> li.
Item, to his brother David, for his paines	x1 li.
Item, to the keparis of the Kingis chalmer	x1 li.
Lrs vij <sup>c</sup> lxxxiiij li.	
Item, payit to Mr Thomas Rollok, for the Greit Seill	j <sup>c</sup> 1x li.
Item, to his man in drinksilver	v j li.
Item, to Robert Logane, for the copy of ane Signator, foure punds	iiij li.

The next stage of the enquiry extends from 15th March 1603 till 11th <sup>From 15th</sup> July 1606 when an act of Parliament was passed in regard to the mini- <sup>March 1603 till</sup> <sup>11th July 1606.</sup> sters, college, poor, and schools.

On 8th January 1606 Mr George Douglas, prebendary, was ordered to be paid £146, 13s. 4d., conform to agreement "anent his said prebendarie and certaine vther annuellis;" "mair thai remitt and discharge to the said Mr. George the dewteis of his burgesschip pertening to the reid boxe."<sup>1</sup>

At the commencement of the period under consideration two beadsmen of the old foundation, Learmonth and Miller, were in receipt of a pension of £16 each, and both drew their allowances in 1604 and 1605. Miller must have died, however, between the terms of Martinmas 1605 and Whitsunday 1606, for in the accounts of Adam Hall, collector for the latter year, John Learmonth appears as the only recipient of an allowance.

During the same period the following acts of council were passed in regard to the financial affairs of the hospital:—On 23rd September 1603<sup>2</sup> the council finding it expedient that the profit of the velvet mortcloth which the bellman had previously received should be applied for behoof of the poor of the hospital, purchased it from the bellman, and handed it with its coffer to the masters who were ordered to exact "of thame that sall borrow the sam to the buriallis, fra the nycht-boures of this burgh" the sum of £6 for each person, and from all persons

---

Item, debursit be the comptur in uther small thingis, . . . . .	iiij li. xiiij s. iiij d.
Item, mair for ane pynt of wyne, . . . . .	x s.
Item, gevin to Mr Johnne Laing, for his painis, . . . . .	xxiiij li.
Item, for the clerks disjounis at sindrie tymes, . . . . .	xxxviij s.
Item, debursit for waxe, . . . . .	liij s. iiij d.
Item, debursit for instrumens at the taking of the seasing, . . . . .	xviij li.

Lrs ij<sup>c</sup> xx li. xiiij s. viij d.

[Total expenses of the Great Charter of 1603 :

1st page . . . . .	£783,, 0,, 0
2nd ,, . . . . .	220,, 14,, 8

£10003,, 14,, 8 Scots.

In the Treasurer's accounts for the following year, the following particulars are entered, p. 523:—

Item, the twentie-ane day of March 1604, gevin to William Nesbett, at command of the bailleis and counsall for the toun's effaires at Court in Ingland vj<sup>xx</sup> li., and to giff to Mr Robert Johnston, agent resident for the guid town thair vj<sup>xx</sup> li. is . . . . . ij<sup>c</sup> xl li.

Item, the fifth day of Aprele 1604, payit for twa buestes of confectis to my Lord Advocate and my Lord Register, the tyme thai vesetit the toun's new Infeftement, is . . . . . xxvj s. viij d.

Item, for ane quart of wyne to thame the said day . . . . . xiiij s. iiij d.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xi., p. 194.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 131.

borrowing it furth of the town to take the sum of £12 "at the leist, and forther at the discretion of the maisters." For the mortcloth thus purchased the masters were ordered to pay the bellman £80.<sup>1</sup> On 29th March 1605 the collector of the annuals was ordered to receive from the laird of Colinton £12, addebted by him to Trinity College for the lands of Compstoun.<sup>2</sup> On 12th April Robert Jollie, merchant, constituted the masters of the hospital, in the name of the poor thereof, his cessioners and assignees, in and to the sum of one hundred merks owing to him by the good town "as borrowed money at the King's Maisteis passing to Ingland conform to the act maid thairvpoun."<sup>3</sup> On 3d May the council found that Hector Raa, their late treasurer, had received from the masters one thousand merks, which had been applied in paying off a similar sum due by the town to Robert Dalgleish; and also that Patrick Cochran, the then treasurer, had received, in name of the town, one thousand merks from the executors of James Inglis and five hundred merks from the executors of Cornelius Inglis, which had been left by these persons to the hospital. It was therefore declared that the whole sum received by both treasurers amounted to two thousand merks, for which a contract was appointed to be expedie for the security of the hospital;<sup>4</sup> and on 8th November the council acknowledged the receipt by their treasurer, from one of the masters of £2000 Scots to be applied towards the redemption of debt due by the town to George Fowlis, goldsmith, and they obliged them and their successors to pay to the hospital an annual rent of £200 Scots until the principal sum of £2000 Scots was redeemed and paid.<sup>5</sup>

Masters of the hospital were elected on 12th January 1604,<sup>6</sup> 9th January 1605,<sup>7</sup> and 22d January 1606.<sup>8</sup>

The following acts of the town council relate to various miscellaneous matters:—On 3d February 1604 the treasurer was ordained to give the masters "the playclaythis to be jowppis to the pure in the hospitall."<sup>9</sup> On 10th May 1605 the dean of guild was ordained to "caus repair the kirk in the Trinitie College in all necessaris."<sup>10</sup> On 30th October the masters of the hospital were ordained to pay Eleazer Moffat £20 "for his

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xi., p. 132.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 173.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 165.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 174.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 173.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 187.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 195.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 172.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 141.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 143.



service bygane and to cum in reiding in thair kirk, and he nocht to be burdenabill to the toun heirafter ;”<sup>1</sup> and on 18th December the treasurer was appointed to receive the writs of Trinity College from the charter house, and to put them in “ane lokfast kist in the overhous in the clerkis chalmer thair (to) be sichtet and orderit be thame that sall be depute thairto.”<sup>2</sup>

On 11th July 1606 an Act of Parliament<sup>3</sup> was passed, whereby the King and the estates of Parliament,

calling to mynd the great charges and expensis whairwith the burgh of Edinburgh, burgessis, and inhabitantis thair of, ar burdenit in sustening of the ministrie of the said Burgh, thair being na pairt of the thriddis of benefices assignit to thame for thair sustentatioun and intertenying of the colleges, hospitallis, and pure of the samin burgh ; and that for relief of ane pairt of the saidis charges and expenssis his Hienes vmquhile darrest mother eftir her perfyte age, and our said Souerane, at diuers tymes gaif, dotit, mortefeit and disponit to the provost, baillies, counsaill and communitie of the said burgh, for sustentatioun of thair said ministrie and intertenying of thair college, hospitallis, and pure, sundrie landis, annual rentis, tenements, provestries, alterages, benefices, and otheris fruittis, and rentis generalie, and specialie comprehendit and exprest in sindrie giftis, mortifications, infestments, actis of parliament, and vthers richtis and securiteis maid to the saidis provest baillies counsaill, and communitie, for sustenying and intertenying of thair said ministrie, college, and hospitallis, and being cairfull that the foirsaidis godlie, necessar, and profitable warkis decay nocht for laik of expenssis, oure said Souerane Lord, with advyse of the estaittis of this present parliament hes ratifeit, approvin, and confermit,

all and sundry gifts, mortifications, and infestments made by his mother and himself to the provost, bailies, council, and community of Edinburgh, of all lands, annualrents, tenements, teinds, provostries, prebendaries, altarages, and other benefices, teinds, rents, and emoluments, with all acts of parliament made in favour of them, and of the ministry, college, and hospitals within the burgh, subject to the provision that a reasonable and sufficient stipend should be modified to the minister of Currie and his successors.

The next stage of the enquiry extends from 11 July 1606 till 7 August 1612, when King James VI. granted another charter to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community.

From 11th  
July 1606 till  
7th August  
1612.

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xi., p. 186.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 192.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv., p. 303. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, App. vi., p. 179.

During this period two of the prebendaries demitted their prebends. This appears from the following acts of the town council. On 27th December 1606,

Alexander Peirsoun, baillic, Jhoun Johnstoun, Rychart Doby, Parick Cochrane, Daid Aikinheid, of the kirk counsell, being convenit. In respect that James Henrysoun, collectour, hes demittet his prebendarie of the Trinitie College to the toun, thay fynd expedient and aduis that he that be collectour of the kirk rents of this burgh at Witsounday j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and sex yeiris sall be chairget with the rent of the said prebendarie the said yeir, according to the said James' rentall thairrof, and also ordanis that Mr Adam Hall, present collectour of the kirk rents, be charget with commouns of the Trinitie College thir tua yeiris bygane according to the rentall thairrof, gevin up be James Henrysoun.<sup>1</sup>

And on 14th June 1611 Simeon Graham, prebendary of Broderstaness, renounced his prebend "in the tounis handis, to be vset and disponet at thair plesure, and producet and delyuerit his rychtis thairrof."<sup>2</sup>

In 1606 John Learmonth appears to have been the only surviving beadsman of the old foundation, and he continued to draw his allowance till Martinmas 1613, after which date no payments appear to have been made to beadsmen.

On 7th January 1607 the masters of the hospital then in office were re-elected, and declared to be free of all other offices for a year.<sup>3</sup> The same masters were re-elected on 16th October 1607,<sup>4</sup> 27th October 1609,<sup>5</sup> and 19th October 1610.<sup>6</sup> On 19th April 1611<sup>7</sup> a master of the hospital was elected in place of Francis Kynloch deceased, and on 18th October 1611 two masters were elected.<sup>8</sup> On 1st November 1611 the masters elected on 18th October accepted office, and acknowledged to have received the mortcloths from one of the last masters.<sup>9</sup>

Auditors of the accounts of the hospital were elected on 11th February 1607,<sup>10</sup> 5th February 1608,<sup>11</sup> 16th August 1609,<sup>12</sup> 4th April 1610,<sup>13</sup> 19th April 1611,<sup>14</sup> and 25th October 1611.<sup>15</sup>

Still further to secure the efficient administration of the hospital funds, the magistrates and council, on 11th April 1610, appointed Richard Doby and George Fowlis

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xi., p. 195.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 237.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 62.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 224.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 64.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 19.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 79.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 245.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 61.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 222.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 49.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 81.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 9.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 80.

to concurr in the name of the toun with the maisteris of the hospitall in ower-seying the leving and rent of the said hospitall, and that the sam be sufficientlie employet vpoun guid securiteis, and the writts thairof keipit.”<sup>1</sup>

It is abundantly obvious, from what has been already stated, that the kirk sessions were consulted from time to time in matters connected with the administration of the hospital and its funds. This further appears from the following acts of the town council:—On 11th December 1607 the masters of the hospital, present and to come, were ordained, in conformity with the act of 30th October 1605, to pay to Eleazer Moffat, schoolmaster, for reiding of the prayers daylie morning and evening to the pure of the hospitall the sowme of fourty merks yeirlie induring his seruice, (at Whitsunday and Martinmas), conform to ane act of the sessiouns of the kirk of this burgh maid thairanent the fourt day of December instant.<sup>2</sup>

On 29th June 1608 the masters were ordained,

according to the consent of the sessioun of the kirk, to gif to Patrik Scherp, gild officer, the soume of fourty pundis for support of his present necessity.<sup>3</sup>

And on 1st May 1611 Alexander Pearson and George Fowlis were appointed to pas to the sessioun of the kirk and desyre thame to tak ordour with the rest of the last years compts of the maisteris of thair hospitall, and for making and ending of the half yeir compt rwn sensyne, and to se quha sall be detouris thairof.<sup>4</sup>

On 24th June 1612 the town council ratified a discharge granted by the kirk session to the executors of a deceased master of the hospital.<sup>5</sup>

The following acts have relation to the financial affairs of the hospital: On 8th June 1610 the town treasurer was ordained to pay the masters one hundred merks for the Whitsunday terms annual, of two thousand merks borrowed from them in October 1609 to redeem twelve thousand merks which the hospital had upon the common mills.<sup>6</sup> On the 22nd of the same month the council accepted an offer made by Alesoun Wilsoun, relict of Alexander Lyndsay, to pay over to the town three thousand merks, belonging to herself, for which she was to receive during her lifetime an annual of “a twelf of the hunder,” and after her decease the principal was to be applied as follows: two thousand merks to the sustentation of two bursars in the town’s college, three hundred merks to the sustentation of the poor in the hospital, three hundred merks to the poor of the Magdalene Chapel, two hundred merks to the poor of the tailors, one hundred merks to be

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xii., p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 243.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 261.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 92.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 36.

given to Katherine Smyth, daughter of Henry Smyth, and one hundred merks to Isobell, his youngest daughter.<sup>1</sup> On 10th January 1612,

the kirk counsell being convenit Mr Vmphra Blynseill, aduocatt, payet to Andro Dalrumpill collectour fyve li. xij s. for the byruns of xvj s. annuell furth of William Cokeis land in Sydraw at the Trinity College.<sup>2</sup>

and on 14th February in the same year the collector was appointed by the kirk council to be charged with the feu maill of Over Brotherstane, which pertained to Symon Graham's prebend.<sup>3</sup>

The following acts of the town council occur during the period under consideration, in regard to a variety of matters: On 17th December 1606 infettment was appointed to be given in certain lands held of the Trinity College.<sup>4</sup> On 19th June 1607 £8 were ordered to be paid to the relict of John Miller, sometime one of the beadsmen of Trinity College.<sup>5</sup> On 22nd June 1608 the masters of the hospital were ordained

to caus repair the houssis in the townis wall at the fute of Halkerstouns Wynd, now appointed for the fornicatouris, and the expenssis to be allowet in the maillis thairrof.<sup>6</sup>

On 2nd March 1610 the town council

convenit at the aynrist desyre of certane commissioners direct fra the presbytery of Dalkeyth and of certane of the parochiners of Sowtray seikand ane support of the toun to the reparatioun of the ministers manse at the kirk of Sowtray quha is to mak his residence thairin, thay willinglie agreyet and ordanit that the thesaurer sall gif in name of the toun to that vse the sowme of ane hunder pund, provyding alwayes that the minister and parochiners contribute to the rest of the wark and set in cawtioun befor the toun thairvpoun, and that the said sowme sall be employet and the said manse sufficientlie repayret.<sup>7</sup>

On 16th August 1611 the bailies, council, and deacons of crafts, appointed Andrew Dalrumpill to be their factor, collector, and chamberlain for uplifting the teinds, fruits, and rents of the kirk of Kirkurd.<sup>8</sup> On 27th November 1611 John Diksoun, one of the masters, was ordained to render accounts for himself and his colleague, Francis Kynloch, then deceased, whose son and heir engaged to see paid whatever sum might be found due by his late father.<sup>9</sup>

On 10th August 1612, King James VI. granted another charter,<sup>10</sup> whereby he confirmed to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community the several grants by his mother and himself before referred to, and the act

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xii., p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 84.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 86.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 219.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 229.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xi., p. 260.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 28.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 70.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 82.

<sup>10</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli, Lib. xlvii., No. 34. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity College, No. xvii., pp. 126-148.



of parliament of 5th June 1592.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, His Majesty,

for the good, true and thankful service done and rendered to us and to our most noble progenitors, by the provost, bailies, councillors and community of our said burgh of Edinburgh and their predecessors in times bygone, and for the earnest care and great love and affection born by us to our said burgh of Edinburgh and for decoration of the same, and for the honest sustentation of the ministers serving the cures at the said churches, and of the masters, regents, and others professors of liberal sciences within the college and schools of the same burgh, and of the poor of the hospitals, and other decrepit, mutilated and indigent persons, orphans and infants destitute of parents, daily increasing within the said burgh, and also for divers other good causes and considerations moving us, with advice and consent foresaid, we have of new given, granted, disposed, mortified, and for us and our successors for ever confirmed. . . . to the foresaid provost, baillies, councillors and community of our said burgh of Edinburgh and their successors in all time coming, all and sundry,

church lands, etc., described in the previous grants, and likewise the provostry of Trinity College, and the whole prebends belonging to the same, together with the parish churches, parsonages, and vicarages of Soltray and Lempitlaw annexed to the provostry, and with the churches, parsonages, and vicarages of Ormiston, Kirkurd, and Wemyss, annexed of old to the church of Soltray, &c., with the place, orchard, and garden called Dingwall Castle,<sup>2</sup> and all other lands and just pertinents of the said provostry, the provostry of St. Giles' Church,<sup>3</sup> the Nunnery of the

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 582.

<sup>2</sup> Antea, p. 89, footnote 3.

<sup>3</sup> St. Giles' Church.—King David I. (1124-1153) granted St. Giles' Grange to the monks of Holm Cultrum, an abbey of Cistercians in Cumberland. [Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, vol. ii., p. 161.] This fact indicates the existence at that time of the parish church of St. Giles, to whose vicar the farm or Grange, as it is still called, belonged. In 1243 the name of a perpetual vicar of the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, occurs. [Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis, p. 55.] The conjecture, therefore, that this church was erected during the reign of Alexander I. (1107-1124) is not unreasonable, and is supported moreover by the fact that a portion of the original building, which existed till 1797 or 1798, has been assigned to the early part of the twelfth century. In the taxation of ecclesiastical benefices, believed to have been made in the thirteenth century, the church of St. Giles was rated at twenty-six merks a year, only one merk more than the churches of Duddingston and Lasswade and one-sixth of St. Cuthberts. In Bayamond's Roll (1275) St. Giles is rated at xvj li. How far the church may have suffered from the successive invasions of the English previous to 1385 cannot be ascertained; but when the invading army under Richard II. occupied and burned the town, the church also was committed to the flames. A contract between the provost and community of the town and certain masons, in 1387, to erect five chapels on the south side of the church shows that a portion of the building had escaped the conflagration. [Charters, &c., relating to Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), No. xiv., pp. 35-37.] On 15th December 1393 Robert III. conferred the right of patronage of the church on the monastery of Scone, and this grant was confirmed by the Bishop and Chapter of St. Andrews on 3rd May 1395, and by two Bulls of Pope Benedict XIII. in the same year. During the reign of Robert III. and the minority and captivity of James I. various public grants were made towards the repair and enlargement of the church. [Extracts from Chamberlain Rolls given by Mr Laing in his Preface to St. Giles' Chartulary, pp.

Sciennes,<sup>1</sup> and the Hospital of St. Paul's Work at the foot of Leith

89-93.] These operations were probably completed prior to 1416; but about the middle of the fifteenth century the church appears to have been considerably enlarged by the extension of the choir, the raising of the roof, and the addition of a clerestory. To this period also the steeple or airy lantern is assigned. Towards the close of the century further additions appear to have been made to the building. The church was the scene of many important historical events. A General Council was held in it in 1293. In 1384 the Scottish barons met in it and resolved to invade England without the knowledge of the King, who was at the time in the town. In 1440 the Lord Chancellor Crichton and the Regent, Sir Thomas Livingston, met in the church to deliberate as to the custody of the person of the young King, James II. On 28th October 1466 James III., at the request of the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, consented to the erection of St. Giles into a Collegiate Church [Charters, &c., relating to Edinburgh, No. xlii., p. 120]; and the King and the Magistrates thereafter petitioned the Pope, Paul II., to sanction the erection, which had been previously affirmed and approved by Patrick, Bishop of St. Andrews. This the Pope did by a Bull, dated 22nd February 1467. [Ibid., No. xliii., pp. 121-127.] The Bull narrates the constitution of the Collegiate foundation, which consisted of a provost, who was bound to maintain a perpetual vicar; a sacristan, who was bound to maintain a secular clergyman to serve the church and vicar; a master of the choir, who was bound to maintain a beadle; fourteen canons and four choristers. Subsequently the same Pope, on the application of the King and of the magistrates, by his Bull, dated 30th April 1470, exempted the church from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Andrews, and subjected it directly to the Holy See. [Ibid., No. xlv., pp. 128-133.] The patronage of the provostry remained with the King. The original deed of erection is not now known to exist, but Maitland gives a minute statement of the endowments of the several members of the College, which was established, he says, "on the old foundation of altarages or chaplainries," a list of which he gives. [History of Edinburgh, p. 271.] The provost was entitled to the tithes and other revenues of the church, with the manse and glebe, and he was entitled to choose his curate, who had a stipend of twenty-five merks and a house adjoining the church. Mr Laing has appended to his Preface to the Chartulary of St. Giles a list of forty-four altars alluded to in the several deeds, and he refers to five others given by Maitland. All of these altars were more or less endowed, and the revenues of the church at the time of the Reformation must have been considerable. After that event the images, altars, and decorations in the church were removed, the vestments and jewels were sold, and St. Giles was used for the purposes of Protestant worship. But a portion of it was also adapted for purely secular purposes. In 1560 the western portion of the church was converted into a Tolbooth, Court of Justice and Clerk's Chamber, while the eastern portion was used as a school. Some years later, in 1599, the steeple was used as a place of confinement for fornicators and criminals [Council Records, 19th June 1560, vol. iii., p. 37], and in 1628 Father Baillie gives an account of what he calls the profanation of St. Giles, which is anything but creditable. Notwithstanding the changes effected by the Reformation, the provost and prebendaries seem to have retained their benefices. In 1566-1567 legal proceedings were instituted by James Chisholm, the last possessor of the provostry, by the vicar-pensioner, and by eleven prebendaries, to recover certain teinds of kirk lands assigned to their use, and in that suit, they, as the lawful superiors for the time being, were found entitled to these teinds. The provost and prebendaries also retained their houses, so that when John Knox was appointed minister of Edinburgh, in 1560, the town council had to provide him a house at the Netherbow. In 1570, however, the town council appointed "the awld dewty quhilk was payet be the inhabitants of the burgh to the provost, vicar, and parroche kirk to be collectet of new, and appoyntit to the ministry." In 1579 two of the ministers were infett "for themselves in name of the ministerie with mans, dwelling-housis, and yardis within Sanct Giles' kirkyard," and in the same year the prebend "of Sanct Gregoris altar vacand in their hands," was disposed to Mr Walter Balcanquhall for his lifetime. [Preface to the Chartulary of St. Giles.] The whole revenues of the church were probably carried to the town council and community by Queen Mary's grant of 1566-1567, and by the other charters above referred to; but the charter of 1612 assigned the revenues of the provostry of St. Giles to the support of the ministers and poor, and of the poor scholars in the College and schools of the burgh.

<sup>1</sup> The nunnery of the Sciennes or convent of St. Catharine of Sienna, was situated on the

Wynd,<sup>1</sup> with the respective pertinents

to be intronitted with, uplifted, used, and disposed upon by the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community and their successors for the sustentation of the

---

south side of Edinburgh, in a part of the Burgh Muir, near the place called the Sciennes. It was erected for the sisters of the Predicant or Preaching Friars, otherwise Dominicans or Black Friars. On 15th February 1512 Sir John Crawford, one of the prebendaries of St. Giles' Church, mortified twenty-two acres of land in the Burgh Muir held by him in feu from John Cant and his wife, Agnes Kerkettill, for the sustentation of a chapel erected by him upon the ground in honour of St. John the Baptist. The deed of mortification, which was confirmed by James IV. on 2nd March 1512, contains minute and curious provisions as to the duties of the chaplain, and ordained that there should be a hermit perpetually resident on the ground, who was to be clothed in a white garment, having on the breast the figure of the head of the Baptist, and whose duty it was to clean the church and to perform other necessary offices to the chaplain. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., pp. 145-147.] Sir John retained the patronage of the chapel, but after his death he intended it to be vested in the town council of Edinburgh. Five years later, viz., on 17th April 1517, Cant and his wife, as superiors, and Sir John Crawford, as vassal, conveyed to Josina Henryson, the prioress, and to the other sisters of the convent of St. Catherine of Sienna, eighteen acres of arable and waste land of the messuage of St. Giles, lying among the other lands of St. Giles Grange. By the same deed, which was confirmed by James V., with consent of the Duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, on 25th May 1517 [Ibid., vol. iii., pp. 147-149], Crawford conveyed to the convent the patronage of the chapel of St. John, reserving his liferent use of the property and of the patronage of the chapel. The buildings of the nunnery were erected chiefly, it is said, at the expense of Jane Hepburn, daughter of the first Earl of Bothwell, and wife of Lord Seaton who was slain at Flodden; but it appears from the Lord Treasurer's accounts that James V. contributed to the reparation and building of the place, and that the sisters received a pension from him of £24 Scots during his lifetime. [The Book of the Convent of the Sciennes edited by Mr Maidment for the Abbotsford Club, Preface, p. lxiv.] The convent was not richly endowed, and Mr Maidment is of opinion that it was probably supported more by the donations given by those placed there for education than by any fixed revenue. Indeed, he says, the income derived from a few acres of the Burgh Muir must have been inconsiderable; and for several years after its establishment the nunnery probably derived its chief support from the piety of the Setons. [Ibid., pp. 25-26.] In 1532, however, the lands of St. Laurence House, near Haddington, were annexed to the convent, and the annexation was ratified by the legate à latere in 1544. On 7th December 1533 the convent obtained from James Learmonth an annual of ten merks out of the third part of the barony of Livistoun, and out of the third part of his fourth part of the land of Hedderfrelaw, in the county of Linlithgow; and in 1555 they were infeft in an annual rent of eight merks out of the lands of Glenport, in the lordship of Ettrick forest and county of Selkirk, belonging to Alexander Murray. It had also at least one tenement in Edinburgh, besides annuals and other endowments. References occur to them in the council records of date 27th January 1536-1537 [Volume of Extracts from the Council Records (Advocates' Library), p. 111. Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. ii., p. 81]. On 10th April 1537 the council agreed to feu to the sisters of the Sciennes the land lying between the Sciennes and the Burrowloch [Volume of Extracts from the Council Records (Advocates' Library), p. 11. Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. ii., p. 86]. The prioress and sisters appear to have been distinguished for their morality and piety, and even at a time when the profligacy of nuns and friars was the subject of satire and bitter animadversion the character and conduct of the sisters of the Sciennes received exceptional and honourable mention. [Sir David Lindsay's Testament and Complaynt of the Papyngo, Poetical

---

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, p. 108.



ministers serving the cure at the churches of our said burgh, and of the aged, decrepit, orphans, and poor within the same burgh, of the hospitals of the same, and of the poor scholars within the college and schools of the same in all time coming.

The charter further conveyed the Kirk of Field<sup>1</sup> and the Archdeaconry of Lothian with their respective pertinents

to be intromitted with, uplifted, used, and disposed upon by the said provost, bailies, councillors, and community, and their successors, for the utility and advantage of the foresaid College of our said burgh, of the masters, regents, and other professors serving the cure within the said College in all time coming.

And it annexed and incorporated the whole subjects of the grant into one body, to be called "The Foundation of the Ministry and Hospitality of

Works, edited by Mr D. Laing, edition 1871, vol. i., pp. 96, 97]. After the Reformation the nunnery appears to have been destroyed and the inmates dispersed. In 1562 the lands of St. Laurence House were feued by the prioress and sisters to Lewis, afterwards Sir Lewis, Bellenden, for a feu-duty of £42 Scots, payable to the prioress and her successors. Sir Lewis transferred the lands in 1587 to Mr, afterwards Sir Thomas, Craig, the celebrated feudal lawyer, and both these transactions were recognised by Parliament in 1592. [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iii., p. 586.] The lands of the Sciennes also were feued by the prioress to Henry Kincaid, second son of John Kincaid of Warriston, on 5th July 1567; and the deed states, as one of the causes of granting it, that the disponent had paid them certain sums of money in their great need, immediately after the destruction of their place, the kirk, yards, and houses thereof, and their expulsion therefrom, and dispersion in poverty among their friends and parents. Kincaid was taken bound to pay for the subjects of the grant an annual rent of ten merks to the chaplain serving at St. Stephens, in the metropolitan church of Glasgow, and to the nuns and their successors five merks. This feu-charter was confirmed by King James VI., with advice and consent of John Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland, conform to charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, dated 13th November 1571. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., pp. 150-152.] The property afterwards passed to Janet M'Math, daughter of Edward M'Math, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, and wife of William Dick of Grange, whose son, also William Dick of Grange, was served heir to his mother on 9th April 1679. The last fragment of the ruins of the old convent was recently removed to make way for a villa in the street now known as St. Catherine's Place.

A reference to the sisters of the Sciennes occurs in the records of the town council in 1563. In 1541 the prioress had feued to the town council a little croft of land at the Greyfriars Port for the yearly payment to the convent of eight bolls of wheat and six bolls of bear [Council Records, vol. i., p. 46; Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh (Scottish Burgh Records Society), vol. ii., p. 109]. And this victual-rent had been assigned by the sisters for the support of one of their number, Beatrix Blacter, who had been an inmate of the convent for upwards of forty years, and whose father had originally doted the croft for the sustentation of his daughter. The feu rent had been regularly paid by the town till 1563, when it was stopped. In these circumstances the prioress applied for redress to the Queen, who, in a letter to the town council, dated 27th February 1563, ordained them to make thankful payment to Beatrix of the grain rent stipulated in their feu right. [Council Records, vol. iv., p. 93.] The result of this mandate does not appear.

In the account of Andrew Dalrumpell, collector of kirk rents for 1611, the rental of the Sciennes is stated at £219, 2s. 8d. Scots. [Account of Collectors of Kirk Rents, 1573-1612, No. 17.]

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, pp. 46-48.



Edinburgh," ordaining sasine to be taken once at the Tolbooth of the Burgh to be sufficient in all time coming.

In virtue of this charter and of a precept under the quarter seal following upon it,<sup>1</sup> sasine was expedé in favour of the town on 3rd October 1612.<sup>2</sup>

On 22nd October 1612, King James VI. granted a warrant for an Act of Parliament to confirm his charter of 10th August 1612.

And his Majesty and Estates foresaid [thereby] willed and granted, statuted and ordained that the foresaid infeftment and this ratification thereof were and should be good, valid, and effectual rights and securities to the said magistrates and their successors for bruiking and enjoying the lands benefices teinds and all other privileges liberties and commodities contained in the said infeftment in all time coming, ordaining the Lord Clerk of Register and his Deputes to extend an Act of Parliament thereupon, and to insert and ingross the infeftment before specified in more ample form thereintil.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., pp. 53-62.

<sup>2</sup> Two instruments of sasine seem to have been expedé on the same day, one under the subscription of Mr Alexander Guthrie, Town-Clerk, and the other under the hand of Mr John Hay, Depute-Clerk. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., p. 63.]

<sup>3</sup> This warrant has not been discovered in the archives of the City, but it is described in the Inventory of the City Charters, vol. iii., pp. 63-65, and from that description the above extract is taken. See Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital. Appendix No. vii., p. 181.

## CHAPTER VI.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL IN 1612—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 4TH AUGUST 1621—ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED ON THAT DAY RATIFYING PREVIOUS GRANTS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL IN 1621—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 23RD OCTOBER 1636—CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION AND NOVODAMUS BY KING CHARLES I. IN FAVOUR OF THE TOWN OF THAT DATE CONFIRMING PREVIOUS GRANTS—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL IN 1636—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TILL 22ND MARCH 1661—ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF THAT DATE RATIFYING PREVIOUS GRANTS—GENERAL SUMMARY.

From 22nd  
Oct. 1612 till  
4th Aug. 1621.



THE next stage of the enquiry extends from 22nd October 1612 till 4th August 1621 when a "Ratification of divers infetments grantit to the town of Edinburgh for sustentation of the College Ministers and Hospitallis" was obtained from Parliament.

The accounts of Patrick Eleis, elder, and John Inglis, masters of the hospital for the year to 11th November 1612, are still preserved in the archives of the city, and from them the financial position of the hospital at this time may be satisfactorily ascertained. The account, which is stated in Scots money, gives the rental of the hospital, distinguishing capital from income, with "the contractis obligationis legacies ressavit and awin, grass maille, kail-yardis and annuelles, and all vther wryttis pertaining thereto." The capital sums therein stated, exclusive of certain sums due, but unrecovered or doubtful, which are not extended, amount to £24,439, 17s. 9d.,<sup>1</sup> while the annual sums amount to £88, 14s. The general rate of interest at this time appears to have been ten per cent. per annum, and the revenue from this source amounted to £2070. The annuals recovered amounted to £86, 14s.,<sup>2</sup> and £66, 3s. 9d. were received from the box at

<sup>1</sup> Of these, £8000 appear to have been heritably secured, and the balance was due on personal obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Including £60, being the rent of the grass and kail yards of the hospital.

the gate of the hospital, into which the free-will offerings of the charitable were deposited, making the total income for the year 1611-2 £2222, 17s. 9d. Besides this, legacies were received during the year to the amount of £999, making the total receipts £3221, 17s. 9d. The charge of the account, consisting of these receipts and of £397, 15s. 4d. received from the preceding masters, amounted to £3619, 13s. 1d., and the discharge, consisting of £1893, 13s. 9d. disbursed by the masters of the hospital and otherwise, and £1733, 6s. 8d. lent out of capital, amounted to £3627, 0s. 5d., leaving a balance due to the masters, as stated in the report of the auditors, of £7, 7s. 4d.<sup>1</sup>

In 1611-12 the whole beneficiaries appear to have been inmates of the hospital, and to have received weekly allowances. The disbursements for the first week are given in detail, while for subsequent weeks the total expenditure only is stated, with explanations of changes in the accounts, occasioned by the decease or withdrawal of inmates, and the admission of others. In the first week six inmates designed as "burgesses" received each 23s. 4d. Scots; six are designed as "unfreemen,"<sup>2</sup> of these five received 20s., and one received 10s.; and twenty-three are stated to have been women, of whom one got 18s., twenty-one got 16s. each, and one got 13s. 4d. The thirty-five inmates thus received in all for the week £30, 17s. 4d. The weekly payments during the year amounted to £1646, 10s.<sup>3</sup> In addition to these disbursements the masters paid £227, 3s. 9d. of extraordinary expenses, and an annual of £20. The extraordinary expenses included a half year's allowance of £13, 6s. 8d. to "Eleazar Moffat for reiding the prayers in the hospitale,"<sup>4</sup> payments for coals, for repairing the hospital and its plenishing, for "schoone" "scheittis" and "sarkis" to the men and women, and for a coat to "the bairne."

<sup>1</sup> These and other details connected with the financial condition of the hospital are taken from analyses of the accounts prepared by Mr Adam, city accountant.

<sup>2</sup> One of these unfreemen is designated "scholar."

<sup>3</sup> In the accounts for the following year, the women are classified thus, "the Burgess wyffis," of whom there were four, who each got 20s. a week, and "thame that are not Burgess wyffeis," of whom there were nineteen, one of whom received 18s. and the others got 16s. per week.

The following curious entry appears in the charge of the masters' account for 1612-1613:—

Item, resavit for the corpis of the Ladye Sauchie for ten oulks lying in the vestrie  
at thrie pund ilk oulk is

xxx lib.

<sup>4</sup> In the accounts for the year 1613-1614, Moffat is described as "reidar at the College Kirk," and his "yearis stipend for his service thair" is stated at £50 Scots.

The following table, compiled from the accounts of the masters, shows the number of inmates in the hospital at the beginning of each year during the remainder of this period :—

YEAR.	Total Inmates.	Of whom—"Free and Unfree."				Total "Free."	Total "Unfree."
		MEN.		WOMEN.			
		Burgesses.	Unfree- men.	Burgess- women.	Unfree- women.		
1612-13 . .	35	6	5	5	19	11	24
1613-14 <sup>1</sup> . .	32	3	3	7	19	10	22
1614-15 . .	35	5	2	11	17	16	19
1615-16 . .	34	5	1	13	15	18	16
1616-17 . .	36	4	2	18	12	22	14
1617-18 . .	45	7	2	25	11	32	13
1618-19 . .	40	7	2	23	8	30	10
1619-20 . .	38	5	2	24	7	29	9
1620-21 . .	35	3	3	23	6	26	9

Masters of the hospital were elected on 28th October 1612,<sup>2</sup> 22d October 1613,<sup>3</sup> 21st October 1614,<sup>4</sup> 20th October 1615,<sup>5</sup> 18th October 1616,<sup>6</sup> 24th October 1617,<sup>7</sup> 23d October 1618,<sup>8</sup> 22d October 1619,<sup>9</sup> and 20th October 1620.<sup>10</sup>

Auditors of the hospital accounts were elected on 30th October 1612,<sup>11</sup> 29th October 1613,<sup>12</sup> 18th November 1614,<sup>13</sup> 15th December 1615,<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1613-1614, by warrant of the Sessions, the burgessesmen got 8d. each per week additional, making 24s. per week.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. xii., p. 103.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 134; and on 3d November the mortcloths were delivered by the old to the new masters—Ibid., vol. xii., p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 165; and on 4th November 1614 they received the mortcloths from the old masters—Ibid., vol. xii., p. 166.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 201. On 1st November Mr William Rae, newly elected, accepted office—Ibid., vol. xii., p. 202.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 238; and on 1st November they received the mortcloths—Ibid., vol. xii., p. 239.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 43; and the mortcloths were given them on 4th November 1618—Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 44.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 83; and the mortcloths were given them on 3rd November—Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 84.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 104.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 122.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 134.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 169.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 204.



20th December 1616,<sup>1</sup> 11th February 1618,<sup>2</sup> 10th March 1619,<sup>3</sup> 4th February 1620,<sup>4</sup> and 9th March 1621.<sup>5</sup>

On 4th December 1616 certain persons were appointed to concur with the masters, and give their best advice in laying out the moneys of the hospital.<sup>6</sup> On 4th November 1618,<sup>7</sup> and again on 3rd November 1619,<sup>8</sup> a committee was appointed for the same purpose.

Visitors of the hospital were elected on 12th September 1617.<sup>9</sup>

The following acts were passed by the town council during this period in relation to the finances of the hospital:—On 20th December 1616 the treasurer of the town was authorised to borrow from the masters of the hospital the sum of two thousand merks to be employed for “outred of the kirk of Grayfreiris.”<sup>10</sup> On 22nd January 1617 the town council bound themselves to repay the loan, and the interest thereon was ordered to be paid.<sup>11</sup> On 5th February certain moneys owing to the hospital by the executors of John Robertson and John Oustane were ordered to be deleted from the accounts, and the act was appointed to be intimated to the kirk-session that they might give their consent thereto;<sup>12</sup> and on 28th November seven hundred merks borrowed from the hospital were ordered to be repaid.<sup>13</sup> On 29th May 1618 the town council resolved to request the kirk-session to relieve them of money borrowed from the hospital and given for the use of the kirk that had been erected in the Greyfriars’ Yard.<sup>14</sup> On 27th May 1619, five hundred merks bequeathed to the hospital by Archibald Johnston were paid to the masters.<sup>15</sup> On 16th June the sum of two thousand merks left in legacy to the kirk by Alexander Miller “maister tailyour to his maiestie,” to be disposed by the council and session of the kirk either for building of a kirk or to be employed to the hospital, was, with the consent of the session, paid to the town council, who ordered the treasurer to pay it to the masters of the hospital in repayment in part of the money borrowed from them.<sup>16</sup> On 13th August, five hundred merks left to the hospital by the father of William Rigg were paid to the masters, and ordained

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xii., p. 245.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 98.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 44.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 245.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii. p. 68.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 14.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 143.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 84.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 247.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 24.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 53.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 243.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 273.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 249.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 63.

to be put out to profit.<sup>1</sup> On 13th December the town council borrowed from the masters the sum of 23,916 merks, 8s. 4d., to be repaid in four instalments, and for the sum so borrowed they ordered a bond and obligation to be granted securing the masters in an annualrent of 2,391 merks, 4s. viij d.; on the same day the masters were appointed to be paid the interest of money borrowed by the town from the hospital.<sup>2</sup> On 17th December the town council borrowed from the masters the sum of five thousand merks for payment of certain sums of money addebtet by them, including therein five hundred merks being the balance remaining due of the sum borrowed from the hospital on 22nd January 1617. The treasurer was ordered to pay the masters two hundred and five merks as the Martinmas term annual of the said sum, and security was appointed to be given for repayment at Whitsunday, or otherwise for infeftment in an annualrent of five hundred merks.<sup>3</sup> On 31st December authority was given to sign a contract between the town and the masters in regard to the money borrowed on the 13th, and a bond for that borrowed on the 17th of December.<sup>4</sup> And on 21st June 1620 the town borrowed from the masters the sum of two thousand two hundred merks, for which they were ordained to be infeft in an annualrent of two hundred and twenty merks.<sup>5</sup>

On 30th July 1613 Charles Scherare, a Scotchman, then residing in Dort, in Holland, paid to the magistrates and council one thousand merks, in consideration of which they undertook to infeft him, and after his decease his sister Isabella Scherare, and after her decease his cousin-german John Scherare, in an annualrent of one hundred merks furth of the burgh mills at Water of Leith; and they further engaged, after the decease of all of these beneficiaries, to employ and bestow the principal sum for behoof of the master and regent of the College of Letters, and the other half to the sustentation of the poor of their hospital in Trinity College.<sup>6</sup>

In the accounts of the masters for 1613-14 the cost of "mending the college kirk walls round about," £13, 12s., of "repairing the college well and mending ane sait in the kirk," &c., £27, 14s., and of "paynting ane new sait in the kirk," 9s., is stated as a charge against the funds of the hospital. And in the same accounts for 1615-16 and 1616-17 the following entries appear:—

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 71.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 92.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 109.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 95.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 124.

## Year 1615-16.

Item, to James Spier, sklaitter, for poynting the holl hous of the hospitall and for niew sklaittis furnased thairto, with the theiking of the entrie of the Colledge yait at Halkerstane Wynd, conforme to the particulars set down in his awen compt quhilk extends to . . . . . lxxviiij lib. iij s.

## Year 1616-17.

Item, the sext of Junij, payit to George Bartilmo duelling in the Cottis for carying and transporting of nynteine scoir four laidis of lyme fra the Great Kirk yaird to the Colledge kirk-yaird at command of my lord deine of gild to poynt the Colledge Kirk with ; ilk lead ane schelling sex pennyes ; is in all . . . . . xxix lib. xvj s.

Item, payit to James Speir for poynting the Colledge Kirk . . . . . xxix lib. vj s.

On 9th April 1619 the following act was passed as to completing the church of Trinity College :<sup>1</sup>

Ordainis David Aikenheid, deyne of gild, to perfyte the Colledge Kirk in the batlementis and beatressis, and ruiffis, and vther wantis thair of.

On 14th February 1621 the heirs of Patrick Eleis, sometime treasurer of the town, who had left two legacies of seven hundred merks and five hundred merks respectively to the hospital, received the liberty of presenting two sick poor persons to it.<sup>2</sup>

On 10th April 1616 the inhabitants were discharged from casting rubbish down the hill upon the north side of the road leading to the College Kirk.<sup>3</sup>

On 5th December 1617 a charter of confirmation was ordered to be granted to Harie Gib of the lands of Compstoun mills in Stirlingshire, to be holden of Trinity College.<sup>4</sup> On 20th March 1618 William Wishart was ordered to be infett in a four merk land of Balerno held of Trinity College.<sup>5</sup>

On 4th August 1621<sup>6</sup> an Act of Parliament was passed, whereby the King and the estates ratified, approved, and confirmed the several charters and infetments therein specified, and specially the charters to which refe-

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xii., p. 217.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. iv., p. 670, c. 79. Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, Appendix No. viii., p. 182.

rence has been already made of dates 14th April 1582,<sup>1</sup> 26th May 1587,<sup>2</sup> 29th July 1587,<sup>3</sup> and 7th August 1612.<sup>4</sup>

From 4th Aug.  
1621 to 23rd  
Oct. 1636.

The next stage of the inquiry extends from 4th August 1621 to 23rd October 1636, when King Charles I. granted a charter of confirmation and novodamus to the City.

The financial position of the hospital in the year 1620-21 is shown in the following outline of the accounts for that year, which are also stated in Scots money. The charge against the masters consisted of—(1.) The balance of funds at 1st November 1620, of which there were outstanding as loans to “the Good Town,” £20,744, 8s. 8d.; to Sir George Home of Manderstoun, £6666, 13s. 4d.; to the Laird of Gosford, £1000; to John Murray of Torne, £1000; and to the Laird of Pitfirran, £400, in all £29,811, 2s., and there were in the hands of the masters, £2380, 2s. 3d., making the total amount of funds at the beginning of the year £32,191, 4s. 3d. (2.) Arrears of “annuals” outstanding at the same date, £117, 6s. 8d. (3.) The revenue proper to the year, consisting of annualrent or interest on loans, at ten per cent. per annum, £3036, 13s. 3d.; interest of sums “doted to the hospital” not paid over to the masters, £62, 10d.; annuals furth of a tenement in Edinburgh and another in Leith, £16, 13s. 4d.; rent of the grass and kail-yard, and the dovecot in the college yard, £65; money taken out of the box, £61, 2s. 4d.; and legacies, £453, 6s. 8d.,—the whole revenue being £3694, 16s. 5d., and the total charge, £36,003, 7s. 4d. The discharge consisted of—(1.) Expenditure, viz., weekly allowances to the inmates of the hospital, £1875, 4s.; furnishings to the hospital and the inmates, £452, 7s. 8d.; and “bigging the yaird dyk and cothous,” £361, 15s. 10d.,—in all £2689, 7s. 6d. (2.) Arrears of annuals at 1st November 1621, £132; and (3.) Balance of hospital funds at the same date, £33181, 19s. 10d., made up as follows:—Loans, as at the beginning of the year, £29,811, 2s.; sums lent out during the year to “Jonet Macknacht,” £1333, 6s. 8d., and to “the young laird of Halkertoun,” £333, 6s. 8d.; and the balance in the hands of the master £1704, 4s. 6d.

<sup>1</sup> *Antea*, p. 78.

<sup>3</sup> *Antea*, pp. 105-107.

<sup>2</sup> *Antea*, pp. 99-101.

<sup>4</sup> *Antea*, pp. 144-147.



The total discharge thus amounted to £36,003, 7s. 4d., being equal to the charge. The funds of the hospital increased during this year by about £1000,—the excess of ordinary revenue beyond ordinary expenditure having been rather more than £900, while the legacies received exceeded by about £90 the cost of the yard dyke and cothouse, both of which may be held to have been casual, or applicable to capital.

The following table, compiled from the accounts of the masters, shows the number and classification of the inmates in the hospital at the commencement of each year during this period:—

YEAR.	Total Inmates.	Of whom—"Free and Unfree."				Total "Free."	Total "Unfree."
		MEN.		WOMEN.			
		Burgesses.	Unfree- men.	Burgess- women.	Unfree- women.		
1621-22 . .	38	5	3	24	6	29	9
1622-23 . .	41	7	3	25	6	32	9
1623-24 . .	44	10	3	26	5	36	8
1624-25 . .	47	13	3	24	7	37	10
1625-26 . .	49	14	4	25	6	39	10
1626-27 . .	51	16	4	25	6	41	10
1627-28 . .	50	14	4	26	6	40	10
1628-29 . .	44	12	4	23	5	35	9
1629-30 . .	45	12	4	24	5	36	9
1630-31 . .	38	10	4	19	5	29	9
1631-32 . .	31	8	3	15	5	23	8
1632-33 . .	28	8	3	14	3	22	6
1633-34 . .	27	8	2	15	2	23	4
1634-35 . .	28	9	2	15	2	24	4
1635-36 . .	22	7	1	13	1	20	2

The weekly money allowances to the inmates during this period were:—To "Burgessis," 24s., "Unfreemen," 20s., "Burgess-women," 20s., "Unfreewomen," 16s. each. "The man that keeps the yett," an "unfreeman," got an additional allowance of 6s. a-week from 1623-24 to 1629-30.

Masters of the hospital were elected on 26th October 1621.<sup>1</sup> On 25th October 1622 the old masters were continued.<sup>2</sup> Masters were elected

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 166; and on 2nd November the mortcloths and other cloths of the hospital were delivered up to them by the old masters—Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 166.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 201.

on 24th October 1623,<sup>1</sup> on 22nd October 1624,<sup>2</sup> 14th October 1625,<sup>3</sup> 18th October 1626,<sup>4</sup> 17th October 1627,<sup>5</sup> 24th October 1628,<sup>6</sup> 23rd October 1629,<sup>7</sup> 22nd October 1630,<sup>8</sup> 26th October 1631,<sup>9</sup> 26th October 1632,<sup>10</sup> 23rd October 1633,<sup>11</sup> 7th November 1634,<sup>12</sup> 28th October 1635.<sup>13</sup>

Auditors of the hospital accounts were elected on 16th November 1621,<sup>14</sup> 3rd December 1624,<sup>15</sup> 30th November 1625,<sup>16</sup> 16th February 1627,<sup>17</sup> 23rd November 1627,<sup>18</sup> 21st January 1629,<sup>19</sup> 14th April 1630,<sup>20</sup> 18th January 1632,<sup>21</sup> 9th May 1634.<sup>22</sup>

Persons were appointed to concur with the masters in laying out and investing the moneys of the hospital on 23rd January 1622,<sup>23</sup> 9th November 1625,<sup>24</sup> 12th December 1627,<sup>25</sup> and 20th November 1629.<sup>26</sup>

During the period under consideration the following acts of the town council were passed in regard to legacies for behoof of the hospital:— On 29th October 1623 Isobell Brown, relict of John Massoun, merchant burgess, appeared and delivered to Alexander Speir, treasurer, five hundred merks to be employed by him and his successors on annualrent, which she was to enjoy during her life, and after her decease two hundred merks

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 223; on 4th February 1624 the mortcloths and other cloths of the hospital were given to the masters—Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 232.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 263; and on 8th November they received the mortcloths and other cloths—Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 265.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 298; and on 9th November 1625 the old masters were appointed to deliver over the mortcloths and other cloths to the new masters—Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 303.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 26; on 15th November the mortcloths were given to the new masters—Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 27.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 73; the mortcloths were given them on 14th November—Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 75.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 109.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 143; on 6th November the mortcloths were given to the masters, and as one was wanting, the masters were appointed to be charged therewith in their next inventory—Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 144.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 180.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 216; the mortcloths and the chest were given them on 4th November—Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 217.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 247.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 281; and the mortcloths were delivered to them with the chest on 8th November—Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 284.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 319.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 358; and the mortcloths were given them on 6th November—Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 359.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 167.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 38.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 160.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 173.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 145.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 267.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 79.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 222.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 303.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 312.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 122.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 297.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 81.

were to be paid to the masters for the use of the poor of the hospital, and the remaining three hundred merks were to be applied for behoof of a professor of divinity in the college of the burgh. The annual rent to be paid for this sum was stated to be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.<sup>1</sup> On 16th January 1624 the executors of James Ainslie, merchant, paid to the masters five hundred merks left by the deceased for the use of the hospital.<sup>2</sup> On 28th January 1629 the masters were ordained to be charged with one thousand merks received by them from Robert Johnestoun, executor of John Jossie, in London.<sup>3</sup> On 26th May 1630 the executors of Mr John Rae, master of the Grammar School, paid over five hundred merks bequeathed by Rae to the poor of the hospital, and the same were delivered to the masters.<sup>4</sup> On 18th January 1632 Agnes Smith, relict and executrix of John Byres, paid over £100 Scots bequeathed by her husband to the use of the hospital, "ather to buy land, or for releiff of sua meikle of the debt lyand vpon theme for the land acquired to the said vse," and this sum was instantly delivered to the masters with instructions to apply it "in pairt of releiff of the said debt."<sup>5</sup> On 2nd March in the same year James Guthrie, skinner, one of the masters, acknowledged having received from the relict of William Kellie one thousand merks, bequeathed by Kellie for the use of the poor of the hospital.<sup>6</sup> On 28th November the masters acknowledged to have received from James Eleis, merchant, £200 Scots, bequeathed by Margaret Prestoun, relict of Patrick Eleis, to the use of the hospital;<sup>7</sup> and on 14th December John Hammiltoun paid over three hundred merks bequeathed by his father, John Hammiltoun, merchant, to the use of the hospital, and the same were delivered to the masters.<sup>8</sup> On 16th January 1633 the masters acknowledged to have received from the executors of John Wynrahame, of Libbertoun, five hundred merks, bequeathed by him to the hospital.<sup>9</sup> On 18th September in the same year Edward Farquhar, merchant, declared that, on behalf of Isabell Farquhar, relict of Arthur Rae, he had delivered to John Kinblo one of the masters, five hundred merks, legated

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 224.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 230. David Lindsay, sometime bailie in Edinburgh, who died on 5th March 1626, left five hundred merks to the hospital.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 122.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 165.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 222.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 224. He died in February 1632.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 249.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 250.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 254.

by Rae to the use of the hospital, and Kinblo acknowledged the receipt of the money.<sup>1</sup> On 21st March 1634 one of the masters acknowledged that he had received from the executors of Mr Robert Brown five hundred merks, bequeathed by him to the hospital.<sup>2</sup> On the 26th of the same month one of the masters acknowledged that he had received from William Gray, merchant, one hundred merks, left by Patrick Douglas, baxter, for the use of the hospital.<sup>3</sup> On 13th June in the same year one of the masters acknowledged that he had received from George Foulles, master of the King's Cunziehouse, two hundred merks and sixteen pennies, left in legacy to the poor of the hospital by Janet Bannatyne, his spouse.<sup>4</sup> On 23rd January 1635 the masters acknowledged the receipt from the executors of Patrick Tuedie, merchant, burgess, £200 Scots, bequeathed by him to the poor of the burgh, "to be employed vpon land to the said vse."<sup>5</sup> On the 6th of February the masters acknowledged receipt from John Levingstoun, tutor testamentar to Thomas Levingstoun, lawful son of Allan Levingstoun, merchant, of a sum of money, the amount of which is not stated, bequeathed by Allan to the hospital.<sup>6</sup> On 22nd May an act was passed in which, in respect of Heu Wickt, merchant, having left five hundred merks "to help to entertayne some poore to be presented be David Makcall, conform to his latter will and confirmed testament productit," and of that sum having been paid on 4th December 1625 to the then masters, Makcall was empowered during his lifetime to present "one poore" to the hospital—the council first finding such person "qualified for the said plaice;" and Makcall renounced for himself, his heirs, executors and assignees all right of presentation subsequent to the one which he then made in favour of John Edingtoun, merchant.<sup>7</sup> On 24th June the masters declared that they had received one hundred merks from the executors of George Grieve, customer, bequeathed by him to the poor of the hospital.<sup>8</sup> On 29th July one of the masters acknowledged the receipt of three hundred merks, bequeathed to the hospital by Christian Rig, relict of Mr John Rae, schoolmaster of the burgh. And on 18th November one thousand merks were received from Janet Makmath, relict and executrix of Thomas Bannatyne, by whom they were bequeathed to the

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 275.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 301.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 339.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 294.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 325.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 341.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 295.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 325.



hospital, and the legacy was thereupon delivered to the masters.<sup>1</sup> On 29th January 1636 the masters acknowledged to have received £40 bequeathed to the hospital by Gilbert Johnnestoun, merchant;<sup>2</sup> and on 15th July in the same year the masters received from Isobel Hunter, relict and executrix of James Hog, merchant, one hundred merks Scots, bequeathed by him to the poor of the hospital.<sup>3</sup>

Previous to 1627-8 the church and hospital buildings, with the adjoining yards, were the only heritable property that belonged to Trinity Hospital, but in that and in the succeeding year the magistrates and council acquired "the lands of Coitfield and utheris aikeris" from Andrew Logan and Robert Logan for behoof of the hospital. The price of these properties was £51,376, and the expense connected with the purchase and the completing of the title by infestment was about £856, making a total cost of £52,232 Scots. At the time of the purchase the accumulated funds of the hospital amounted to between £37,000 and £38,000 Scots.<sup>4</sup> There was thus a deficiency of between £14,000 and £15,000, which remained for some years as a debt due by the hospital.

The following acts of the town council relate to the purchases of heritable property on behalf of the hospital:—On 10th April 1628, the council being all convened,

agries to buye from Andro Logane of Coatfield and Mr James Raith the landis of Coatfield and the remanent aikeris of land in propertie lyand within the baronie of Restalrig extending in the haill by the landis of Stanydail to four score sextein aikeris of land presentlie occupyet be him and his tennentis and quhilkis ar the haill aikeris pertening to him in propertie and als the remanent aikeris within the said barronie pertening to him in superioritie to the vse of the hospitall of the Trinitie College and that for the soume of threttie nyne thousand pundis to be payit to Mr James Raith at Whitsounday nixt; and als the landis of Stanydail for the vse of the guid toun for the sowme of ane thousand pundis to be payit at Witsounday nixt: Together also with the ludgeing and barne and barne yaird in Leith to the vse of the said hospitall; and als to buye from Robert Logane twentie tua aikeris of land of the said barronye pertening to him in propertie and apprysit be him frome vmquhill Johnne Mathesoun for the vse also of the said hospitall for the

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 360.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 366.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 386.

<sup>4</sup> During the seven years between 1620-1621 and 1627-1628 the legacies to the hospital, about sixty-five in number, amounted to £7186, 9s. 4d.; and there were received in 1627-1628, from the kirk treasurer, for the use of the hospital, £2466, 13s. 4d., making £9653, 2s. 8d. set down in the accounts under the head of legacies. The saving out of annual income, irrespective of legacies, appears to have been £5991, 5s. 6d.—[MS. Notes by Mr Adam on the Accounts.]

soume of ten thousand thrie hundreth thrie score xvj pundis to be payit also at Witsunday nixt; and to this effect agries to subscribe the minute of the contract presentlie red in counsale.<sup>1</sup>

And on the same day the masters were ordained

to advance to Mr James Raith vpone his ticket the soume of ane thousand pund and to Robert Logane the soume of thrie hundreth thriescore saxtein pundis in pairt of payment of the soumes addebtet to theme to be payit at Witsunday nixt.<sup>2</sup>

On 6th March 1629 Robert Logan, having signed a discharge to the town of the sum contained in the contract referred to in the act of 10th April last<sup>3</sup> a bond for the amount was ordained to be granted to him by the masters and the magistrates and council.<sup>4</sup> On 17th July the masters were authorised to pay Andrew Logan, younger of Coatfield, a gratuity for consenting to his father's disposition of these lands.<sup>5</sup> On 19th May 1630 twenty thousand merks were authorised to be borrowed to pay part of the sum due to Raith for the lands of Coatfield.<sup>6</sup> On 20th August thereafter authority was granted to pay Robert Logan the annual rent of the money addebtet to him;<sup>7</sup> and on 22nd December in the same year the masters were ordered to be charged with the sum authorised to be borrowed on 19th May, and to be discharged with the same as paid to Raith.<sup>8</sup> On 27th May

<sup>1</sup> A contract of sale, dated 10th April 1628 and 17th July 1629, and registered in the books of Session 22nd January 1633, sets forth the above agreement. It bears to have been entered into between Andrew Logan of Cotfield and his wife, Andrew Logan his eldest son and apparent heir, Robert Logan, indweller in Canongate, with advice and consent of James Raith of Edmonstoun, advocate, and his spouse, for all right they had in the premises, on the one part, and the provost, bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer of the burgh, for themselves, and in name and on behalf of the remanent council, deacons of crafts, and community of the burgh, as patrons of Trinity Hospital, with advice and consent of the ministers of the burgh and the master of the hospital, on the other part. None of the ministers, however, subscribe the contract. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., pp. 315-336.] The contract was judicially ratified by Raith's wife on 17th July 1629. [Ibid., pp. 337, 338.] And on the same day two charters, one containing an *a me* holding, and the other a *de me* holding, were granted in implement of the contract by Logan, his wife, and son, and by Raith and his wife, to the town council and masters for behoof of the hospital. On these charters instruments of sasine was expedie under the hand of Mr John Hay, town-clerk, on 20th July 1629, and the instruments are recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines for Edinburgh on 4th August thereafter. [Ibid., pp. 338, 339.] Similar charters were granted by Robert Logan in implement of his part of the contract, of date 6th March 1629, and infettment was in like manner taken upon them by the town-clerk on the following day. The instruments of sasine are recorded in the same register on 3rd April thereafter. [Ibid., pp. 343, 344.]

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 92.

<sup>3</sup> This discharge is dated 6th March 1629. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 346.]

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 127.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 133.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 163.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 171.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 187.

1631 an act was passed in which, after narrating the contract for the purchase of Coatfield, and the payment to Raith at Whitsunday of twenty thousand merks, leaving due to him a balance of thirty-eight thousand five hundred merks, the masters were ordained to pay that balance to Raith, borrowing such sum as they might find to be necessary for the purpose; but as at the date of the conveyance there was an inhibition standing against Andrew Logan of Coatfield and his son, the sum of three thousand merks was, in terms of the contract, appointed to be retained till the inhibition was cleared off.<sup>1</sup> On 22nd July thereafter the masters having received the sum due to them by the town, amounting to £27,411 Scots, Raith was ordered to be paid £25,666, 13s. 4d. of the same money, being the balance due to him with the annualrent thereon.<sup>2</sup> And on 25th September 1633 the masters having previously paid Raith the whole sums due by them, amounting to £39,000 Scots, were ordained to procure a discharge thereof,<sup>3</sup> with a bond warranting the town and hospital from all danger that might arise from the two inhibitions against Logan mentioned in the contract.<sup>4</sup>

The following acts relate to the management of the lands so acquired :— On 28th January 1629 the town council agreed with the farmers and tacksmen of the lands of Coatfield that the grain rent payable by them “at pasche nixt” should be converted into money at the price of £7, 6s. 8d. per boll.<sup>5</sup> And on 3rd February 1630 the grain rent of these lands and others was converted into money at the price of £8, 10s. per boll, and ordered to be paid.<sup>6</sup> On 1st October, in the same year, certain parts of the arable land of Coatfield were set in tack to William Boag and others for the space of seven years, for the yearly payment of twenty-seven bolls three firlots of bear, with £8, 13s. 4d. “for capones and coallis;”<sup>7</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 206.

<sup>3</sup> A discharge dated 14th November 1633 was accordingly granted by Raith for this amount and for £1000, being the price of certain lands purchased by the town for its own use. The discharge is registered in the books of council and session on 8th January 1635. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., p. 348.]

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 277. A bond to this effect was accordingly granted to the town council and masters for the behoof of the hospital by Andrew Logan, sometime of Coatfield and then of Greenlaw, and by Raith. It is dated 12th September 1633, and is registered in the books of council and session on 8th January 1635. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., pp. 347, 348.]

<sup>5</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 122.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 151.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 176.

on the 15th of the same month, sixteen acres or thereby of the land were let to Patrick Smeatoun for the yearly payment of sixteen bolls of bear for each five acres, with twenty shillings as the price of "ane capone and ane laid of coallis" for each acre.<sup>1</sup> On 29th February 1631 Robert McCaskie gave up the arable lands possessed by him, and they were ordered to be set of new by the masters.<sup>2</sup> On 14th January 1631 the price of the bear to be paid by the farmers was fixed at £9, 13s. 4d. per boll;<sup>3</sup> on 1st February 1632 at £6, 6s. 8d.;<sup>4</sup> on 17th January 1634 at £8, 10s.;<sup>5</sup> and on 29th January 1636 at £9, 6s. 8d.<sup>6</sup>

On 6th April 1632 the tack-duty of the teinds of the lands of Coatfield was paid by the masters to Lord Balmerino, and they were ordained to uplift from John Skene the money consigned in his hands therefor.<sup>7</sup> On 2nd May the yard dykes of the land bought from the "Goodman of Coatfield" were ordered to be repaired, and a barn to be built.<sup>8</sup> On 18th May the masters were ordained to build and repair the yard dykes of Coatfield, to enlarge the new barn, to point the house, and to execute other repairs.<sup>9</sup> On 20th March 1633 Lord Balmerino, who had right to the teinds of fifty-eight acres of the lands of Coatfield, agreed that the town council and masters, for behoof of the hospital, should in all time coming possess the teinds on paying to him and his heirs yearly half a boll of bear for each acre: and, on the other hand, the provost, bailies, and council having right to the teinds of fourteen acres of land in virtue of a tack by Lord Balmerino to Andrew Logan, and disposed by him to the council for the use of the hospital, agreed to assign the tack to his lordship for the yearly payment of half a boll of bear for each of the fourteen acres.<sup>10</sup> On 15th April 1635 the town council agreed to set in tack to William Greynlaw the tenement called "Coatfield Ludging," with yard, barns, and forty-four acres or thereby of the lands, for the space of eleven years from Michaelmas, for payment yearly of one hundred merks for the "ludging," and for the arable lands, rents amounting to about one hundred and thirty-seven bolls of bear in all, with twenty shillings as the price of "ane capone and ane load of coalles" for each acre of thirty-four acres thereby let.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 179.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 223.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 227.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 258.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 192.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 289.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 229.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 332.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 190.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 366.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 231.



On 19th November 1630 Lodovick Keir was ordered to be infeft in land in the Cannoflat holden of the hospital.<sup>1</sup> On 24th July 1635<sup>2</sup> the town council entered into arrangement by which, in consideration of a payment of eleven thousand merks by Lord Wemyss, they ratified a decree of valuation of the teinds of Wemyss, discharged his lordship of certain claims thereanent, and agreed that he should possess the teinds in all time coming for the sums of money and valued bolls contained in the decree of valuation.<sup>3</sup>

The following acts of the town council appear as to the accounts and intromissions of the masters. On 9th January 1622, the masters were appointed to be charged with the balance of their audited accounts owing to the town.<sup>4</sup> On the same day the following sums were authorised to be deleted from the charge in their accounts, viz., £400 of principal and £80 of bygone annuals owing by the deceased James Dalziell, and also the rests of the deceased Margaret Cockburn in respect the same were "disperat;" also the legacy of five hundred merks left by the deceased Walter Balcanquill, in respect the same "is now by his latter will dotted for sustentatioune of ane professor of divinitie in the college," and the masters were appointed to be charged only with the sum of twenty-five merks, as for the annual due at Martinmas 1620 received by them from his executors before the legacy was converted to the sustentation of the said professor.<sup>5</sup> On the 16th of the same month the late masters were ordered to give bond for payment of the money they owed to the town and hospital.<sup>6</sup> On 4th February 1624 the accounts of the masters for the

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 343.

<sup>3</sup> By this decret, which was obtained before the Lords and other Commissioners of Parliament for Surrenders and Teinds, on 17th July 1635, at the instance of John Earl of Wemyss against the town council as titulars of the teinds, it was found and ordained that the whole parsonage teinds of Wester Wemyss should be eight chalders of victual, two-third parts whereof being bear and a third part meal, and that the whole vicarage thereof should be £100, and that the whole parsonage teinds of Easter Wemyss should be five chalders, nine bolls, two firloths, one peck, two lippies and a half lippie victual, of which two-third parts should be bear and one-third part meal, and the whole vicarage thereof £150 yearly, *communibus annis*; and that it should be lawful to the Earl and his successors to possess these lands for payment of the valued bolls and money above specified in all time coming. [Inventory of City Charters, vol. v., pp. 219, 220.] On the 23rd of the same month an agreement was entered into between the town council and the minister of Wemyss as to the amount of his stipend, and on the following day that agreement was ratified by the Commissioners of Parliament for Surrenders and Teinds. [Ibid., vol. v., p. 220.]

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 171.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 172.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 172.

previous two years having been audited, they were ordered to pay the new masters the balance found due by them.<sup>1</sup> On the 18th of the same month the provost, bailies, and clerk were appointed to subscribe, in token of the council's consent thereto, a discharge by the masters to Sir George Home, for uplifting ten thousand merks of principal and three hundred merks of penalty and charges addebtet by him to the hospital.<sup>2</sup> On the 28th of July the town council borrowed from the masters the sum of ten thousand merks Scots, and a bond was appointed to be prepared for the money so borrowed.<sup>3</sup> On 2nd February 1625 the masters for the previous year were ordered to pay the balance due on their accounts to the new masters.<sup>4</sup> On 13th February 1628 the old masters paid the balance owing by them on their accounts to the new masters.<sup>5</sup> On 28th January 1629 the masters' accounts for the previous year having been audited, they were appointed to be charged in their next accounts with what they owed the hospital.<sup>6</sup> On 3rd July in the same year a bond was ordered to be granted to the masters for the sum of seven thousand merks then borrowed from them;<sup>7</sup> and on 1st January 1630 the money so borrowed was repaid.<sup>8</sup> On 21st April 1630 the succeeding masters were ordered to be charged with the money owing by the masters to the hospital.<sup>9</sup> On the 30th of the same month the treasurer was authorised to borrow four thousand merks from the masters of the hospital, and to grant bond therefor.<sup>10</sup> On 27th May 1631 several sums of money addebtet by the good town to the hospital, and amounting in all to £27,411 Scots, were ordered to be paid; and with that view the treasurer was ordained, with all diligence,

to vplift so much frome the baillies of the extent granted be the nichtbouris for releiff of the commoun guid for the first terme as can be had, and to borrow the rest vpone proffeit, and to pay the same to the present maisters of the hospitall, and to obtaine ane dischaige from theme vpone the ressait thair of, and to releis the bandis granted to theme for that effect.<sup>11</sup>

On 22nd July thereafter the masters received from the town the sum above mentioned to enable them to settle for the purchase of Coatfield, and they

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 231.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 270.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 132.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 161.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 236.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 88.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 147.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 199.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 249.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 122.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 160.

were also paid the annualrent due thereon.<sup>1</sup> On 25th January 1632 the old masters having got their accounts fitted, paid over the balance due by them to the new masters.<sup>2</sup> On 6th April following the masters produced two assignations by James Dalglish, merchant, whereby he assigned to the hospital certain bonds granted to him by John Fleyming of Carwood and his cautioners, and also an assignation of a bond to him by Laurence Sinclair and his cautioners. The masters were ordained to be charged with these assignations in their account.<sup>3</sup> On 29th March 1633 the masters acknowledged receipt from the cautioners of Laurence Sinclair of £1200 in full of principal and of the arrears of annuals of the bond assigned to them by James Dalglish.<sup>4</sup> On 16th May 1634 the accounts of the old masters having been fitted and the balances paid to the new master, he was appointed to be charged therewith.<sup>5</sup> On 13th April 1636 the old masters having had their accounts examined, the balance due thereon by them was appointed to be paid to the then masters.<sup>6</sup>

The following admissions to the hospital are recorded:—On 13th January 1626 David Braikinrig in virtue of a presentation by Patrick Eleis, bailie;<sup>7</sup> on 14th October 1629 Janet Watson, relict of Laurence Farquhar;<sup>8</sup> and on 22nd May 1635 John Edington, merchant, was presented by David Makcall.<sup>9</sup>

An inventory of the “goods and gear” in the hospital in 1623-24, 1624-25, and 1625-26, appended to the accounts of the masters for each of these years, is interesting as showing the furnishing of the hospital at that time. The following is a copy of the first of these inventories, which appears to have been prepared on the recommendation of the auditors of the account for the preceding year. No such inventory appears after 1625-26.

---

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 205; *Antea*, p. 162.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 227.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 376.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 339.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 260.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 320.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 222.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 298.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 142.

## IN THE HIGH HOUSE.

Item, a bible in folio, covered.<sup>1</sup>  
 Item, 3 iron chemneyes.  
 Item, 2 paire of tainges.  
 Item, 2 crookes.  
 Item, a speite.  
 Item, a copper kettell.  
 Item, a greate panne.  
 Item, a midline panne.  
 Item, 2 little pannes.  
 Item, 3 brasse pots.  
 Item, 2 iron pots.  
 Item, a pynt stowpe of pewter.  
 Item, 3 choppine stowpes of pewter.  
 Item, a mutckin of pewter.

Item, 4 pewter plaites.  
 Item, 2 pewter trunchers.  
 Item, a basen of pewter for the kirk.  
 Item, a chalmer pott of pewter.  
 Item, 41 kists.  
 Item, 10 chyres.  
 Item, 2 buffet stooles.  
 Item, 2 riddelles.  
 Item, a water tub.  
 Item, a hingand chandler.  
 Item, a chandler of brasse.  
 Item, 13 furnisbet beds.  
 Item, a mattock a shoole and a collraike.

## IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

Item, 2 iron chimneyes.  
 Item, 2 paire of tainges.  
 Item, a porring irone.  
 Item, 2 crookes.  
 Item, 2 brasse potes.  
 Item, 4 pannes.  
 Item, a pynt and choppin of pewter.  
 Item, 2 tree pyntes.  
 Item, 47 kists upon the floore.  
 Item, 10 chyres and stooles.  
 Item, a lamp of brasse.  
 Item, 2 riddells.  
 Item, a barrow and 2 collmands.  
 Item, 31 furnisbet beds.

Item, in Grissell Paterson's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Besse Bannantyn's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Jonet Pennycook's bed 2 kists.  
 Item, in Katrine Fluker's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Agnes Smithe's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Katherin Scot's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Alison Wishet's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Margaret Wood's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Janet Rid's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Agnes Wallace bed a kist.  
 Item, in Janet Carse's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Katherin Browne's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Besse Tomson's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Margaret Cor's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Margaret Lawe's bed a kist.  
 Item, in Christian Boyde's bed a kist.

On 23rd October 1636 King Charles I. granted a charter of confirmation and novodamus in favour of the provost, bailies, councillors and community of Edinburgh,<sup>2</sup> whereby, on the narrative of the charter by King James VI.,

<sup>1</sup> The following entries in the hospital accounts for 1612-1613 show that the hospital Bible was, for security, chained to a standard or pillar in the hospital :—

“ Item, mair to him (David Broun, wryght), for making of ane foote gang to  
 stand in before the standwart of the bybell in the hospitell hous, . . . viij s.  
 Item, payit for nailis to naill it, . . . . . viij s. ½ ij d.  
 Item, for covering of the bybell and glasping of it, . . . . . liij s. viij d.  
 Item, for making of ane yrone cheanzie to fix the bybell to the standwart, . xxxvj s.”

<sup>2</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xviii., pp. 149-167.



dated 15th March 1603,<sup>1</sup> and of a renunciation and resignation by them of certain rights conferred or alleged to be conferred upon them by that charter, and of a petition by them to his Majesty to ratify the same and all their ancient infeftments therein contained, the King ratified and approved *inter alia* Queen Mary's Charter, dated 13th March 1566-67,<sup>2</sup> and the charters by King James VI. of the following dates, viz., 14th April 1582,<sup>3</sup> 26th May 1587,<sup>4</sup> 29th July 1587,<sup>5</sup> and 7th [10th] August 1612.<sup>6</sup> But it was provided that the confirmation should not be extended to any right of regality comprehended in the charters confirmed, nor should be extended to the offices of sheriff and coroner and jurisdiction of the same, and to the holding of guild courts beyond the bounds therein described, nor to other matters therein set forth. The charter further conferred upon the magistrates and council the patronage of all the churches within the burgh, and united and incorporated the whole subjects therein described into a royal City, with all the liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging to a city or royal burgh. Upon this charter infeftment were expedie on 6th February 1637.<sup>7</sup>

The last stage of the inquiry into the history and administration of Trinity Hospital previous to the date of the latest royal grant and parliamentary ratification in favour of the charity, extends from 23rd October 1636 to 22nd March 1661.

The financial condition of the hospital at the commencement of this period is shown in the following abstract of the accounts of the masters for the year 1635-36 which are stated in Scots money:—

The charge embraces (1) arrears of rent outstanding at 1st November 1635, £86, 15s; (2) revenue for the year:—interest, “annual” and mailles of the yards, &c., £260, 14s. 2d.; rents, teinds, and feu-duties of Coatfield, £4873, 3s. 2d.;<sup>8</sup> composition for an annual furth of a land in Duff's Close in Leith disposed to “Mr Andro Stevinsoun,” £200; legacies, £796, 17s. 8d.,<sup>9</sup> the whole revenue being £6130, 15s.; and (3) the net

<sup>1</sup> Charters, &c., relating to Trinity Church and Hospital, No. xviii., pp. 136-138.

<sup>2</sup> *Antea*, pp. 54-57.

<sup>3</sup> *Antea*, pp. 78, 79.

<sup>4</sup> *Antea*, pp. 99-101.

<sup>5</sup> *Antea*, pp. 105-107.

<sup>6</sup> *Antea*, pp. 144-147.

<sup>7</sup> Conform to Instrument of Sasine recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines at Edinburgh on 13th March 1637.

<sup>8</sup> Making the ordinary revenue £5133, 17s. 4d.

<sup>9</sup> Making the casual revenue £996, 17s. 8d.

balance of funds against the hospital at the close of the year, £4335, 6s. 6d.;<sup>1</sup> the total charge being £10,552, 16s. 6d. The discharge is composed of (1) the net balance of funds against the hospital at the beginning of the year, £6989, 9s.;<sup>2</sup> (2) the expenditure:—weekly allowances to the inmates of the hospital, £1069, 12s.; furnishings and repairs, funeral expenses, &c., £587, 7s. 10d.; expenses applicable to the estate of Coatfield,<sup>3</sup> £1337, 13s. 4d.;<sup>4</sup> and for “furnishing and completing the house in the links beside the dovecot,” £466, 7s. 4d.,—the whole expenditure being £3461, 0s. 6d.; and (3) arrears of rents and feu-duties outstanding at 1st November 1636, £102, 7s.,—making the total discharge £10,552, 16s. 6d. It will be observed that the financial position of the hospital was improved during the year 1635-36 by upwards of £2500, the adverse balance of funds having been reduced from £6989, 9s. to £4336, 6s. 6d. Setting the latter sum against £52,232, the cost of Coatfield estate,<sup>5</sup> the net stock of the hospital (exclusive of the original properties of the church, hospital, and precincts) is £47,896, 13s. 6d. which, when contrasted with £33,181, 19s. 10d., the balance of funds in favour of the hospital in 1621,<sup>6</sup> shows an increase in the fifteen years of £14,714, 13s. 8d.

Masters of the hospital were elected on 26th October 1636,<sup>7</sup> 1st November 1637,<sup>8</sup> 9th November 1638,<sup>9</sup> 25th October 1639,<sup>10</sup> 6th November 1640,<sup>11</sup> 27th October 1641,<sup>12</sup> 30th November 1642,<sup>13</sup> 1st November 1643,<sup>14</sup> 14th November and 10th December 1645,<sup>15</sup> and 5th November 1647.<sup>16</sup> Masters were continued on 8th November 1648.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Being the difference between £5654, 13s. 6d., the amount in the hands of the masters, and £10,000, part of the price of Coatfield, due to Robert Logan.

<sup>2</sup> Being £10,000 due to Robert Logan, less £3010, 11s. due by the masters.

<sup>3</sup> Interest to Robert Logan, £1000; teind to the parson of Leith for Lord Balmerino, £205, 6s. 8d.; and tack-duty of teinds to his lordship, £100; and for carrying in, stacking, and thrashing the teind corn, £32, 6s. 8d.

<sup>4</sup> Making the ordinary expenditure £2994, 13s. 2d.

<sup>5</sup> *Antea*, p. 161.

<sup>6</sup> *Antea*, p. 156.

<sup>7</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 404.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 35; and the mortcloths were delivered to them on the 8th November 1637—*Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 36.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 72.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 106; and the mortcloths were delivered to them on the 8th of November—*Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 107.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 165.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 206.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 264.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 321.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., pp. 67, 68.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., p. 220.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvii., p. 72.

Masters were elected on 7th November 1649,<sup>1</sup> 15th October 1652,<sup>2</sup> 21st October 1653,<sup>3</sup> 20th October 1654,<sup>4</sup> 31st October 1655,<sup>5</sup> 12th November 1656,<sup>6</sup> 4th November 1657,<sup>7</sup> 3rd November 1658,<sup>8</sup> 4th November 1659,<sup>9</sup> and 9th November 1660.<sup>10</sup>

Auditors of the hospital accounts were elected on 7th March 1638,<sup>11</sup> 30th March 1653,<sup>12</sup> and 26th March 1658.<sup>13</sup>

The following acts were passed as to the accounts of the masters:—On 14th March 1638 the accounts of the late masters were fitted and allowed, and the balance due by them was delivered to the present masters.<sup>14</sup> On 11th May 1653 the accounts of the masters were fitted.<sup>15</sup> On 28th July 1654 the masters were ordained to take three hundred merks from Sir Robert Farquhar, provost of Aberdeen, as in full of a bond by his brother James Farquharson, writer to the signet, for five hundred merks, the debt being bad.<sup>16</sup> On 17th March 1658 a committee was appointed to “visite” the accounts of the masters, and to

abbreviat the superfluous articles of chairege and dischairege of the samen for tyme to come,—inserting them alwayis at the close of the comptis for memorie.<sup>17</sup>

On 7th April in the same year the accounts of the masters were fitted and passed for the three preceding years.<sup>18</sup>

Legacies and other sums for behoof of the hospital are acknowledged or referred to in the following acts of the town council—On 9th December 1636, £200 Scots from Mr Andrew Stevinson, conform to his bond, wherein he was bound to pay the same whenever the town should renounce their right to an annualrent of twenty-two merks furth of his land in Leith, sometime pertaining to Robert Smith, and doted to the hospital.<sup>19</sup> On 23rd December 1636, one hundred merks of principal and thirty-nine merks as for bygone annual thereof, left in legacy by David Ramsay.<sup>20</sup> On 23rd June 1637 a legacy of £100 Scots from the executors of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pittravie, is reported;<sup>21</sup> and on the 28th of the same month the masters acknowledge to have received the legacy.<sup>22</sup> On

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 201.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 129.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 256.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 199.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 294.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 107.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 408.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xvii., p. 350.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 227.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 342.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 46.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 48.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 291.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., vol. xiv., p. 408.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 58.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 166.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 81.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 23.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 296.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 16.

18th August 1637 a legacy of two hundred merks from the executors of David Aikenhead, late provost.<sup>1</sup> On 23rd March 1638 William Wilkie, bailie, produced a bond made by James Mertin to the council, whereby he engaged to pay them, previous to 1st August thereafter, one hundred merks left in legacy by his mother to the poor in the hospital.<sup>2</sup> On 20th April 1638 John Smith, late bailie, declared that he had delivered Sir Henry Wardlaw's bequest to the masters.<sup>3</sup> On 11th December 1639 two hundred merks from Jean Kellie, relict and executrix of Robert Maissoun, left in legacy by him to the poor of the hospital, "to be employed vpon band or annualrent to thair behoofe be advise of the said hospital."<sup>4</sup> On the same day, one hundred merks from Katherein Prestoun, spouse to the dean of guild, "left verballie in legacie be unquhile Elspeth Prestoun, his sister, to the poor of the hospital."<sup>5</sup> On 18th December 1639 the daughters and heirs-portioners of David Makcall, merchant, and the overseers of his pious donations, delivered to the council the deed of mortification by which he *inter alia* bequeathed one thousand merks for the support of the poor in the hospital.<sup>6</sup> The deed, which is dated 22nd August 1639, proceeds thus—

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteres, me, David Makcall, merchand burges of Edinburgh, forsamekle as it hes pleased God to bliss me in my calling paynis and travelles, and that at severall and sindrie tymes by God his providence I was mercifullie delyverit furth of sindrie gritt perrils and daingers both by sea and land, whairvpon and in testimonie of his gritt favours caire and merceye towards me I wowed and promised to the Lord my God to dedicat some portioun of the meanes and substance He bestowed vpon me to pious vses, Thairfore and in humble performance thairof I, be the tennour heirof, give dott and dispone the particular soumes of money respective efter following, to be employit vsit and disponit be the proveist baillies and counsall of Edinburgh to the particular pious vses respective efter specifet, with consent of the persounes vnder naymit, in maner vnderwritten, viz. . . . Item, the soum of ane thousand merkis money foiresaid [usual money of Scotland] to be employed vpone land or annualrent for helping to sustein the poore in the hospital at Leith Wynd foote, my aires and assignayis being patrounes and presenters of the poore therto sua far as the annuelrent thairof will susteyne. . . . Lyikas the saids proveist baillies and counsall of the said burgh of Edinburgh be the acceptatioun heirof obleissis thame and thair successouris at the sight and be the advyse of my aires and successoures and of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, knight,

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xv., p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 108.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 108.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 109. Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., pp. 357-360.



and his Maiesties Advocate, Sir Johnne and Sir Thomas Hope, his sonnes, and of David Jonkein my brother, to imploy wair and bestow the haill foiresaid principall soumes of money respective particularlie above specifiet immediatelie efter thair ressaitt thairof vpone land for annuelrent in maner and to the particular vses and behove respective particularlie aboue specifiet and no otherwayes, viz. . . . . to be gevin vpone sufficient infetment of the commoun mylnis of Edinburgh for payment of yeirlie annuelrent thairfore to the behooe respective above mentionat, conforme to the lawis of this kingdome. . . . .

On 15th January 1640, £40 received from Beatrix Scott, relict of Thomas Speirs, baxter, being a bequest by him to the hospital.<sup>1</sup> On 26th February the executor of "Maister Robert Johnnestoun esquyre, in Londoun," assigned the council into a bond by William Dick, then provost of Edinburgh, to the deceased, for £3000 sterling, whereby *inter alia* £1000 sterling, were accepted as in payment of a bequest by Johnston of that amount, to be employed

in ane stock or mordgadge of land towards the releiff of the poore people of the said citie of Edinburgh in perpetuitie.<sup>2</sup>

On 13th May £229 were received "in full contentatioun of the soume of fyve hundreth merkis" bequeathed by David Cruickshanks to the poor of the hospital.<sup>3</sup> On 21st October fifty merks were received from the executors of Isobel Farquhar, relict of Arthur Rae, being a legacy by her to the poor in the hospital.<sup>4</sup> On 4th November the council ordained a bond to be granted to the masters for two thousand merks, being the amount of a legacy by Mr Bartelmew Sommervell to the use of the poor in the hospital, and which had been received by the council, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. till paid.<sup>5</sup> On 28th November the council passed an act in which it was set forth that the town was indebted to David Mackall, at the time of his death, in the sum of £17,012, 7s. 11d.,

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xv., p. 114.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 118. On 9th February 1642 the treasurer and masters produced a bond by Sir William Dick of Braid and his sons for the money, and on the same day the masters produced the consent of the ministers and session to the bestowing of the sum to the use of the hospital. [Ibid., vol. xv., p. 222; Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., p. 392.] On 18th March in the same year the council, who had previously bestowed upon Agnes Johnston, Mr Robert's sister, a yearly pension of five hundred merkis during her life, to be reimbursed furth of the foresaid legacy, ordained the masters of the hospital to pay the pension in future, and to repay the treasurer such sums as he had already disbursed.—[Ibid., vol. xv., p. 227.]

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 136.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 162.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 164. Sommervell's Latter Will and Testament is dated 6th December 1639, Inventory of City Charters, vol. iii., p. 366.

and that his executors were willing to allow his legacy of one thousand merks, for the support of poor in the hospital, to be imputed towards the payment of that debt, on the following conditions:—

That Johne Danielstoun spows to Cristian Makcall, Johne Rynd spows to Jonet Makcall, and Mr Ninian Lowis spows to Catherine Makcall, sall dureing their lyf-tymes, and efter their deceis their nixt aires maill dureing their lyf-tyme, that they sall have power, for the thowsand merkis left to the said hospitall at Leith Wynd foote, to present poore to the said hospitall anes in the twentie yeir, the said poore being allwayis ane burges or burges wyfe frie of scandle.

These conditions were accordingly accepted, and the legacy was left in the hands of the council, who engaged to pay eighty merks a year to the masters so long as the legacy was held by the town; and they further undertook, when the principal sum should be paid, to invest the same upon land or annualrent to the use foresaid.<sup>1</sup> On 12th October 1642 the provost and bailies signed a discharge in favour of the executors of Issobell Allane of a legacy of five hundred merks bequeathed by her to the hospital; and the masters were appointed to receive the amount.<sup>2</sup> On 7th December James Troup, merchant, mortified to the hospital his interest in the lands of Heriot House and Heriot town, under a bond for £500 granted by John Davie to him.<sup>3</sup> John Trotter having bequeathed one thousand merks to the hospital, his son, John Trotter, merchant, delivered to the council, on 23rd December, a bond for that amount granted by William Horne of Aittoun to the deceased, and after his death to the hospital. This bond was immediately delivered to the masters.<sup>4</sup> On 8th March 1643 the latter will of John Fleyning, late bailie, by which he bequeathed *inter alia* five hundred merks to the use of the hospital, was produced to the council.<sup>5</sup> On 12th October 1644 the masters were ordained to receive the assignation of certain bonds in payment of a bequest to the hospital of five hundred merks by Andro Beattie, tailor, subject to the liferent of his widow, Alisone Skirving.<sup>6</sup> On 30th December 1646 a legacy by William Porter to the council of *inter alia* three hundred merks for the use of the poor in the hospital, was intimated, and the masters were ordered to receive the same.<sup>7</sup> On 13th April 1649 the

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xv., p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 253.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 268. — See the transaction explained on the next page.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 271.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 286.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xvi., p. 10.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xvi., p. 152.

council granted their bond for one thousand merks to the masters in satisfaction of a bequest by Thomas Dods, plumber, to the hospital, of that amount, forming part of a debt by the town to him.<sup>1</sup> On 18th March 1653 the treasurer was ordained to pay Alison Skirving, who had obtained decret before the judges, a sum in full of the bygone annuals of the money given and assigned by her husband to the town council and the college, and to account with the college and hospital for their part.<sup>2</sup> On 18th January 1656 there was produced to the council the confirmed testament of William Cochrain, wherein he bequeathed to the town for the maintenance of two students of divinity in the college, an act of the Estates of Scotland, dated 19th March 1644, under which he was entitled to £800 of principal, with the whole annualrents thereof, and so soon as these annualrents should be got in, he appointed one-half to be paid to the hospital and the other half to the session of Edinburgh.<sup>3</sup>

During the period under consideration the hospital acquired right to the two husband lands of Heriot house and Heriot town, in the barony of Borthwick and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, thus:—John Davie, merchant, proprietor of these lands, granted one bond for £367 to John Hillstoun, merchant, and another for £500 to James Troup, merchant, to whom he was owing a debt. Troup assigned his bond to Hillstoun for the purpose apparently of enabling him, as the holder of both bonds, to comprise the ground-right and property of the lands, which was accordingly done. Thereafter Troup intimated his willingness to mortify “his soume and pairt and portioun of the saidis landis to the vse and vtilitie of the hospitale at Leyth Wynd fute and poor thairin of his awin frie good will;” and Hillstoun agreed to convey his portion of the lands for three hundred and fifty merks. This offer the council, on 7th December 1642, ordained the masters to accept.<sup>4</sup>

In connection with the purchase of lands for behoof of the hospital, the following acts of council were passed:—On 14th May 1647 the masters were ordained to pay Robert Logan £1000 Scots and annualrent contained in a bond by the good town and by them to him.<sup>5</sup> On 16th

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 139.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 9. James Elis of Saughton Mills, merchant burgess in Edinburgh, bequeathed three hundred merks to the poor of the hospital. He died on 19th April 1655. [MS. Abstract of Mortifications.]

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. xix., p. 86.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 268.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xvi., p. 184.

July 1647 the master and treasurer were ordained to pay Robert Logan for land bought from him.<sup>1</sup> On 26th April 1648 the masters were ordained to conclude a bargain with John Kerr for certain acres of land, and to advance to him five hundred merks in part payment of the price.<sup>2</sup>

The following acts relate to the management of the lands belonging to the hospital:—On 1st February 1637 the town council agreed with the farmers and tacksmen of Coatfield that the grain rent payable by them should be converted into money at the price of £9, 6s. 8d. per boll.<sup>3</sup> On 18th January 1639 the grain rent of these lands was converted into money at the price of £6 per boll.<sup>4</sup> On the 20th of the same month Thomas Broun, to whom had been assigned a tack to William Grinlay of part of the lands of Coatfield was ordained as cautioner for Grinlay, to give security for payment of two thousand merks of bypast rents due by him.<sup>5</sup> On 20th March 1640 Broun was discharged the amount paid by him as cautioner for Grinlay.<sup>6</sup> On 27th May in the same year, a committee was appointed to advise with the masters as to the setting of the teinds of Coatfield.<sup>7</sup> On 23rd February 1644 the price of the bear to be paid by the farmers and tacksmen was fixed at £7;<sup>8</sup> on 2nd April 1645 at £6, 13s. 4d.;<sup>9</sup> and on 5th February 1647 at £5, 6s. 8d.<sup>10</sup> On 14th May 1647 the masters were ordained to accept from Thomas Burne, cautioner for Helen Pearson, £100 as a year's rent of the Dowcot lands for crop 1645, in respect of the loss sustained by her in that year.<sup>11</sup> On 30th March 1653 bailies Hamilton and Sandilands and Gilbert Sommerville were appointed to meet with the masters as to the lands possessed by John Bowlands.<sup>12</sup> On 2nd September in the same year John Riddoch, intending to intromit with the corn of William Steel on the lands of Coatfield, was ordained by the town council to put the corn upon the lands belonging to the hospital as a security for them and his other creditors.<sup>13</sup> On 8th September 1654 the town council, on the supplication of William Barron for a deduction from his rent and in consideration of his having been "wraiked and undone in thir troublesome tymes," remitted to the masters to make arrangements with

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xvi., p. 195.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 80.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 138.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., p. 160.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xviii., p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., p. 272.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 83.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 336.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., p. 184.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 123.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi., p. 42.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xviii., p. 12.



him and his cautioners;<sup>1</sup> and on 10th October thereafter the masters were authorised to accept his single bond for the arrears due by him.<sup>2</sup> On 3rd September 1656 a committee was appointed to meet in regard to the tack between the town council and Lord Balmerino, of lands belonging to the hospital.<sup>3</sup> On 11th March 1657 a committee was appointed to meet with the laird of Arniston in regard to the action depending before the Sheriff relative to a common muir in which the town has interest as patrons of the hospital.<sup>4</sup> On the 25th of the same month a committee was appointed to meet with William Purves in regard to the tack between the town council and Lord Balmerino.<sup>5</sup> On 24th July the masters were ordered to big up the barn in Coatfield land, and the dykes of the yard thereof, and to build a gardener's house in the hospital yard upon payment of such ground feu-duty as could be agreed upon between the council and the masters.<sup>6</sup> On 18th August a committee was appointed to meet with Lord Balmerino or his factor in regard to the teinds payable to his lordship out of the lands belonging to the hospital.<sup>7</sup> On the 26th of the same month, a little piece of waste ground at the south-west "newcke" of the college yard dyke at the "cheik of the yett forganis the fute of Halkers-toun's wynd," was appointed to be disposed to the hospital for the purpose of building a gardener's house, the hospital paying for the ground twenty shillings of yearly feu-duty.<sup>8</sup> On 14th April 1658 a committee was appointed to agree with Lord Balmerino for a tack of the teinds payable out of the lands belonging to the hospital.<sup>9</sup> On 22nd December, it being reported that William Purves, clerk of Exchequer, desired that four acres of land belonging to the hospital, lying adjacent to his house of Abbeyhill, should be excambed with four acres of his own land, a committee was appointed to visit the ground, and to report.<sup>10</sup> On 11th March 1659 the grain rent of the lands of Coatfield was commuted into money at the price of £7, 6s. 8d. per boll.<sup>11</sup> On 2nd March 1660 the masters were ordered to offer Lord Balmerino £100 a year "be way of instrument" till a new tack of the teinds was entered into.<sup>12</sup> On the same day the grain rent of the lands of Coatfield for crop 1659 was commuted into a money

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 116.<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 195.<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 238.<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 7.<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 126.<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 197.<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 241.<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 25.<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 147.<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 232.<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 296.<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 120.

rent at the price of £7, 13s. 4d. per boll, and the masters were ordained to be charged therewith.<sup>1</sup> On 23rd May Bailie Fowlis and William Reid were appointed to meet with the masters regarding James Boig and the other tenants of the hospital lands, and to report.<sup>2</sup> On 4th July a committee was appointed to meet with the masters, and to visit the houses at the Nether Quarry Holes, and to inquire if the £180 due by William Baillie are due to the present or to the preceding masters.<sup>3</sup>

During the period under consideration several important changes were made in regard to the buildings and internal economy of the hospital. The following acts of the town council have reference to these:—On 14th February 1642

Mr Alexander Hendersoun,<sup>4</sup> Mr William Colvin [or Colvall],<sup>5</sup> Mr Robert Douglas,<sup>6</sup> Mr William Bennet,<sup>7</sup> and Mr Andrew Ramsay,<sup>8</sup> or any two of them, William Reid, James Guthrie, with John Pearson, bailie, and the dean of guild, to confer anent the bringing of the said hospitall to ane table, and to report to the counsell.<sup>9</sup>

On 20th April in the same year the following act was passed<sup>10</sup> :—

The same day forsameikle as the counsell and sessioun haveing caused visite the hospitall at Leyth Wynd foott and finding be thair report that it is expedient that the same may be reduced to ane table and that both the houses be reformed and some other houses builded without the same, Tharfoir the counsell hes ordained and ordaines the maisters of the said hospitall to reforme the saidis howses, and build the other according as the same is projected, and the expensis to be debursed thairwpoun sall be allowed in their comptis; and thairefter ane cours to be taken for the table and ourdour to be keipit in the said hospitall, and to take down such pairt of the overpairt of Dingwall for the stanes thair of as they sall think meitt.

The work of demolition thus ordered was commenced without delay, and the accounts of the masters of the hospital for the year 1641-2 contain various entries relative to it. The taking down and removing of the over part of Dingwall Castle<sup>11</sup> extended over the ten weeks from 26th June to 4th September 1642, and £96 Scots were paid to Robert West, sledder at the Bow-fute, “for drawing and leading 3840 sledge drawght of stones fra the

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xx., p. 120.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 149.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 162.

<sup>4</sup> Minister of the New or Little Kirk, now the High Church—[Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, vol. i., part i., p. 20.]

<sup>5</sup> Minister of Trinity College Church—Ibid., p. 31.

<sup>6</sup> Minister of West St. Giles' Church—Ibid., p. 26.

<sup>7</sup> Minister of the collegiate charge of Trinity Church—Ibid., p. 35.

<sup>8</sup> Minister of the Old Church—Ibid., p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> Council Records, vol. xv., p. 222,

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 231.

<sup>11</sup> *Antea*, p. 69.

Dingwall to the hie gait at the west end of the kirk." The cost of the entire work amounted to £533, 0s. 4d. Scots. The other portion of the building was allowed to remain, and continued to be used for the confinement of sturdy beggars, as appears from the following act of the town council, dated 8th February 1643, in which the treasurer was ordained

to caus mak ane yrone yett for the vtter hows of the Dingwall for keiping in of the poor people that ar put there, and the chairges to be debursit to him thairwpoun sall be allowit to him in his comptis.<sup>1</sup>

Thereafter on the 24th of May in the same year the following act was passed :—

Forsameikle as the provest baillies and counsell with advyce of the kirk sessionis of this burgh haveing causit visite the hospitall at Leyth Wynd fute, and haveing fund be the report of thes appoynted for that effect that the same may be reduced to ane constant table, theirfor they did ordaine the last masteris of the hospitall to tak down the overpairt of Dingwall for the stanes thairof, and to repair the present hows of the hospitall conforme to ane act of counsell of the dait the twentie of Apryll j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> fourtie twa yeiris; lykas conform to the said ordinance the saidis maisteris hes taken down the overpairt of the said Dingwall and gathered the stanes thairof togidder, as lykwayis hes boght some dailles for repairing of the said hospitall: Thairfor the saidis provest baillies and counsell ordaines the present maisteris of the hospitall to imploy the saidis daillis in repairing of the said hospitall, and to build to the west syd thairof and southend of the same twa housses, ilk ane of them twa hows hight, togidder with ane skaill stair betwix the saidis twa howsses and old hows for ane entrie from the said new howsses to the old hows; and to repair the said auld hows in divers partitionis of chalmeris, euerie ane of the saidis partitionis to contain twa bedis with ane board: And the present overhows and nether hows to contain ane sufficient dyning rowme, and the said nethir hows to contain by and attour the saidis partitionis and kitchen with sufficient rowmes for servandis: And this to be done with all convenient diligence: And the expenssis to be debursed thairwpoun sall be allowed to them in their comptis.<sup>2</sup>

The repairing of the hospital and the building of the new houses thus authorised were immediately proceeded with, the old stones of Dingwall castle being apparently used for this purpose; and the accounts of the masters for 1643-4 show that £3659, 2s. 4d. were expended during that year in connection with the work, which, however, was not completed until 1650. The total expenditure during these seven years on repairs and new buildings

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xv., p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xv., p. 297.

amounted to £10,608, 1s. 9d. Scots.<sup>1</sup> Before the work was completed however, the town council proceeded to carry out their project of contracting for the board of the several inmates of the hospital; and on 27th February 1650 the following act was passed:—

Forsameikle as the counsell taking to thair consideratioun the report of the committee of the counsell appoynted to meit anent the setling of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd and putting the same to a table, they approve thair of quhair of the tennour followes: Imprimis, That the maisteris of the hospitall goe on as they were appoynted formerlie in prepaireing the kitcheing, calseing the sellers or pavementing thair of with ane syre goeing throw the middle of the samen, and prepaireing of chimneys and tables. Item, To try for some sufficient partie ather man or woman for taking in boord these quho are put in to the hows, at the rait of ane hundreth and threscoir punds be yeir, and the washing of thair cloathes to be includit heirin,

---

<sup>1</sup> The hospital as thus repaired and completed probably remained without any important alteration till 1726, when it was subjected to considerable alterations and improvements. Andrew Gairdner, treasurer of the hospital, in his account of the institution, published in 1728 sought to "satisfy all who had contributed or might contribute to the hospital" by describing the state in which it was before the alterations of 1726, and his description, making adequate allowance for defective repair, doubtless indicates the kind of accommodation which was provided by the hospital as repaired and extended in 1650:—"The slates," he says, "were tumbling off the house, which have hazarded people's lives walking in the street, the floor in the low gallery, where the women's apartments were, and the joisting was all rot; the North-Loch ran thro' the north-end of the house, which brought the whole nestiness of the north-side of the town, and of the butchers' booths through the house. There was a thoroughfare through the house which kept it in foul weather both nesty and cold. When the water did run high, it flowed thro' the house; when the water was low, the foresaid nestiness of the town and butchers, with that of their own houses of office which were in the west-side, and had not water to carry it off, lay beneath the flooring, and made it very noisom and unwholsome. The walls were so sore decayed on both sides, that they could not keep out the rain; and in the north-end, with the Loch's long running, which, for anything I know, was above these three hundred years (and it may be much longer), the foundation was so wasted, that it was rent from top to bottom, and in great hazard of falling, if not timely repaired. The floor of the house was below the earth without in both sides, the lights were small and very high, so that they had little light. The ruinous rooms on the east-side were close upon one another. The rooms were placed the whole length of the house, like a great meal ark, which did obscure the light above them. Some of the rooms did contain two persons, which was most uneasy and inconvenient for them, considering their small bounds, the women in the west-side having so little rooms, as they were obliged to draw curtains before their doors, which obscured their light on the east-side, and no doubt made them on that side to fret for want of light. Some of the rooms were gone to entire decay and fallen down, being entirely rotten by length of time. There were two rooms in the north-chimney very unpleasant by the run of the Loch, which was just before them, and yet people, who had in former times convenient habitations, behaved to comport with them; but no doubt this made their life very uneasy, and their habitation uncomfortable. All the men's rooms, three only excepted, were double rooms, and had a bed on each side of the room, which was not convenient for these that had no worldly concern to be taken up about, but only to spend their time to prepare for eternity. This must of necessity be very uneasy to them, and very liable to prevent their happy way of living, and enjoying of themselves in private."—[Historical Account of the Old People's Hospital, commonly called the Trinity Hospital in Edinburgh, &c., pp. 11-13].



and that they may have thrie maills in the day, and that the coall and candle be furnished to the undertaker be the thesaurer of the hospitall out of the rent thair of. Item, That all those who comes in to remain in the hospitall bring with them their bedding and full plenishing and wther menis if they have any, and to leiv the samen to the vse of the hospitall. Item, That the rent of the hospitall sall cleid them at everie necessar occasioun provyding they have na wther way for procureing the samen. Item, That ane expectant be agried with for vseing of morneing and evening exercise to them. Item, That nane be admitted to the hows but burges men or burges wyfs, single persones, and burges bairnes of guid report, at the sight of the counsell and be thair electioun. Item, That twys everie week and oftner (if neid be) the maisteris of the hospitall repair there and sie that the wholl persones get sufficient interteinment. Item, That ane of thair number *per vices* be appoynted for keiping of the keyis, for closing of the dooris at evening and opening it at morneing, and for the delyverie of the keyis at night to those who sall have chairge of the hows. Item, That nane gett any menis out of the hospitall rent but onlie suche persones quho sall remain within the hospitall.<sup>1</sup>

On the 13th of March in the same year the following act was passed :—

The same day, report being maid be the baillie John Bynnne anent the offerris maid be him be ordour of the counsell to Bessie Huchiesone, relict of wmqhill John Daviesone tailyeor, for furnishing of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd wpoun the termes following, viz.—That the said Bessie sall get fourtie pundis money for ilk persone in the quarter for thair meat, drink, and clothis washing. Item, that thair sall be twelff persones in the said hospitall to begin withall. Item, That thair sall be coall and candle laid in to furnishe her and them honestlie, to try it so for the first year. Item, That the bed and bed cloths sall be brocht in be the persones preysented thairto for furnishing of themselfis thairwith. Item, That thair sall be allowed to her ane hundreth merkis yeirlye for intertening and halding of thrie servandes, viz.: a cook and twa servand woemen, ane for washing of clothis and the wther for making of beds. Item, That she sall have the yaird for furnishing of herbes to the kitching, and that the cuik and gairdner be one man. Item, That the vtensiles belonging to a kitchen sall be furnished as pottis, pannis, speitts, raxes, pleitts, trenches, and wther necessars wpon inventar, and that she sall liev the same in als good conditioun as they ar furnished, at the sight of the masteris, and this conditioun to continue dureing the counsellis pleasure and her good cariage in the chairge, and that the counsell will be laith to change her so long as she is able to serve, and so soone as she sall become infirme and not able to dischairge the dewtie that she sall be ane of the number herselff. The counsell approves of the fairsaid report, and appoyntes the baillie John Bynnne to settle fullie with the said Bessie Huchieson wpoun the conditiouns above writtin; and dischairges John Hendersoun to have any mair weikle allowance furth of the said hospitall; and the counsell thinks fitt that thair be ane expectant to say prayeris and catechise the persones thair, quho sall have his interteinment in bed and boord in the hows and fyftie pundis money quarterlie.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 234.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xvii., p. 237.

On 23rd April 1652 the masters were ordained to pay Bessie Hutcheson the arrears due to her, and in future to pay her twenty pounds quarterly.<sup>1</sup> On 29th February 1660 the town council on a report of a meeting of the council and ministers in the hospital passed the following act:—

The counsell haveing mett in the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd with some of the ministrie wpon Moonday last the 27 of this instant, and haveing heard the information of the masters of the hospitall anent Jean Davie, the goodwyfe of the hous, who is become unable to serve in the chaarge; and anent the scandalous debatts and contraversies betwix John Ronnald and William Andersone and misde-meanouris of sindrie of the familie; and anent the rent of the hospitall for maintenance of ane ansuerable number effeirand thairto: The counsell did appoynt John Denhame and Robert Fowlis baillies, Mr John Smyth<sup>2</sup> and Mr John Sterling,<sup>3</sup> ministers, William Reid, James Borthuik and William Carmichall with the auld masters and present masters to meitt wpon the afoirsaid particulars, the ministers to try the seandalls, and the baillies to punishe the faults be extrusioun or wthirwayis as they sall sie caus. Lykas the said John Denhame compeirand made report that the committee had mett wpon the afoirsaid particulars and fand that Jean Davie was not fitt for the chaarge bot to be ane ordinar of the hous, and that they wer informed of ane Issobell Balfour, relict of Nicoll Ewing, quho would accept thair of and be verie fitt for the same; and efter tryell and examinatioun of the debatts and contraversies betuix John Ronnald and William Andersone fand that William Andersone wes worthie to be extrudit, and John Ronnald sharpelie rebuked, and wtheris persones to be purged furth thair of. And likwyis haveing taken cognitioun of the revenue belonging to the hospitall they fand the samen wes sufficient for their maintenance. The counsel agries to the report and thinks fitt that thair be a constant dyett established for tyme to come and that narrow notice be taken of the age and conditioun of such persones quho sall heirefter be admitted to the said hospitall.<sup>4</sup>

On 7th March thereafter the following act was passed:—

Admitts Issobell Balfour, relict of the deceist Nicoll Ewing, to be goodwyfe of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd, for buying, cuiking and dressing of the meatt and goeing about wther bussines belonging to that chaarge, dureing the counsellis pleasure and her good behaviour, and graunts to her the allowance of twentie pund Scotts quarterlie dureing her service besyde her ordinar in the hous with the rest; and ordaines the masters of the hospitall to pay the same, and that in place of Jean Davie dimittand through infirmite and weaknes; who compeirand accepted and gave her aith *de fidei administratione*. Lykas the counsell discharges her to sell aill within the hous.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 313.

<sup>2</sup> Minister of the Collegiate or second charge of Trinity College Church. [Fasti Ecclesie Scotice, vol. i., part i., p. 36.]

<sup>3</sup> Minister of Lady Yeester's Church [Ibid., p. 61].

<sup>4</sup> Council Records, vol. xx., p. 118.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 122.

On 29th April 1653,

the counsell, taking to consideration the severall demands of the masters of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd concerning the said hospitall, first, to fall upon a way to bring the poor of the hospitall to a table ; secondlie, to buy twa milk kyie for their use ; thridlie, for allowing of the expenssis of the levelling of the trenches betwix Leith and Edinburgh threw the arable land and ditches at the Dowcat ; fourtlie, for mending of twa ditches in the hie way, ane betuix Leith and Cannogait and another betuix Leith and Restelrig, quhilks are not passable in fowll water and occasiouns the corne land to be spoyle and tred down on both sydes to the prejudice of the tennents ; fyftlie, for warrand to the thesaurer be act to pay fyve hundreth thriescoir seven pund sex schilling augh pennyes of bygane annualrent preceding Mertimes last at ten pund aughten shilling sex pennyes weiklie, quharby the said soume may be payit insensiblie in a yeir's time, for the toun's ease and good of the poor quhair of the thesaurer hes satisfied seven or eight weiks alreddie and last to be milne frie at the commoun milnes in grinding of their quheat payand as the baxters peyis. And siklyke taking to consideratioun the report made be Robert Sandilands baillie, Andro Bryssone, thesaurer, James Ellies, Gilbert Sommervell, and James Fairbairne thairanent the counsell agries that the table continue as it is till Lambes ; the milk kye be boght, payand for the grasse if it be found belong to the toun ; the expenssis of the levelling of the trenches be allowed ; the thesaurer pay the forsaid annualrent as said is ; and that they be rume frie at the milne as the baxters for grinding of their quheat ; and ordaines the twa ditches to be mendit and the compt of the expenssis to be gevin in to the counsell that they may consider upoun and allow the same accordinglie.<sup>1</sup>

Considerable fluctuations occurred during this period in the number of persons accomodated in the hospital. In anticipation of the important repairs and alterations which have been referred to, the number of inmates was gradually reduced from nineteen in 1636-37 to nine in 1644-45. In the four following years only one woman lived in the hospital. In 1649-50, three male burgesses were introduced, making four inmates. In 1650-51, the number was increased to thirteen. In 1651-52 there were only twelve. But in the succeeding years the numbers were gradually increased, till in 1658-59, 1659-60, and 1660-61, thirty persons were accomodated within the hospital. The following table, compiled from the accounts of the masters, which are all stated in Scots money, shows the number and classification of the inmates at the commencement of each year, from 1636-37 to 1660-61, and the relative foot-notes contain information as to the rate of allowances to the inmates, and other particulars connected with the hospital expenditure :—

---

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 21.

YEAR.	Total Inmates.	Of whom - "Free" and "Unfree."				Total "Free."	Total "Unfree."
		MEN.		WOMEN.			
		Burgesses.	Unfree- men.	Burgess- women.	Unfree- women.		
1636-37 <sup>1</sup>	19	6	1	11	1	17	2
1637-38	17	5	1	10	1	15	2
1638-39	12	4	...	8	...	12	...
1639-40	12	3	...	9	...	12	...
1640-41	12	2	...	10	...	12	...
1641-42 <sup>2</sup>	12	2	...	10	...	12	...
1642-43	12	2	...	10	...	12	...
1643-44 <sup>3</sup>	11	2	...	9	...	11	...
1644-45	9	2	...	7	...	9	...
1645-46 <sup>4</sup>	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
1646-47	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
1647-48 <sup>5</sup>	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
1648-49 <sup>6</sup>	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
1649-50 <sup>7</sup>	4	3	...	1	...	4	...
1650-51 <sup>8</sup>	13	...	...	...	...	13	...
1651-52 <sup>9</sup>	12	8	...	4	...	12	...
1652-53 <sup>10</sup>	13	8	...	5	...	13	...
1653-54 <sup>11</sup>	24	9	...	15	...	24	...
1654-55 <sup>12</sup>	27	10	...	17	...	27	...
1655-56 <sup>13</sup>	25	9	...	16	...	25	...
1656-57 <sup>14</sup>	24	10	...	14	...	24	...
1657-58 <sup>15</sup>	26	10	...	16	...	26	...
1658-59 <sup>16</sup>	30	12	...	18	...	30	...
1659-60 <sup>17</sup>	30	11	...	19	...	30	...
1660-61 <sup>18</sup>	30	12	...	18	...	30	...

<sup>1</sup> Freeman, 24s., unfree, 20s., frée women, 20s., unfree, 16s. per week. The inmates were, in addition, supplied with clothing.

<sup>2</sup> Men, 24s., women, 20s., and Katharine Young, 13s. 4d. per week.

<sup>3</sup> By the council's warrant of 12th October 1642 the men were appointed to receive 33s., and the women 26s. 8d., and Katharine Young 13s. 4d. per week. In the accounts of the masters for this year the allowances to the inmates of the hospital are stated to have amounted to £652, 18s. 8d., the payments "for clothis schone and utheris necessaris to the puir of the hospital" to £120, 9s., the price of 212 loads of coal at 13s. 4d., £141, 6s. 8d., and an allowance of £3, 0s. 8d., for ale and drinksilver to the men,—making the total cost of maintaining the inmates during the year, £917, 15s.

<sup>4</sup> All the inmates, with the exception of Katharine Young, appear to have died in 1644-45.

<sup>5</sup> Katharine Young's weekly allowance was increased from 13s. 4d. to 18s. and to 24s. during this year.

<sup>6</sup> Katharine Young's weekly allowance was increased to 36s. during this year; and two men William Merschell and David Wylie got 40s. each per week from 29th July 1649, "conforme to ane warrant of counsell."

<sup>7</sup> These were the numbers at the beginning of the year—November 1649; the additional



The following acts of the town council were passed as to the admission of persons to the hospital and as to the payments to them. On 3rd July

man (William Nisbett) got £4 per week. On 27th February 1650 a contract was entered into with Bessie Huchiesone "for keeping ane tabill within the hospitall to the decayit and puir persones contenit thairin." This contract took effect in July 1650, the entry for that month being—"Item, payit to the said Bessie Huchiesone for intertynning of fyfiteine persones in meat and drink the month of July 1650 at 13 lib. 6s. 8d. the peice, conforme to the contract and act of counsell maid thairanent ij<sup>e</sup> lib." The same number of persons were paid for in the quarter from Lammass to Allhallowmas 1650, while for the half year to Candlemas 1651 thirteen persons were paid for, with £33, 6s. 8d., "to hir twa maid servants for half ane yeiris service."

<sup>8</sup> The first payment to Bessie Huchissone this year is for entertaining thirteen persons, and "for hir twa maideness service." For the twenty-nine weeks from 16th June 1651 to 5th January 1652, the payment is for "twelff persones, viz., aucht men and foure wemen."

<sup>9</sup> The payment of the weekly pensions directly to the inmates was reverted to this year; the total weekly amount for the twelve persons being £17, 8s.—Bessie Huchissone received for her bygone service done in the hospital 200 merks and £80, as two quarters' pension to Allhallowmas 1652. There is nothing in the accounts to show clearly whether the inmates were "Free" or "Unfree;" but they are here set down as in the former class.

<sup>10</sup> The numbers were successively increased this year to nine men and seven women (sixteen in all), and to nine men and eleven women (twenty in all). "The guidwyiff of the hospital, Bessie Huchissone," received £160 "for hir four quarteris pension." The payment of weekly allowances to the inmates ceased at 24th April 1653, the payment for the period from that date to 18th October having been "for thair intertynnment."

<sup>11</sup> In this year the names of the inmates are given, as had been done up to 1650, and they are all set down under "the names of the burgess-men." £1544, 8s. 9d. was "payit and debursit for the intertynnment of the foirnमित persones at tabill, and wesching of thair clothis at diversis and sindrie tymes, from the aughtene day of October 1653 to the ellevint day of November 1654, being ane haill yeir and sum mair." Payment was made to "Hew Hannay, baxter, for baking thair bread to the people of the hospitall," and payments were made for coals to the hospital, for clothing to the inmates, for a cow to supply them with milk, and to the gudewife for seeds to the yaird, &c.

<sup>12</sup> These numbers include "Mr John Dowie, chaiplane," and "Bessie Huchissone, goodwyffe." The maintenance of the table and washing this year was £1103, 1s. 8d. The chaplain's salary for three quarters of a year was £120, and the goodwife's salary for a year, £160, as before. There was paid to Alexander Heriot "in pensioun conforme to ane act of counsell and his receipt for eleven moneths, at £100 be year," £91, 13s. 4d.

<sup>13</sup> Including the chaplain and goodwife. The cost of maintaining the table and washing this year was £1077, 10s.

<sup>14</sup> Including the chaplain and goodwife. The cost of the table and washing this year was £1321, 1s. 2d.

<sup>15</sup> Including the chaplain and goodwife. The cost of the table and washing this year was £1226, 3s. 1d. The goodwife, Bessie Huchiesone, died this year, her executors having got five month's pension, £66, 13s. 4d. There was this year paid £96, 16s. 8d. for seven kyne, at £13, 6s. 8d. the peice; and there were other payments for supplies of special articles of food for the use of the inmates.

<sup>16</sup> Including the chaplain and Jeane Davies, goodwife. The cost of the supplies of butcher meat, meal, and other articles of maintenance, is set down in detail this year.

<sup>17</sup> Including the chaplain and Isobell Balfour, goodwife. The details of the expenditure for maintenance of the hospital and the inmates are also given in this year's accounts.

<sup>18</sup> Including the chaplain and goodwife and James Ker, "a servand boy." The expenses of the hospital are given in detail.

1650, the town council being convened

compeired Alexander Bynn timerchand, James Monteith putherer, masteris of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd with the persones vnderwrittin, men and women appoyntit for the vse [of] the hows, viz. :—William Nisbet, James Herreis, Walter Young, Alexander Leyis, James Mure, David Wylie, William Mershell, Henrie Jossie, Jonet Stennowis, Barbara Clerk, Jonet Ros, Cathren Ros, Jonet Mutter, Helene Thomson, and Jonet Bell, quhom the counsell acceptis and resaves to be interteined in the said hospitall as honest decayed persones burges men and burges wyfis, dureing their lyftymes, they behaveing themselfis as good christians. The counsell appoynttis the saids maisters to pay to Bessie Davisoun twa hundreth pundis money for their interteinement this moneth of July; and sicklyk monethlie thairefter conforme to the agriement betwixt the good town and her.<sup>1</sup>

On 8th September 1652 the masters were ordained to receive John Wast, cutler.<sup>2</sup> In 1653 the following persons were admitted as beadsmen and beadswomen :—On 23rd March Edward Edgslie, cramer;<sup>3</sup> on 8th April Christian Fish, relict of James Ingles, merchant;<sup>4</sup> on 20th April James Kinnear, hatmaker, and Janet Williamson, relict of Archibald Wricht, weaver;<sup>5</sup> on 18th May Cathren Edgelie, “home servitrix to Sir Thomas Crombie ane of the benefactors of the hospitall,”

in respect she hes bein ane old servand in this toun thes fyftie yeiris bygane, quhairf she served the said Sir Thomas ane and twentie yeiris and is to assign the hospitall to fyve hundreth merks of good debt, and twa hundreth merks of desperat;<sup>6</sup>

and on the same day Agnes Henderson, daughter of the deceased Henry Henderson, tailor burgess, “in respect she is ane old maid impotent of her rycht arme and syd, and ane burges bairne;”<sup>7</sup> on 1st June James Dowglas;<sup>8</sup> on 19th October Elspeth Lyndsey, relict of John Lyndsey, goldsmith, and Margaret Ker, relict of Alexander M’Kenzie, tailor;<sup>9</sup> on 2nd December Margaret Geddes, relict of Thomas Brown, locksmith, and Anna Hammilton, relict of James Leckie, tailor.<sup>10</sup> In 1654 the following admissions to the hospital were made :—On 20th January Clarie Cranstoun,

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 264.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 15.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 24.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 64.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xvii., p. 341.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 17.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 24.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 57.

relict of Archibald Anderson, hatmaker, and James Mitchell, lawful son of George Mitchell, maltman.<sup>1</sup> In 1656 the following admissions were made:—On 6th February Catherine Poig;<sup>2</sup> on 12th March Jean Davie, relict of James Ramsay;<sup>3</sup> on 13th August Barbara Mitchell, relict of Robert Glen, tailor, burgess.<sup>4</sup> In 1657 the following admissions were made:—On 2nd January James Galloway, son of the deceased Thomas Galloway, cordiner;<sup>5</sup> on 9th September John Ronald, merchant, and the masters were appointed “to give him the ordour of the hous as a respected decayed burges.”<sup>6</sup> In 1658 the following admissions took place:—On 19th March Margaret Steven, relict of the deceased James Hammiltoun, sometime deacon of the masons of the burgh;<sup>7</sup> on 15th October Marion Broun, relict of Alexander Tailfier, litster.<sup>8</sup> In 1659 the following admissions took place:—On 21st January William Nicoll, a decayed burges;<sup>9</sup> on 16th February William Anderson, “sometime servitor to the deceist George Heriot who for severale yeers hes been a pensioner in Heriotis hospitall;<sup>10</sup> on 23rd March Isobel Adam, relict of

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 73.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 93.<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 102.<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 141.<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 179.<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 242.<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 292.<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 338.<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 12.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 21.—Anderson had been a schoolfellow of George Heriot, and had attended him for sixteen years. In 1647 he applied for a situation in the hospital of his former master, and his application was supported by Lord Leven, General Leslie, and others, who certified that he previously “had charge of the sick and lame persons of the Scottish army in England, and was quartermaster and purveyor to them—discharging his trust with much care and faithfulness.” He was accordingly pensioned and taken into Heriot’s Hospital; but on the first admission of boys he applied to get into Trinity Hospital, and his application was granted.—[Stevens’ History of George Heriot’s Hospital, Dr Bedford’s revised and enlarged edition, 1859, pp. 65-66.] His petition for admission into Trinity Hospital was remitted for investigation as to his condition on 7th February 1659 [Council Records, vol. xx., p. 18], and he was admitted a beadsman “during his good behaviour and the council’s pleasure” on the 16th of the same month [*Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 21]. In consequence of a complaint by the masters against Anderson and others an inquiry took place on 29th February 1660 [*Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 118, *Antea*, p. 182], which resulted in his expulsion on 7th March thereafter, in consequence “of his miscarriages there againis John Ronald and the rest of the people within the hous, and of his minister Mr Hew McKaile without the hous, and his base reproaches wpon the covenant cleirlie examined and proven.” [*Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 122.] He thereupon presented a “supplication” to the Council, who, on 23rd March in the same year, “finding that he is ane old man, and hes no other way of liveliehood, and that his tyme will be short in the world, and for the respect the Council carries to him for thair intres in George Heriot his master,” granted him a pension of £60 Scots a year, or £15 Scots quarterly, to be paid by the masters of the hospital. [*Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 127.] On 23rd May 1660 he was re-admitted to the hospital with the assurance that “wpon the first fault he will be altogether extrudit” [*Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 148]; but upon 12th February 1662 the masters were recommended to remove him from the hospital, “in respect the Council finds that they have little relationn” to him. [*Ibid.*, vol. xxi., p. 92.] This recommendation appears not to have been carried into effect however, for on 28th May in the same year the masters were

Wmphyray Dowie, sometime commissary clerk-depute:<sup>1</sup> on 8th April Alisone Waker, relict of Robert Broun, maltman, "being ane auld decayed burges wyfe and burges bairne unable to doe for her selfe;"<sup>2</sup> on 3rd June 1659 Mr George Straittoun, son of the deceased James Straittoun, writer to the signet, "in respect he is a burges bairne and a burges himselfe and of great infirmitie and weaknes of bodie;"<sup>3</sup> on 10th June Agnes Blackhall, relict of William Wallace, mason;<sup>4</sup> on 24th August William Stirling, bonnet maker, and John Sharpe, brazier;<sup>5</sup> and on 16th November Marion Denham.<sup>6</sup> In 1660 the following were admitted:—On 7th March Jean Davie, late "goodwyfe of the hospitall;"<sup>7</sup> on 9th March the scandal alleged against James Herries, for which he left the hospital, having been ascertained to be false, he was reponed as an ordinary beadsman;<sup>8</sup> on 23rd March Mawsie Henderson, relict of David Fairholme, one of the ordinary officers of the burgh;<sup>9</sup> and on 23rd May Thomas Allan, macer.<sup>10</sup> On 16th January 1661 Margaret Smyth, relict of Andrew Stirling, merchant,<sup>11</sup> was admitted.

The following acts have reference to the clothing of the poor people in the hospital. On 14th November 1655, the masters were ordained to take notice what is necessarie toward the cloathing of the poor people in the hospital, and to give them such cloathing as they find necessarie.<sup>12</sup> On 19th March 1658 a committee was appointed to visit the hospital and Paul's Work, and "to think upon a habit" for the people therein, and to report.<sup>13</sup> On 14th April the following act was passed in regard to the habit to be worn:<sup>14</sup>

Compeired the masters of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd, and produced severall patterns of cloth and desyred to know which of the cullouris the counsell would make choyse of for livery gowns to the people of the hospitall. The counsell

appointed to extrude him for his turbulence in the hospital. [Ibid., vol. xxi., p. 127.] He was again re-admitted on 11th June "wpon assurance of his good behaviour in tym to cum." [Ibid., vol. xxi., p. 30.]

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xx., p. 28.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 42.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 44.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 61.—Stirling had for some time been deacon of his craft, but on 11th January 1660 was ordered to be put out of the hospital in consequence of his misbehaviour. The town council, however, at the same time, "of charitie" ordained the masters to pay him a merk weekly for three months towards his supply.—[Ibid., vol. xx., p. 100.]

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 83.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 122.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 123.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 127.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 149.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 222.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 233.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 292.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 296.



made choyse of a sad purple cullored cloth, and recommends to the masters of the said hospitall to caus make gowns theirof both for the men and woemen to be belted about their waist, and this to be their habite for tyme to come.

On 3rd September 1658 the following act was passed in regard to the gowns to be worn by the men and women<sup>1</sup>:—

Forsameikle as be the laudable custome and constitution of hospitallis at hame and abroad there is ane ordinar habite appoynted to be worne be the hospitallers, both men and woemen, as gowns of purple cullour girded round about their middle with a belt, and the counsell having ordered the masters of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd to provyd such gowns for the men and woemen of the said hospitall, quhilk ar provyded and made reddie for their vse, the counsell appoynts a visite to be made of the said hospitall this same foirnoone, and to sie them receive their gowns, and to ordeine them and everie ane of them, lykas the counsell ordaines the present persones of the said hospitall and all such as sall heirefter be admitted thairto, to weir the said habite of gowns both men and woemen constantlie at all occasiouns and tymes within and without the hous in kirk and mercatt, under the paine of deprivation and extrusioun furth of the said hous, but favour.

And on the 8th of the same month, the following report was made respecting the same subject.<sup>2</sup>

Compeired the masters of the Trinitie hospitall and reported that according to ordour of the counsell they had delyvered to each of the persones interteined in the said hospitall the livery gowns, and had requyred them to make use of no other habite without the dooris of the hospitall; and that all of them had willinglie accepted the saides gownis except Johnne Ronnald quho absolutelie refused to make use of that vesture, and that upon the Lordis day all of them had decentlie repaired to church in their gowns except the said John Ronnald and one James Herreis, quho did in the foirnoone goe in his gowne, but in the eftirnoone would not in respect that John Ronnald did not so: Quhairfoir the counsell ordaines the former ordouris to be put into executioun presentlie and in all tyme comeing, and ordaines the baillie John M'Moran, Walter Borthuik and James Lawsone, with the masters of the hospitall, to offer the gowns to the saids persones, and upon their refusall to remove them out of the hospitall without delay.

On 26th August 1657 a committee was appointed to visit the hospital, and to rectify any disorders "as they sall sie caus."<sup>3</sup> On 9th November 1659 the council and masters were appointed to meet on Saturday next to visit the hospital, and deal with the "enormities" therein.<sup>4</sup>

The town council appear also at this time to have granted a pension to

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xix., p. 329.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 330.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 241.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xx., p. 82.

a person resident out of the hospital. On 21st February 1655 Alexander Heriot, merchant, was appointed to receive a pension of £200 Scots yearly, "in respect of his present necessitie," till he was provided with maintenance in Heriot's Hospital or otherwise,<sup>1</sup> one half of which pension was ordained to be paid by the dean of guild from the funds under his charge, and the other half by the masters of the Trinity Hospital.

On 29th May 1640 the profits of the mortcloths, which had been applied for several years to the use of the hospital, were ordered to be delivered to the treasurer of the college.<sup>2</sup>

On 9th February 1655 John Dowie was elected chaplain of the hospital, Paul's work, and Correction house,<sup>3</sup> during the council's pleasure, he obey-

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 156.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xv., p. 139. This act proceeds upon the narrative of an act of council dated 3rd April preceding whereby the council found that the profit arising from the public mortcloths should pertain to the college.

<sup>3</sup> *Antea*, pp. 108-110, 126, 127, 128, 146.

In 1619 the town council, with a view to the employment of the poor and to the benefit of the country generally, resolved to re-introduce woollen manufactures into the city. On 29th July 1618, accordingly, they appointed choice to be made of various persons to go through the town and obtain contributions for the purpose [Council Records, vol. xiii., p. 34], and collectors were elected on 27th January, 30th June, and 10th November 1619 [*Ibid.*, vol. xiii., pp. 51, 68, 84]. On 3rd September thereafter William Dickson of Delft, in Holland, was invited to come to Edinburgh and confer with the council as to the establishment of the proposed manufactory [*Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 73]; and on 13th November he entered into a contract with them by which he undertook to instruct the people in making woollen stuffs, viz., grograms, says, bays, &c. With this view he engaged to bring over four men expert in the art, with the necessary implements for carrying on the manufacture, and to take such poor boys and girls as the council should think proper to send to him. On the other hand, the council undertook to pay him and his assistants £5000 Scots; to provide them with convenient dwelling houses and offices rent free for seven years; to pay 13s. 4d. Scots weekly, for one year, in respect of each boy and girl sent to them by the council; to supply each child with clothes, bedding, and furniture while in the work; and to provide a house or hall for the sale of the manufactured goods [Inventory of City Charters, vol. ii., p. 466; Council Records, vol. xiii., pp. 84, 88]. In pursuance of this arrangement certain houses were erected at Paul's work for the purpose of the manufactory at a cost of £1359, 4s. 6d. Scots [*Ibid.*, vol. xiii., p. 106], and, subsequently, on 6th September 1626, the council issued an act [*Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 15], which is given in Maitland's History of Edinburgh [p. 470], to encourage the citizens to contribute towards the support of the work. This act sets forth certain orders to be observed in the work, and for upbringing and entertaining such poor as should be presented to it; it provides for the appointment yearly of two overseers who should act as treasurers of the work and account for their intronmissions to the council annually; it confers upon donors to the work rights of presentation, under certain conditions, in favour of such children "as the gud toun is subject urtherways to intertayne;" and it provides "for the encouragement of the poore that sall be putt to the said warke," that "such of thame that efter the expyryng of their prenteships and sum competent number of yeires thairefter sall be fund worthie be thame to deserve the degree of ane burgess," should be received and admitted "burgess of this burgh efter thair prenteship gif thay be perfyte in thair calling." Several citizens thereupon gave

ing the orders and injunctions to be set down by the council for the exercise of that office; and they appointed a committee to consider and

contributions to the work, entitling them to rights of presentation, which were duly exercised. The manufactory thus established seems to have served the purposes of an industrial school and workhouse. It was frequently leased to tacksmen [Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 45, 22nd September 1648; *Ibid.*, vol. xvii., p. 149, 2nd May 1649; *Ibid.*, vol. xviii., p. 126, 14th October 1654; *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 81, 4th November 1659], and it existed till 1683, when it was converted into a linen manufactory in which boys were trained up in virtue and industry, and the council leased it to Thomas Kennedy and John Trotter, merchants, with power to them to uplift the annualrents of the mortification, and to apply them in maintaining the boys employed in the manufactory [*Ibid.*, vol. xxx., pp. 13, 124, 126]. On 23rd February 1621 the town council entered into a contract with Jeremias Vanderhyal, colourmaster, to dye the stuffs made at Paul's work, and assigned him a house built upon the mill lands of Bonnington mills for the purpose [Inventory of City Charters, vol. ii., p. 470]. On 8th March in the same year James VI. executed a letter of gift, under the great seal, in favour of the magistrates, councillors, and deacons of crafts, in which he recognised and approved of the woollen manufactory, and nominated them to be overseers thereof, and of all kinds of woollen manufacture in Edinburgh and Leith, with power to stamp the same, to appoint searchers, &c. [*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 655].

At best, however, these manufactories only dealt with a small portion—and that by no means the worst—of the idle and vagabond population, and accordingly, on 27th June 1632, the town council resolved to establish a correction house [Sketch of the History of the High Constables of Edinburgh, pp. 107, 108]. The kirk sessions agreed to contribute towards the expense [Council Records, vol. xiv., pp. 233, 234], and the two eastmost houses upon the south side of the close of Paul's work were fitted up for the purpose. William Stansfield, indweller in Wakefield, was appointed master of the establishment, and the "eastmost corse-house in St. Paul's work was assigned as a residence for him and his family." Stansfield was allowed a yearly salary of £90 sterling, and a further sum of £10 sterling; and he became bound (1) to receive, maintain, and subject to discipline, as in correction houses elsewhere, as also to provide work and proper implements of labour for all persons whom the magistrates might send to him, not exceeding fifty at one time; and (2) to receive such additional number as the house could contain, and the magistrates might send for corporal punishment or imprisonment for four or five days [Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 238; Inventory of City Charters, vol. ii., pp. 429-432]. He also undertook to appoint one of his servants to read prayers on the Sabbath day. The act of council embodying the arrangements with Stansfield was confirmed by the privy council on 3rd July 1632 [Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 369; Inventory of City Charters, vol. ii., pp. 425-428]; and on 25th August in the same year the constables and officers of the burgh were ordained to apprehend and present to the magistrates, with a view to being sent to the house "all ydill maisterles persounes and sturdie beggars young or old" [Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 238]. On 29th August 1632 Stansfield granted bond for the observance of his part of the arrangements thus entered into [Inventory of City Charters, vol. ii., p. 432]. An inventory of the tools, looms, &c., purchased by the town for the correction house and handed over to Stansfield, dated 29th January 1633, is still preserved [*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 435], and the value of the whole is stated to be £1021, 13s. 10d. The correction house thus instituted was attended with beneficial results, and on 14th May 1634 King Charles I., by letters patent under his great seal, empowered the magistrates of all the royal burghs to establish correction houses within their respective bounds, and to exercise all the powers in relation to them which the magistrates of Edinburgh had under the decree of the Privy Council, dated 3rd July 1632 [*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 26]. The town council thereafter, on 3rd February 1636, formally declared the houses at Paul's work, before referred to, to be a correction house, and ordained "all vagabonds, strong and sturdie beggars, ydill and maisterless persounes, strong in body and abill to work, above the age of aucht yeeres and vnder the age of thriescore, servandis disobedient to thair maisters, and children dissobedient to parents, leud livers, common scaldis, and incorrigill harlottes, not amending be the ordiner discipline of the church, to be taken

report thereon, and as to his fee and accommodation.<sup>1</sup> On 7th March thereafter the town council issued the following orders to be observed by him<sup>2</sup> :—

Forsameikle as wpon the nynt of Februar last the counsell did elect Mr John Dowie to be chaplane of the hospitall at the fute of Leith Wynd, Paul's Warke and Correctioun hous, dureing the counsellis pleasure, and did appoynt certane of thair number to preseryve ordours and injunctiouns to him and his successours, and to ordor his fiall and accommodatioun, the committee of the counsell appoynted to that effect thought fitt that the exercise and imployment of the said chaplane sould be as followis:—(1) To have prayers and a chapter reid befor dinner and supper and psalms eftir supper, and especiallie to pray for the good toun daylie. (2) To teache the scholleris of Pauls Warke betuix ten and twelve in the foirnoone in some rowme in Pauls Warke every day, or if he misse any foirnoone to take so much in the eftirnoone, as on Fryday quhen he heares the professors lesson, or one Weddensday at the presbytrie. (3) To instruct the poor in the hospitall and those in Pauls Warke in the catechisme twyce a weik, viz., one Setterday eftirnoone and Weddensday eftirnoone. (4) That he observe the maneris of all that are in the hospitall, and to acquaint the masters of the hous, the ministers of the north-east parochie and toun counsell, when there is caus and quhen admonitioun is not taken at his hand. (5) He is to sie them spend the Sabboth aright in repeitting of the sermones and grounds of the catechisme. And siklyk thought fitt that his fiall sould be owt of Pauls Warke, fourtie pund Scottis be yeir, and owt of the hospitall eight scoir of poundis be yeir. Item, his chalmer furnished with bed coall and candle, and his dyett at the table with

---

be the magistrates of this burgh, or constabillis, or such as the saids magistrattes sall appoint whairsoeur they can be apprehendit within this citie, liberties thair of, toun of Leith, or streittes leidand betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, and to be put in the said hous to be corrected in manner to be appointed by the saids magistrates, and to remayne thair so long as they salbe ordaynit, or continewit thairin according to thair merite, and to be compellit to worke such kind of laubour as salbe appointed to thame be the maister of the said hous; and to ressaive such intertaynement as he sall think thair work to deserve" [Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 368]. By this act Stansfield was confirmed in his office, and the regulations to be observed by him were very similar to those enacted in 1632. For the better government of the house, however, a council was appointed to be chosen yearly after the election of the magistrates, and they were ordained to meet weekly in the house "and take accompt of the said master, and to visite the saids prisoners, and to see good order keepest in the said house." On Stansfield's death he was succeeded by his son Robert, whose contract with the town is dated in 1644 [Inventory of City Charters, vol. ii., p. 435]. Robert Stansfield was succeeded by Robert Moubray, who demitted office in 1690, and Alexander Watson was appointed to the office [Ibid., vol. ii., p. 436]. Watson was dismissed for malversation in 1724, and Robert Paterson, clothier, succeeded him [View Book of Charters, &c., p. 61].

This correction house existed for about a century, when the establishment was transferred to the new buildings and grassyard at the Greyfriar's yard, near the building known as Bedlam, which had been erected by the town council for the reception of lunatics in 1698-1699 [Council Records, vol. xxxvi., p. 115].

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 154.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 161.



otheris in the hospital and in a cheife place there. And quhen he is capable to be precentour, that his fiail be diminished and admitted to that exercise also and to the fiail thairof. And quhen qualified, to say prayers in the kirk. The counsell taking the report to consideratioun fand the samen fitt and reasonable, and ordaines the injunctiouns to be observed, and the foirsaid fiail of fourtie pund to be payit furth of Pauls Warke, and the eight scoir pundis be yeir furth of the hospitall be the masters thairof, at the four usuall termes in the yeir Candlemes, Beltan, Lambes, and Hallowmes, beginand the first quarters payment at Beltan nixt, and swa furth quarterlie dureing his employment and exercise in the said place.

The following acts of the town council were passed in regard to miscellaneous matters:—On 30th November 1636 infeftment was ordered to be given to William Rutherford of four acres of land in the barony of Restalrig, holding of the town council as patrons of the hospital.<sup>1</sup> On 11th April 1656 the town council appointed the writs belonging to the hospital, which were “lying scattered up and down in severall places,” to be inventoried and put up in their several cabinets, and to be kept in the house under the town’s charter-house.<sup>2</sup> On 20th October 1658 the masters were appointed to agree with the gardener of the hospital yard for the rent of the new house built for his use, and if he did not agree to an increase of rent, the masters were directed to dispose of the house to the best advantage.<sup>3</sup> On 23rd March 1660 John Craig, gardener of the hospital, was continued at a salary of £40 a year, he furnishing herbs to the yard, &c.<sup>4</sup> On 4th April in the same year the masters were ordered to repay Robert Rae £50 of the £150 paid by him for the repair of the house of the minister of St. Cuthbert’s.<sup>5</sup>

The troubles in Scotland during the latter years of the reign of King Charles I. and the earlier years of the reign of his son and successor, do not seem to have affected the interests of the hospital or its administration. In 1650, however, the hospital received a new order of inmates. In July of that year the English parliamentary forces under Cromwell entered Scotland, and took up various positions all round the city, following the movements of the Scottish forces under Leslie, and producing great hardships in Edinburgh. Such was the scarcity, says Nicol,<sup>6</sup> that all soirt of viveris meat and drink could hardlie be haid for money, and such as wes gotten wes fuisted, and sauld at a double price. The haill inhabitantis

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xiv., p. 407.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 111.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix., p. 339.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 128.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xx., p. 132.

<sup>6</sup> *Diary of Transactions in Scotland*, p. 23.

lykewyse were forced to contribute and provyde fuid for the airmy, notwithstanding of this skairshtie, and also to furniss fedder beddis, bousteris, coadis, blankettis, schettis, for the airmy, and for the hurt sodgeris to ly apone, with pattis and pannis for making reddie their meat.

Trinity Hospital and Paul's Work were occupied by the soldiers wounded in the several encounters between the hostile armies, and collections were made in the city "for providing honest entertainment" for the sufferers. The subsequent defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar on 3rd September placed the country at the mercy of the invaders, who returned to and occupied Edinburgh and Leith on the 7th of the same month. During this occupation, a portion of the English soldiers were lodged in Holyrood, and a fire having broken out in the palace, the whole of the ancient building was destroyed, with the exception of the north-west towers finished by King James V. Thus deprived of their lodgings, the troops were probably quartered in some of the churches, which also suffered at their hands. Nicol states that

These three kirkes, viz., the College kirk, the Gray Freer kirk, and that kirk called the Lady Yesteris kirk, the Hie Scule, and a great pairt of the College of Edinburgh wes all wasted, their pulpites, daskes, loftes, saittes, windois, doores, lockes, bandis, and all uther decormentes, wer all dung down to the ground by these Inglishche sodgeris, and brunt to asses.<sup>1</sup>

It appears, however, that the church of Trinity College stood in need of and received repairs before the English army came to Scotland. On 13th July 1649 the town council appointed a committee "to speak with John Scott, master wright," "to visite the Colledge kirk anent the price for reparatioun thair of";<sup>2</sup> and on the 20th of the same month a committee was ordained "to visite the Colledge kirk and agre with John Scott anent the reparatioun thair of conforme to the plott."<sup>3</sup> The accounts of the dean of guild for 1649-50 contain various entries as to repairs and furnishings, which show that the Trinity Church occupied the same position in regard to maintenance as the other parish kirks in the burgh. In the account for that year the following entry also occurs:—

Item, for bigging up the doors in the college kirk to keep the sogeris from speilling the roof, . . . . . xlvj s

<sup>1</sup> Diary of Transactions in Scotland, p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xvii., p. 170.

In 1650 the inhabitants of Edinburgh were assessed, according to Nicol, "for repairing and building up the two demolished kirks of Edinburgh, viz., the Greyfriar's kirk and the College kirk, which were demolished by the English army;"<sup>1</sup> and negotiations took place between the town council and the kirk sessions as to the best means of effecting the requisite repairs. On 14th May 1652 a committee of the council was appointed to meet with a committee of the six sessions as to the matter, and to report.<sup>2</sup> On 22nd October in the same year, again, another committee of the council was appointed

to meitt with thes appoyntit be the sex sessiouns anent the reparatioun and wpholding of the twa kirkis, southwest and northeast, quhairanent thir presents sall be thair warrand.<sup>3</sup>

And on 9th March 1653 the following act was passed :

Agries with John Scott, maister wright, for repaireing of the Colledge kirk as follows : Imprimis, to scaffold and save the pend all alongs till the warke be done both rooffe and sklait warke, aughten pund ; mair, to make new thrie great dorments that lyis over the wallis and bind and joyn them with the cowpples that must stand in them, and to plant thair angleris in them, twentie four pund ; mair, to bind nyne syds of cowples and mak them fast with their adjacent marrowis, twentie pund ; mair, to bind and make new twa cowples at the east end of the kirk, the quhich the pavilion must lein to, sex pund thretten shilling four penyes ; mair, to bind and worke fyften cupple syds for the thrie penis of the pavilion, and to fix them with thair angleris and bund feitt, twentie pund ; mair, to bind and set the hail syd and halfe of the wther with rinpains and angleris, threttie pund ; mair, to mend the fieth of all the rest of them that are rotten, both of the dorments and cupples, thretten pund sex shilling aught penyes ; mair, for drawing wp all the timber and dails great and small for the vse abouewritten aughten pund ; mair, to make reddie all the sarking and naileing on of it and cleareing all the cupple balks that ar fallen hollow and to make them all rule rycht one with anther, and to make all reddie for the sklait, thrie scoir pund : Summa of the workmenshipp of the haill extending to the soume of twa hundreth ten pund. Mair, for makeing of sex double dooris, quhair of four of them great dooris, and must be in twa half dooris, every ane of the four being double dooris of firre, and for hinging of them, fourtie pund ; extending in the haill to the sowme of twa hunder and fyftie puns for the warkmanshipp as said is ; and ordaines the dean of gild to pay the same as the warke is wroght and to provyd materialls thairto ; and declaires that this is all the nighbours of the paroshe requyred to be done, and that they offered to repair the rest of the kirk themselves ; wnder the quhich provisoun the agriement is made as said is that the nighbours of the paroshe furnishe the reparatioun of the rest as the samym sall requyre within the kirk.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Diary of Transactions in Scotland, pp. 109-187.

<sup>2</sup> Council Records, vol. xvii., p. 316.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xvii., p. 352.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 5.

The work was in progress an 6th July in that year, and on that date four persons were appointed "to be oversieris of the warke and reparatioun" of the church, and they appeared, accepted, and gave their oath *de fidei administratione officii*.<sup>1</sup> In the accounts of the dean of guild for 1652-53, under the head "Discharge of money given out by him upone commoun affaires," numerous entries for works at the College kirk occur, and the total expenditure upon these works amounts to £1469, 13s. 2d. The roof of the church appears to have undergone considerable repair, a large part of the outlay having been for slates and slate nails furnished. The following are among the entries:—

Item, at the agreing with Scott, and twa uther wisita-  
tious befoir, . . . . . v li xiiij s

Item, to John Scott for warkmanschip of the haille rouff of  
the College kirk, as it was agreit with him, conforme  
to ane Act of Counsell the ix day of Marche, 1653, . . . . . ij<sup>e</sup> li

Item, to James Neilsone for theiking the haille College kirk  
and pointing, conforme to his compt, . . . . . ij<sup>e</sup> li xj s viii d

During the progress of these repairs, and possibly for some time before they were commenced, the parishioners of the north-east quarter appear to have been accommodated in Lady Yester's Church, and, being so provided for, they were dilatory in the execution of the repairs which they had undertaken to make on the Trinity College Church. In consequence the following act was passed on 14th December 1653:

Forsameikle as the paroshiners of the northeast quarter of this burgh hes been served this tyme bygane with the vse of the Lady Yesters kirk,<sup>2</sup> quhilk is made them negligent to repaire thair awen kirk as the nighbors of the southwest hes done, thairfore the counsell ordaines that the nighbours of the northeast remove themselvis to thair awen paroshe kirk quhen the samen is repaired, and to provyd themselvis thairin for seatts the best they can, to the effect the Lady Yesters kirk may be employed for the vse of the toun college, or wtherways as the counsell sall think fit.<sup>3</sup> This order was doubtless effectual, for on 31st March 1654 the following order was issued by the town council:

Gives ordour and warrand to the paroshineris of the northeast paroshe kirk of this burgh to translate the braid stone staire on the north side of the Colledge kirk and

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> An act of the town council, dated 24th August 1655, appointed this kirk to be one of the parish kirks of Edinburgh [Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 199].

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 66.



to transport the same for a more commodious entrie to the loft wpoun their awen chairges.<sup>1</sup>

The accounts of the dean of guild for 1654-5 contain an entry in connection with communion expenses of £6, 13s. 4d. Scots for "removing the seatis in the college kirk and putting up again;" and under the head "Commoun affaires" the following entries occur:—

Item, vj quarteris grein cloth for ane pulpit cloth to the			
College kirk at vj li vj s viij d, ell, is	.	.	ix li x s
Item, v unce and half grein silk for the franzie, 30/6	.	.	vij li v s
Item, viij ells grein waltings, xl d ell, is	.	.	xxvj s viij d
Item, twa ells grein buccrame xvij s ell	.	.	xxxvj s
Item, for working the franzies	.	.	xx s
Item, for warkmanschip, iiij li	.	.	iiij li

In 1655, Nicoll states that it was resolved to divide the church of Trinity College into two kirks;<sup>2</sup> but there is nothing in the records of the town council to confirm that statement. On 7th November in that year the provost and one of the bailies was appointed

to meitt with John Milne anent the building of the partitioun walls for division of such kirks as are to be devydit and disjunet paroshes and to report.<sup>3</sup>

And two days later a report having been made to the effect

that thair are thrie kirks to be divydit, the West Kirk, Mid Kirk and Grayfrier Kirk the counsell consents thairto,<sup>4</sup>

and authorised contracts to be entered into for the execution of the work. Subsequently, however, on 19th December, a minute of the council bears that

upon further consideratioun [they] have fund that the east kirk of St Geills will be much more fitting to be dividit than the Mid Kirk both for largnes, proportioun and lights,<sup>5</sup>

The mason was thereupon ordained to desist from

building the partitioun wall in the Mid Kirk and to build up a partition in the East Kirk.

The accounts of the dean of guild for 1658-9 show that nearly £1000 Scots were expended in repairing the roof of the Trinity College kirk, and a payment of £2, 18s. is entered as having been made to the "beddells

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> Council Records, vol. xviii., p. 229.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., vol. xix., p. 77.

<sup>2</sup> Diary of Transactions in Scotland, p. 170.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 231.

for dighting of the spouts of the kirk." The following entry also occurs in these accounts:—

Item, to Robert Thomsone for 700 tickets [communion tokens] viz. a 100 to the Colledge kirk 200 to Mr John Stirling and 200 to Mr Mungo Law his kirk at 13s. 4d. per 100 . . . . . iiij li xij s iiij d

In 1660 the town council made arrangements for the maintenance of the roofs of the various churches by an act dated 29th February of that year, which, in so far as it relates to the Trinity Colledge Church, is in the following terms:

Compeired Robert Murray dean of gild and made report that he had transacted with Andrew Cassie for the repaireing and mainteining of the roofs of the whole kirks of this burgh: And first [as to Greyfriars Kirk] . . . . And siclyke made report that the said Andrew Cassie had wndertaken to maintain the whole sklaitt rooffs of all the rest of the kirks of this burgh, viz. . . . . The Colledge kirk of 23 rude  $\frac{1}{2}$  . . . . for the spaice of ten yeirs efter the first day of Marche nixt . . . . at twentie shillings scotts the rude, yeirlie; and sall furnishe all things necessarie thairto; and at the ishe of the saids ten yeiris to leive the saidis roofs sufficient at the sight of twa wnderstanding men to be chosen as said is, dureing the which tyme the said Andrew is to have the vse of the toun's ledderes as he sall have occasioun to imploy the same for the said worke.<sup>1</sup>

During all this time the town council exercised the patronage of the headship of the church and regulated the emoluments of the office, as is shown by the following acts:—On 17th February 1606,

compeirit Peiter Littiljohnne officer and beddell to the Colledge kirk and dimittit his said plaice in the counsallis handis inrespect of his aige and inhabilitie, thairfore the counsell presentis Hendrie Herpar to be beddell in the said kirk and kirk officer thair during the counsallis will; and ordanis Andro Ainslie baillie to present him to the sessioun of the said kirk vpone Thursday nixt.<sup>2</sup>

On 16th December 1653 John Hendersone, merchant, was admitted and received

to be beddell in the northeast paroshe kirk of this burgh, in place of umquhile William Hutchiesone lait beddell thairof, dureing the counsellis pleasure, quho compeirand acceptit and gave his aith *de fidei administratione*.<sup>3</sup>

And on 25th March 1659,

The counsell values the beddellis hous at the Colledge kirk to be worth fourtie merkis be yeir, and ordanis Johne Scympson quho is to have the possessioun thairof to pay to John Ruthirfurde his colleague twentie merkis thairof, yeirlie, as

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xx., p. 118.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. xiii., p. 326.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. xviii., p. 66.

the halfe of the rent, towards the payment of his housmaill, inrespect the hous cannot serve them both; and that the said Johne be cairfull to ring the bell punctuallie at the ordinar dyetts, and to be comptable to his colleague for the half of his intromissioun of the profites of his imployment as beddell, and the said John Rutherford to be comptable to the said John Sympsone for the half of his intromissioun, *hinc inde*, that their benefice may be equall.<sup>1</sup>

On 10th September 1660 King Charles II., by a writ superscribed by him, authorised a charter to be granted, under the great seal, approving and confirming in favour of the magistrates and community of Edinburgh all previous grants to the burgh or to the kirks, colleges, ministers and hospitals thereof; and by an act of parliament passed on 22nd March 1661 that writ, technically called a "Signature," was ratified by parliament, to the same effect as if it and the intended charter had already passed the great seal.<sup>2</sup>

The financial condition of the hospital at the close of this period is shown in the following abstract of the accounts of the masters for the year from 12th November 1660 to 11th November 1661, which, like the preceding accounts, are stated in Scots money. During that year the total revenue amounted to £3154, 14s. 6d., and was derived solely from the heritable estate. The rental of the lands of Coatfield, Quarryholes, over and nether, Clayholes and Easter Clayholes, the lands of Fleurs, Keir's lands, the lands of Fillyside and Kuningholes, Fillyside Bank and Cant's Miln, the Temple lands of St John and Fernie Acre, containing in all 168 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and 5 ells, amounted to £2944, 6s. 6d.; the rent of Heriothouse was £100; and there were received for the "Inner kail-yaird," £40; for the grass of the "Outer yaird," £12; for "Coatfield yard and other houses," £49, 0s. 8d.; and for "ane little house in Gray's Close," £9. The expenditure amounted to £3300, 6s. 8d., which may be classified thus:—maintenance of the inmates, including victuals, clothing, washing, coals, funeral charges, &c., £2755, 2s. 8d.; salaries of the chaplain (£160); "goodwife" (£82, 8d.); maid-servant (£13, 10s.); and bellringer (£16), £271, 18s.; repairs on the hospital, £214, 2s. 10d.; expense of visit of the hospital by "Bailie Sandilands

<sup>1</sup> Council Records, vol. xx., p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Charters and Documents relating to the Trinity Hospital, &c. (1871), pp. 182-7.

and others," £2, 10s. : feu-duty of the gardener's house, £2; minister's stipend (£2, 12s.), and schoolmaster's salary (11s. 6d.), for Heriothouse, £3, 3s. 6d. : expense of the hospital masters' visit to Heriothouse by command of the council, £8, 4s. ; and law expenses, chiefly in questions with Lord Balmerino as to the teinds of the hospital lands, £42, 15s. 8d. In 1660-61, the expenditure exceeded the revenue by £145, 12s. 2d



# INDEX.

*The letters "T. C." mean Trinity College, and "T. H." mean Trinity Hospital.*

- Abbeyhill, 177  
 Aberdeen, Act by Privy Council in regard to friars' places in, 44; Grant by Queen Mary to, of church livings in, for support of poor and hospital, 53  
 Aberdeen, bishop of, Thomas Spence, 108.  
 Aberdeen, Cathedral Kirk of, 21  
 Abernethy, of Gilston, 135  
 Abernethy, Lord, James, Earl of Murray, 61  
 Abircrummye, Mr John, 60  
 Abryclouchburn, 10  
 Adam, Isobel, relict of Wmphray Dowie, Commissary Clerk Depute, inmate of T. H., 187-8  
 Adamson, Alexander, Edinburgh, 135, 136  
 Adamsoun, James, Edinburgh, 51, 92  
 Adamson, John, Edinburgh, 98  
 Aichinsoun, Thomas, maister - coningyear, Edinburgh, 135  
 Aikenheid, David, Edinburgh, kirk-counsellor, 142, dean of guild (1619), 155.  
 Aikinhead, David, Edinburgh, provost, 172. Executors of, 172  
 Aikenhead, Thomas, Edinburgh, 88, dean of guild (1596-7), 132  
 Aiknan, James, skinner, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 78  
 Ainslie, Andrew, bailie of Edinburgh (1606), 198  
 Ainslie, James, merchant, Edinburgh, 159  
 Aitchison, Alexander, of Gosford, 57  
 Aitchison, John, master of T. C., 117  
 Aikman, Nyniane, inmate of T. H., 70  
 Alanson, John, Leith, 14  
 Albany, Duke of, Governor of Scotland, 147  
 Albo Fonte, Edward de, 10  
 Alesse, Alexander, doctor of theology, views of Edinburgh, 28, 46, 47  
 Alexander I., 145  
 Alexander II., 7, 10, 46  
 Alexander III., 7, 8  
 Allan, Thomas, macer, inmate of T. H., 188  
 Allane, Isobell, Executors of, 174  
 Andersoun, Alexander, beadsman of Soltray, 38  
 Anderson, Archibald, hatmaker, Edinburgh, 187  
 Anderson, William, inmate of T. H., 182, 187, particulars of his history, 187  
 Andrew, Mr Alexander, writer, Edinburgh, 58  
 Angus, Andrew, beadsman of T. C., 31, 34  
 Angus, Superintendent of, 35  
 Arniston, the Laird of, 177  
 Arnold, Duke of Gueldres, 3  
 Arnott, John, Edinburgh, baillie (1586), 96; (1587), 111; provost (1588-9), 108  
 Arran, James, Earl of, provost of Edinburgh, (1584), 81, 88, 129  
 Atholl, Earl of, 53  
 Autharogall, Ouchtarogall, see Uthirrogall  
 Auchmowtie, William, prebendary of Strathmartine, 32, 34, 123  
 Baillie, Father, 146  
 Baillie, Robert, 2nd prebendary or sacristan of T. C., 112, negotiations for renunciation of his prebend, 112  
 Baillie, William, 178  
 Baiamond's roll, 8  
 Balcanquall, Mr Walter, Edinburgh, 146, 165  
 Balerno, 155  
 Balfour, Isobell, relict of Nicol Ewing, good-wife of T. H., 182, 185  
 Balfour, Sir James, of Pittendreich, President of the Court of Session, 47, 48  
 Balfour, Sir James, clerk of register, 53  
 Balfour, Mr Robert, provost of Kirk of Field, 47, 48  
 Ballerno, lordship of, 14  
 Ballerno, lands of, mortified by Mary of Gueldres to T. C., 12; ten pounds of the lands assigned to the two clerks or choristers of T. C., 15; provision for the repair of T. C. church and the supply of necessaries therein, out of, 16  
 Balmerino, Lord, 164, 170, 177, 200

Bannatyn, Besse, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Bannatyne, Janet, spouse of George Foulles, master of the king's cunzie house, 160  
 Bannatyne, John, skinner, 110  
 Bannatyne, Thomas, 160  
 Barclay, John, master of T. C., 117  
 Barron, James, burgess, Edinburgh, 52  
 Barron, Sir James, chaplain of our Lady altar in St. Paul's hospital, Edinburgh, 109  
 Barron, William, 176  
 Barroun, James, of Edinburgh, commissioner to parliament (1560), 40  
 Bartholomew, William, burgess of Edinburgh, 7  
 Bartilmo, George, in Cottis, 155  
 Basle, 28  
 Bassendyne, Thomas, printer, Edinburgh, 122  
 Bawtie, Henry, mason, inmate of T. H., 69  
 Beadsmen of T. C.—

Endowments in Leith for support of, 4, 16.  
 Appointment of, vested in provost and prebendaries of T. C., 29. Master of the hospital charged with special supervision of, 29. Ordinances for the regulation of (1575), 32. Required to attend prayers or preaching in the kirk or beadhouse of T. C., *ib.*; to wear blue gowns conform to first foundation, *ib.*; not to absent themselves from hospital by night or day without leave of the master, 33. The wives and children of beadsmen not to resort to the hospital, *ib.*; beadsmen not to marry without leave of the master, *ib.*; a messenger-at-arms elected beadsmen to ingather revenues of T. C., &c., 35. Value of kirk of Wemyss and hospital of Uthirrogal in 1580, 36. Act of the chapter against beadsmen letting their chambers, and requiring them to occupy the same themselves nightly, 36. Disputes between them and town of Edin. in regard to endowments in Leith, 91. Funds applicable to support of, in 1585-6-7, 97. Number of in 1585-6, 97; their house to be repaired, 97. Number of in 1587-8-9-90-91, 112. Rental of, for 1587-8-9, 1590-1, 112. Payments to, in 1587-88, 112. In 1589-90-91, 113. Eight beadsmen during first half of 1592, seven beadsmen during second half of that year and in 1593, 117. Payments to, 117. Rental of from 1594 to 1603, 121. Arrangements with, for renunciation of their rights, 125-126. Number of in 1603-5, 139. John Learmonth last beadsmen, 142. Disappears after March 1613, 142.

Beadsmen of T. H.—

Presentations to, 69. No beadsmanship to be promised till vacant, 69. Beds provided for twelve aged and sick poor called bedrels, 69. See Trinity Hospital

Beadsmen of Soltray—

Church and Hospital of Soltray founded for the support of a limited number of poor persons, 7. Three poor persons provided for, 13. Entries in register of T. C. in regard to, 38. Maintained long after Reformation, 38. Beadsmen in 1576 and 1585, *ib.* Funds applicable to support of, in 1585-6, 97. Number of, *ib.* Funds applicable to, from 1594 to 1603, 121.

Beattie, Andrew, tailor, 174

Bedlam erected in Edinburgh, 192

Bedrels, sick poor called, 69

Beggars, Acts against, in Edinburgh, 126

Beggar-raw, Edinburgh, situation of, 5

Bell, Jonet, inmate of T. H., 186

Bellenden, Sir John, justice-clerk, 53

Bellenden, Sir Lewis, 148

Benedict XIII., Pope, 145

Benefices, thirds of, see Ministers

Bennett, Mr William, minister of T. C. church, 178

Bequests and Gifts to T. H.—

By Thomas M'Calzean, 77; Katherine Norwell, spouse of Robert Smyth, librar, 122; Robert Jollie, merchant, 140; James Inglis, 140; Cornelius Inglis, 140; Alesoun Wilson, relict of Alexander Lyndsay, 143; Archibald Johnston, 153; Alexander Miller, master tailor to the king, 153; William Rigg, 153; Charles Scherare residing in Dort in Holland, 154; Patrick Eleis, 155; Isobel Brown, relict of John Massoun, merchant, 158; James Ainslie, merchant, 159; John Jossie, London, 159; Mr John Rae, master of Grammar School, 159; John Byres, 159; William Kellie, 159; Margaret Prestoun, relict of Patrick Eleis, 159; John Hammiltoun, merchant, 159; John Wynrahame, of Libberton, 159; Isabel Farquhar, relict of Arthur Rae, 159; Mr Robert Brown, 160; Patrick Douglas, baxter, 160; Jannet Bannatyne spouse of George Foulles, master of the king's cunzie-house, 160; Patrick Tuedie, 160; Allan Levingstoun, merchant, 160; Hew Wickt, merchant, 160; George Grieve, customer, 160; Christian Rig, relict of Mr John Rae, schoolmaster, 160; Thomas Bannatyne, 160; Gilbert Johnnestoun, merchant, 161; James Hogg, merchant, 161; Amount of, during seven years previous to 1627-8, 161; by Andrew Stevenson, 171; by David Ramsay, 171; Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pittravie, 171; by David Aitkenhead, provost, 172; Mrs Martin, 172; Robert Maisoun, 172; Elspeth Prestoun, 172; David Makcall, merchant, 172; Thomas Spiers, baxter, 173; Master Robert Johnston, London, 173; David Cruickshanks, 173;

- Isobel Farquhar, relict of Arthur Rae, 173;  
Mr Bartelmew Sommervell, 173; Issobel  
Allane, 174; James Troup, merchant, 174;  
John Trotter, 174; John Fleyning, baillie,  
174; Andrew Beattie, tailor, 174; William  
Porter, 174; Thomas Dodds, plumber, 175;  
the husband of Aleson Skirving, 175;  
William Cochrain, 175; James Eleis, of  
Saughton Mills, merchant burghess, 175.
- Bernard, Isabel, inmate of T. H., 69
- Berwick, 10, 11
- Birnie, kirk of, diocese of Moray, 87
- Bisset, Issobel, inmate of T. H., 70
- Black, wheelwright, collector of alms for poor  
in T. H., 72
- Black, Robert, beadsman of T. C., 31, 34
- Blackburn, John, Edinburgh, 51
- Blackfriars, 57
- Blackfriars, or Dominican or Preaching friars.  
Application by the town council to Queen  
Mary, in 1562, for a grant of the yards of  
the, to build an hospital upon, 46. Partic-  
ulars concerning, 16. Churchyard of,  
48. Grant by the queen to the town of  
these yards, &c., for an hospital, 1662-3,  
50. Action of the town council in refer-  
ence to grant, 50. Plan of hospital at B.  
yards ordered, 50. Rubbish at B. yards  
to be cleared away, 50. Corn growing on  
yards to be intromitted with by treasurer,  
51. Money to be paid for building hospital,  
51. Letters from Regent Murray dispens-  
ing with erection of hospital on, 58, 62.  
Yards of, granted to T. H., 58, 59, 60.  
Materials for new or town's hospital trans-  
ported from, to T. C., 67. Confirmation  
by James VI. in 1603, of grant of lands,  
&c., of, 137
- Blackfriars Wynd, 46. Called the Vennel, 46
- Blackhall, Agnes, relict of William Wallace,  
mason, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 188
- Blacter, Beatrix, sister of Sciennes, 148
- Blair, lands of, 97
- Blynseill, Mr Vmphra, advocate, Edinburgh,  
144
- Blyth, Henry, Edinburgh, 92
- Blue gowns worn by beadsmen of T. C., 32
- Boag, William, tenant of Coatfield, 163
- Boig, James, tenant of lands of T. H., 178
- Boncle or Bonkhill, Sir Edward, first provost  
of T. C., 20. Particulars concerning, 20,  
21. Supposed portrait of, 26. Arms of in  
Seal of T. C., 32
- Bonnington Mills, Edinburgh, 191
- Borthwick, Alexander, of Nether Lany, 89, 91
- Borthwick, James, Edinburgh, 182
- Borthwick, Robert, Edinburgh, 71
- Borthwick, Walter, Edinburgh, 189
- Bothwell, Adam, Bishop of Orkney, 104
- Bothwell, Earl of, 53, 147
- Bothwell, John, son of Adam, bishop of Ork-  
ney, 104
- Bothwell, town of, 10
- Bottis, 10
- Bowlands, John, tenant of lands of T. H., 176
- Bowsie, John, beadsman of T. C., 34. Chap-  
lain of Uthirogall, 36. Particulars concern-  
ing, 36
- Boyde, Christian, inmate of T. H., 168
- Brady, John, provost of T. C., 12, 21. Par-  
ticulars concerning, 21. Condition of his  
presentation to provostry, 24, 25
- Braikinrig, David, inmate of T. H., 167
- Brechin, cathedral church of, 19
- Brokas, William, smith, Edinburgh, 51
- Brotherstanes, Browderstanes, in lordship of  
Soltray, lands of, 7. Five merks of, as-  
signed to each of the masters of T. H., 14;  
to the sacristan, 14; and to the prebend-  
aries of Browderstanes, 15; of Strath-  
martin, 15; of Gilston, 15; of Ormiston,  
15. Teind sheaves of over and nether B.  
leased 1585, 38. Teinds of over and nether  
B., 97
- Broughton, Barony of, 104
- Brownie, John, inmate of T. H., 70
- Browderstanes. See Brotherstanes
- Brown, David, wright, Edinburgh, 168
- Brown, Isobel, relict of John Massoun, mer-  
chant, Edinburgh, 158
- Brown, John, collector of annuals for Hospital  
and ministers of Edinburgh, 86. Accounts  
of his intromissions, 86
- Broune, Katherine, inmate of T. H., 168
- Broun, Marion, relict of Alexander Tailfier,  
litster, inmate of T. H., 187
- Brown, Mr Robert, 160
- Broun, Robert, maltman, Edinburgh, 188
- Brown, Thomas, 176
- Brown, Thomas, locksmith, Edinburgh, 186
- Brown, Walter, and his wife, inmates of T. H.,  
70
- Bryssone, Andrew, treasurer of Edinburgh  
(1653), 183
- Buccleuch, Lord of, 94
- Burgh Muir, 147
- Burghs, Grant by Queen Mary to the burghs  
of the kirk livings for the maintenance  
of their ministers and schools, and the  
support of the poor, 53. Act of Privy  
Council appointing assessment for support  
of ministers, and granting kirk livings in  
relief and for support of poor and hospitals,  
53, 54
- Burne, Thomas, 176
- Burrowloch of Edinburgh, 147
- Burials, in St. Giles, Edinburgh, condemned  
in 1561, 41. Particulars in regard to  
burying-places in Edinburgh, 48. Grey-  
friars Yards asked from Queen Mary in

- 1562 as a burying-place, 48. Application granted, 49. Old burying-places in and near Edinburgh, 48. Extension of kirk-yard of St. Giles, *ib.*
- Burial-place, Greyfriars Yards proposed in 1561 to be converted into, 41
- By, Alecie de, 10
- Bynnie, Alexander, merchant, master of T. H., 186
- Bynnie, John, bailie of Edinburgh (1650), 181
- Bynning, Richard, messenger-at-arms, elected beadsman of T. C. to inbring revenues, 35
- Byres, John, 159
- Cairns, John, reader and minister of Edinburgh, 113
- Cairny, Andrew, Edinburgh, 98
- Caithness, Bishoprick of, 87
- Caithness, Archdeacon of, John Dingwall, 27
- Cannoflat, lands of, 165
- Canongate, Bailies of, 28
- Canongate, Burgh of, 104
- Cant, John, Edinburgh, 147
- Cant's Miln, 199
- Cariynes, Margaret, inmate of T. H., 70
- Carmichael, William, Edinburgh, 182
- Carnbie, Agnes, inmate of T. H., 78
- Carse, Janet, inmate of T. H., 168
- Cassie, Andrew, slater, Edinburgh, 198
- Cassillis, Earl of, 53
- Castle of Edinburgh, 11
- Cemeteries in Edinburgh, 48
- Clayholes, 199
- Chapel-royal at Edinburgh, 23
- Chapel-royal at Stirling, 23
- Charles I., 156, 168, 191, 193
- Charles II., 49, 193
- Charity Workhouse, Edinburgh, 115
- Charteris, Henry, merchant, Edinburgh, 96
- Charteris, Mr Henry, professor and afterwards principal of University of Edinburgh, 128
- Chatelherault, Duke of, James, 47
- Chisholm, James, last provost of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 146
- Chisholm, Mr Michael, collector of kirk rents, Edinburgh, 58, 68, 70, 71
- Church livings, Popular desire before Reformation to appropriate a portion of, to educational and charitable purposes, 39. Articles to be presented to parliament by the commissioners for Edinburgh with that view approved of by the town council in 1560, 39. Appropriation of portion of, proposed in First Book of Discipline, 40. Articles anent, proposed to town council of Edinburgh (1561), 41. Thirds of benefices provided to ministers, 43. Annuals, mails, and duties within burghs and towns to be uplifted and applied by the Crown to hospitals, schools, and other godly purposes, 43. Magistrates of Aberdeen, Elgin, Inverness, and Glasgow, to uphold friars places and apply them to the common weal and service of these towns, 44. Grant of, by Queen Mary, to the burghs for maintenance of ministers and schools and support of the poor, 53. Act of Privy Council granting, for support of poor and hospitals, 53, 54. Grant by Queen to Edinburgh of, 54; to Glasgow, 57; to Perth, 57; to Aberdeen, 57. Commission given to certain persons to judge upon the kirk livings for the use of the ministers and hospital, 70, 72. Writs and titles of, in Edinburgh, to be transferred from the charterhouse to the clerk's chamber, 136
- Churches, Patronage of, in Edinburgh vested in town council, 169
- Churchyards in Edinburgh, 48
- Clapperton, Sir George, provost of T. C., 29. Particulars concerning, 29, 31
- Clapperton, Laurence, provost of T. C., 29, 31. Succeeded by Robert Pont, 87
- Clark of Balbirnie, Alexander, old provost of Edinburgh (1584), 80
- Clayholes, Easter, 199
- Clement VII., Pope, 25. Letters by James V. to, 27
- Clerk, Alexander, bailie of Edinburgh, 1567, 60
- Clerk, Alexander, Edinburgh, 74
- Clerk, Barbara, inmate of T. H., 186.
- Clerks or Choristers of T. C., endowment of, 15. Subject to provost, and removeable at the pleasure of him, and college, *ib.*; qualifications of, 17
- Cleuch, Gilbert, mason, Edinburgh, 50
- Clunes, William, Leith, 14
- Coalfield, purchase of, for T. H., 161, 162, 163, 164, 166. Rents, &c., of, 169. Expenses connected with, 170. Cost of, 170, 176, 177, 199
- Coatfield Lodging, 164
- Cockburn, Margaret, 165
- Cochrane, Patrick, Edinburgh, 132, 142
- Cochrane, Patrick, treasurer of Edinburgh, 1603, 140
- Cochrane, William, 175
- Cokeis, William, land of, 144
- Colleges, Act of Privy Council in regard to provision for, out of Church livings (1561), 43, 44. Exception of kirk lands destined to colleges from general annexation to Crown in 1587, 104
- College of Edinburgh, see University
- College of Justice, 27
- College of Justice, Senators of, Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, 53
- Colinton, laird of, 140
- Colvin or Colvall, Mr William, minister of T. C. Church, Edinburgh, 178



- Compston Mills, lands of, 155  
 Compston, lands of, 140  
 Cor, Margaret, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Correction House, Edinburgh, situation of, 5;  
   chaplain elected, 190; particulars in regard  
   to, 190-92  
 Correction Houses, appointed by Charles I. to  
   be established in burghs, 191  
 Courts of Justice in St. Giles' Church in 1560,  
   146  
 Couttis, William, officer, beadsman of T. C., 69  
 Cowgate, 46-48  
 Cowgate Port, 127  
 Craig, Andrew, Edinburgh, 50  
 Craig, Mr John, minister of Edinburgh, 93.  
   Particulars of his history, 93  
 Craig, John, gardener of T. H., 193  
 Craig, Robert, beadsman of T. C., 31  
 Craig, Mr Thomas, advocate, retained as coun-  
   sel for T. C., 35; particulars concerning  
   *Ib.*, Sir Thomas, 148  
 Crallyng, lands of, thrave of corn from, granted  
   to Soltray, 8  
 Crallyng, Upper barony of, 8  
 Cramond, Over, 113  
 Crampton, William of, notary, 7  
 Cranstoun, Clarie, relict of Archibald Anderson,  
   hatmaker, inmate of T. H., 187  
 Cranston, lands of, 11  
 Cranstoun, territory of, 10  
 Cranystoun, Radulph, Lord of, 10  
 Cranystoun, Thomas, de, 9  
 Craufurde, Earl of, 53  
 Crawford, Sir John, Prebendary of St. Giles,  
   147  
 Crechmond, Canonry and prebend of, in cathed-  
   ral Church of Aberdeen, 21; held by  
   John Brady. *Ib.*  
 Crichton, College kirk of, 58. Thomas Hal-  
   kerston, provost, 58  
 Crichton, Grammar school of College kirk  
   of, 58  
 Crichton, Lord Chancellor, 146  
 Crichton, parish of, 95  
 Crichton, Singing school of College kirk of, 58  
 Crombie, Sir Thomas, 186  
 Cromwell, 193  
 Crosschainhill, Soltray, 6  
 Cruickshanks, David, 173  
 Culros, 87  
 Cummistoun called Manwellriggs, grant to T. C.  
   of, with the waulk mill of the same, by  
   Mary of Gueldres, 21, confirmed by James  
   IV., *Ib.*  
 Cunningholes, lands of, 199  
 Cunnyngname, John, beadsman of T. C., 34  
 Cunnyngnam, Robert, collector of kirk rents,  
   Edinburgh, 57, 58, 71, 72  
 Cunyngnam, William, provost of T. C., 28  
 Currie, 107, 112, 113, 141  
 Currie kirk, 107, 112  
 Currie, parsonage of, 116, 135, 137, 138  
 Currie, vicarage of, 116, 137, 138  
 Dalgleish, Robert, 140  
 Dalkeith, 127  
 Dalkeith, presbytery of, 144  
 Dalrumpill, Andrew, collector of kirk annuals,  
   144, 148; of Kirkurd, 144  
 Dalziel, James, merchant, 165, 167  
 Danielston, John, 174  
 Darling, Andrew, beadsman of T. H., 69  
 Darnley, Lord, 47  
 David I., 145  
 David II., 7  
 Davie, Jean, relict of James Ramsay, inmate of  
   T. H., 187  
 Davie, Jean, goodwife of T. H., 182, 185, 188  
 Davie, John, merchant, Edinburgh, 174, 175  
 Davidson, John, tailor, Edinburgh, 70  
 Davieson, John, tailor, 181  
 Daviesoun, Bessie, goodwife of T. H., 186  
 Deanry of T. C., erected out the fruits of  
   Dunnotter, 22. Mr Andrew Mylne received  
   to the office, *vice* Mr William Salmoud,  
   deceased, 35  
 Dearaneuch, lands of, Edinburgh, 46  
 Dechmond, 12  
 Denham, John, bailie of Edinburgh (1660) 182  
 Denham, Marion, inmate of T. H., 188  
 Dennis, Robert, mason, 26  
 Dewar, John, slater, Edinburgh, 134  
 Dick, William, of Braid, provost of Edinburgh,  
   173  
 Dick, William, of Grange, 148  
 Dick, William, younger of Grange, 148  
 Dickisons land, Haddington, 11  
 Dickson, John, master of T. H., 144  
 Dickson, William, of Delft in Holland, 190  
 Dikesoun, Allan, bailie of Edinburgh (1563), 50  
 Dingwall, John, provost of T. C., 12, 21; con-  
   tract between Dingwall and a mason for  
   erecting T. C. church, 26; his exertions to  
   get church completed, 26, 27; particulars  
   concerning, 27; action against his executors  
   for payment of cost of building church, 27;  
   gave name to Dingwall Castle, 89  
 Dingwall, John, 25  
 Dingwall, Castle, 65; renunciation by Robert  
   Pont of right to, in favour of town of Edin-  
   burgh, 89; particulars in regard to, 89;  
   grant of, by James VI. to town of Edin-  
   burgh in 1585, 92, 110; conveyed by charter  
   of 1612, 145; demolition of, 178, 179;  
   used for confinement of sturdy beggars,  
   179  
 Discipline, first book of, authors of, 40; ap-  
   proved of by Privy Council, *Ib.*; proposi-  
   tions of, 40; opposition to, by nobility, 42;  
   approved of by a convention of the church,

- 1560-1, ratification by Queen Mary declined, *Ib.*  
 Dobie, Richard, treasurer (1597), 127; bailie (1599), 120; (1600), 136  
 Doby, Richard, kirk councillor, Edinburgh, 142, 143  
 Dods, Thomas, plumber, Edinburgh, 175  
 Dominican or preaching friars of Edinburgh, see "Blackfriars."  
 Douglas, Archibald of Kilspindie, provost of Edinburgh, and commissioner to parliament 1560, 40  
 Douglas, Mr Archibald, parson of Kirkurd, 37  
 Douglas, Mr George, prebendary of T. C., 139  
 Douglas, James, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Douglas, Mr John, rector of the University of St. Andrews, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews, 40  
 Douglas, Patrick, baxter, Edinburgh, 160  
 Douglas, Mr Robert, minister of West St. Giles' church, Edinburgh, 178  
 Dowcott lands, 176  
 Dowie, Mr John, chaplain of T. H., 185, 190, 192  
 Dowie, Wmfray, commissary clerk depute, Edinburgh, 188  
 Duddingston Church, 145  
 Duddingston Easter, 38  
 Dunbar, battle of, 194  
 Dunbarnie, 106, 112, 116, 122, 135  
 Dunbarnie kirk, 107, 116, 121  
 Dumbarton Castle, 94  
 Duncan David, 74  
 Duncanlaw, 8, 11  
 Dunfermline, 92, 93  
 Dunfermline, Cathedral of, 23  
 Dunfermline, monastery, 25  
 Dunkeld, 87  
 Dunkeld, Bishop of, 14, 42  
 Dunnottar, Parish church of, united to and incorporated with T. C., 22; two prebends erected out of the fruits, and added to the eight prebends of T. C., *Ib.*; the first prebendary called the Dean, and the second the prebendary of Dunnottar, 22; qualifications of, 23; endowments of, *Ib.*; provision for a vicar in, 23; collation and institution of prebendaries and vicar vested in archbishop of St. Andrews, 24; if presentees unfit provost and prebendaries of T. C. might refuse them, 24; incorporation of Dunnottar confirmed by Pope Julius II., *Ib.*; value of, 24; called St. Brigid's kirk, 35  
 Dunnottar, prebendary of, endowment of, 22; qualifications of, 23  
 Dunnottar, rector of the parish church of, Mr Walter Stratoun, 22  
 Duns, 11  
 Easter church in St Giles of Edinburgh, 134  
 Eckfurd, barony of, 8  
 Edgeley, Catherine, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Edgslie, Edward, cramer, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Edinburgh, annuity from common good of, mortified to T. C., 12; annuity assigned for support of beadsmen of T. H., 16  
 Edinburgh, parochial divisions of in 1584, 55, 56, 80, see Parochial Divisions  
 Edinburgh, Sherifdom of, 38  
 Edinburgh, views of Edinburgh, Gordon's, 5; Alesse's, 28, 46, 47  
 Edingtoun, John, merchant, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 160, 167  
 Edward I., 11  
 Edward II., 80  
 Edward IV., 80  
 Eel ark at east end of North Loch of Edinburgh, 77, 86, 135  
 Elaston, town of, 12  
 Eleis, Patrick, sen., master of T. H., 150; treasurer of Edinburgh, 155; obtained right to present two sick persons to T. H., 155; relict of, 159; bailie (1626), 167; presentation to T. H. by, 167  
 Eleis, Ellies, James, merchant, Edinburgh, 159, 175, 183  
 Elgin, Act by Privy Council in regard to friars places in, 44  
 Elizabeth, Queen, 80  
 Elwynstone, territory of, in Haddingtonshire, 9  
 Ercildoun, lands of, 10, 11  
 Ercildoun, Thomas de, son and heir of Thomas the Rymer, 10  
 Ergyle, Earl of, 53  
 Erskine, Mr Robert, provost of T. C., 29  
 Ew, Philipdawystoun, lands of, 8  
 Ew, Philip de, 8  
 Ewing, Nicol, 182  
 Fairbairn, James, 183  
 Fairholme, David, town officer, Edinburgh, 188  
 Fairlie, William, 91  
 Fala, parish of, 95  
 Farquhar, Edward, merchant, Edinburgh, 159  
 Farquhar, Isobel, relict of Arthur Rae, 159, 173  
 Farquhar, Laurence, 167  
 Farquhar, Sir Robert, provost of Aberdeen, 171  
 Farquhar, James, W.S., Edinburgh, 171  
 Fawlahill, town of (Heriot Moor), two pounds land in, assigned to the master of T. H., 14  
 Fenton, John, 138  
 Fernie acre, lands of, 199  
 Fiddes, William, 80, 111  
 Fifeshire, 8

Fillyside bank, 199  
 Fillyside, lands of, 199  
 Fischar, William, merchant, Edinburgh, 76  
 Fish, Christian, relict of James Ingles, merchant, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Fishmarket of Edinburgh held beside dyke of T. C. in 1508, 59  
 Flemyng websters, 114  
 Flemyng, John, bailie of Edinburgh, 174  
 Fleuris, lands of, 199  
 Flodden, 147  
 Fluker, Katrine, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Fores, David, general of the cunzie house, 53  
 Forman, James, Edinburgh, 132  
 Fornication fines, collector appointed, 108; fines applied to repair of T. C., 108  
 Forrest, Steven, collector for poor of Edinburgh, 72  
 Forrester, David, blind man, inmate of T. H., 70  
 Forrester and others v. Clephane, 63  
 Forster, David, Edinburgh, commissioner to Parliament (1560), 40, 51  
 Forth, Water of, 9; Firth of, 11  
 Fowlis, Robert, bailie of Edinburgh (1659-60), 178, 182  
 Fowlis, George, goldsmith, Edinburgh, 140, 143  
 Franciscan Friars. See "Greyfriars."  
 Frank, William, minister of Soltray, 95  
 Fraser, Simon, 10  
 Frensche, Alexander, beadsman of T. H., 31, 34  
 Friars Minor. See "Greyfriars."  
 Friars preachers. See "Blackfriars."  
 Froggisland, Musselburgh, 11  
 Froisart, 80  
 Fullarton, Adam, bailie of Edinburgh (1567), 60; master of work to T. H., 66, 67, 71, 114  
 Fyldar, John, chaplain of Soltray, 12  
 Fyscheare, Fisher, Thomas, master of T. H., 123, 134  
 Galawater, 10  
 Galbraith, Edward, skinner, Edinburgh, 86; kirk councillor, 119  
 Galloway, Bishop of, Alexander, 53  
 Galloway, James, inmate of T. H., 187  
 Galloway, Thomas, cordiner, Edinburgh, 187  
 Gamil, 9  
 Gairdner, Andrew, treasurer of T. H., 180  
 Gardner, John, beadsman of T. C., 31  
 Gaston, Count de Foix, 80  
 Gate, Janet, inmate of T. H., 69  
 Geddes, Margaret, relict of Thomas Brown, locksmith, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Gelly, James, inmate of T. H., 69  
 General Assenbly. Times of meeting, 52

Germayne, Richard, of Lempitlaw, 8, 9, 10  
 Gib, George, 113  
 Gib, Harie, 155  
 Gib, Jean, daughter of George, 113  
 Gibb, John, provost of Kirk of Field, 48  
 Gibb, John, servant to James VI., 78  
 Gibson, Mr William, dean of Restalrig, 27  
 Gifts, &c., to T. C., see Bequests  
 Gilbert, Michael, bailie of Edinburgh (1586), 96  
 Gilbert, Symon, son of Gilbert, 10  
 Gilston, lands of, in lordship of Soltray, granted to Soltray, 7; five merks of, assigned to each of master of T. H. and Sacristan, 14; to prebendaries of Browderstanes, 15; of Gilston, 15; of Ormiston, 15; teind sheaves of, leased (1585), 38; teinds of, 77; entry to, 135  
 Gilston, Prebendary of, his endowments and duties, 15  
 Girthgate, Soltray, 6  
 Glasgow, Bishop of, Andrew, 5; Walter, 8; William, 8  
 Glasgow, Act by Privy Council in regard to friars' places in, 44. Grant of kirk-livings by Queen Mary to Glasgow in 1566-7 for behoof of ministers and poor, 57  
 Glen, Robert, tailor, burgess of Edinburgh, 187  
 Glenport, lands of, 147  
 Gogar, Prebendary of, 122  
 Gogar, Reader of, 122  
 "Golden charter" of Edinburgh, 136, 138; Expense of, 138  
 Gordon of Rothiemay, Survey of Edinburgh by, 5  
 Gosford, the Laird of, 156  
 Gottinsoun, tailor, Edinburgh, beadsman of T. H., 69  
 Graham, Simon, Prebendary of Brotherstanes, 123, 142, 144  
 Grame, Peter de, 9  
 Grant, George, 95  
 Grassmarket, Edinburgh, 48  
 Gray, William, merchant, Edinburgh, 160  
 Grayfriars or Franciscans, or Friars Minor, or Minorites, yards of the, proposed as burying-place for Edinburgh, 41. Appointed to be burying-place 1561, 42. Asked from Queen Mary in 1562 for that purpose, 48; and granted, 49. Particulars in regard to the Monastery of, 48. Particulars in regard to burying-places in Edinburgh, 48, 49. Properties and revenues of, in Edinburgh, granted to ministers and hospital, 55. Church erected on, and opened in, 1620, 131. Confirmation by James VI. in 1603 of grant of lands of, 137. Money borrowed from masters of T. H., and expended on church, 153. Correction house erected on, 192. Bedlam erected on, 192

- Grayfriars kirk, Edinburgh, 48, 131, 194, 195  
 Grayfriars Port, Edinburgh, 148  
 Gray's Close, Edinburgh, 199  
 Gregory IX., Pope, 11  
 Greynlaw, William, tenant of Coatfield lodging, 164  
 Grieve, George, customer, Edinburgh, 160  
 Grinlay, William, tenant of part of Coatfield, 176  
 Grothale, Prebendary of, 70  
 Grott, Gilbert, Mr, writer, inmate of T. H., 78  
 Guthrie, Alexander, dean of guild and common clerk of Edinburgh (1561), 49; (1578), 72, 73; (1597), 124; (1612), 149  
 Guthrie, Alexander, junior, Edinburgh, clerk to commissioners on kirk livings, 73  
 Guthrie, James, skinner, Edinburgh, master of T. H., 159, 178  
  
 Hackerstons, Halkerston's Wynd, Edinburgh, 5, 20, 81, 110, 144, 155, 177  
 Haddin, Archibald, Edinburgh, 127  
 Haddington, Dickison's land, 11. Kerrington's land and Mercer's land in, *Id.*  
 Haddingtonshire, 8, 9  
 Halaw, 10  
 Hall, Adam, collector of kirk livings, 139, 142  
 Halkerston, John, architect of T. C., 20  
 Halkerstoun, the laird of, 156  
 Halkerstone, Thomas, provost of College kirk of Crichton, 58  
 Halyrudhouse, 23, 46. Lord Robert Stewart of, 47  
 Hammilton, Anna, relict of James Leckie, tailor, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Hamilton, bailie of Edinburgh, 176  
 Hamilton, John, son of the above, 159  
 Hamilton, Ninian, 70  
 Hammilton, James, deacon of the masons of Edinburgh, 187  
 Hammiltoun, John, merchant, Edinburgh, 159  
 Hampton Court, 26  
 Hangandschaw, town of, lands of, 14. Assigned to provost of T. C., 14. Feu maills of, 97  
 Hannay, Hew, baxter, 185  
 Harlaw, William, minister of St. Cuthbert's church of Edinburgh, 87  
 Harwood, John, master of T. H., 72  
 Hastie, James, minister of Soltray, &c., 95  
 Hauden, Bernard, 9  
 Hauden, parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire, 9  
 Hawick, 11  
 Hay, John, depute town-clerk of Edinburgh (1612), 149. Town-clerk (1629), 162  
 Haya, Thomas de, 9  
 Hecquat, Robert, beadsman of Soltray, 38  
 Hedferrelaw, land of, Linlithgowshire, 147  
 Henderson, Agnes, daughter of Henry Henderson, tailor, burgess of Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Henderson, Mr Alexander, minister of New or Little church, Edinburgh, 178  
 Henderson, Henry, tailor, burgess, Edinburgh, 186  
 Henderson, John, 181  
 Henderson, John, merchant, beadle of T. C. church, 198  
 Henderson, Mawsie, relict of David Fairholme, town officer, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 188  
 Henderson, Robert, master of T. H. (1583), 80  
 Henry VI. of England, 48  
 Henry VIII. of England, 26  
 Henrysoun, Alexander, master of T. C., 34  
 Henrysoun, James, prebendary of Broderstaness, 34  
 Henryson, James, collector of kirk annuals, 97. Particulars in regard to his accounts, 97, 110, 112, 117. Also reader in T. C., in 1592 and 1593, 117, 121, 122; collector, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 142. Master of hospital, 122, 123  
 Henryson, Josina, prioress of the nunnery of the Sciennes, Edinburgh, 147  
 Hepburn, Jane, wife of Lord Seaton, 147  
 Hereis, Robert, treasurer, Edinburgh (1598), 133  
 Heriot, Alexander, 185, 190  
 Heriott, George, Edinburgh, 80  
 Heriott, George, elder, kirk councillor, Edinburgh, 119  
 Heriot, George, jeweller, Edinburgh, 187  
 Heriot's Hospital, 48, 187, 190  
 Heriot House, lands of, 174; acquired by T. H., 175, 200  
 Heriot Moor, 14  
 Heriot, Robert, beadsman, T. C., 69  
 Heriot Town, lands of, 174; acquired by T. H., 175  
 Herpar, Henry, beadle of T. C. church, 198  
 Herreis, James, inmate of T. H., 186, 188, 189  
 Herset, 11  
 Hertishved, lands of, 9  
 Heton, barony of, 8  
 High Kirk, Edinburgh, 132, 133, 134, 178  
 High School, Old, Edinburgh, 46, 194  
 Hall, Peter, mason, Edinburgh, 64  
 Hill, lands of, in lordship of Balerno, mortified by Mary of Gueldres to T. C., 12. Five merks of, assigned to Sacristan of T. C., 14; to prebendary of Hill, 15  
 Hill, prebendary of, endowment and duties of, 15  
 Hillstoun, John, merchant, 175  
 Hogg, James, merchant, 161  
 Holm, Cultram, 145  
 Holy Cross, revenues of the altarage of, in Jedburgh, disposed by the patron for the



- support of the hospital and ministry of Edinburgh, 68
- Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, churchyard of, 48
- Holyrood, Abbot and Convent of, 28
- Holyrood, Abbey of, 104
- Home, Sir George, 166
- Home, Andrew, messenger, Edinburgh, 127
- Home, Sir George, of Manderston, 156
- Hope, Sir John, Lord Advocate, 173
- Hope, Sir Thomas, of Craighall, knight, 172
- Hope, Sir Thomas, jun., 173
- Hoppryngill, James, beadsman of T. C., 31, 34
- Horne, William, of Aittoun, 174
- Hospitals, Application of church livings to, ordered by Privy Council, 43. Application of the town council of Edinburgh to Queen Mary in 1561 for a grant of the friars' yards and annuals, and the altarges of the church, to build hospitals, 45. Application to her by the General Assembly of the Kirk in 1562 on behalf of ministers, schools, and poor, 45. Application by the town council to her in 1562 on behalf of, 45. Her answer, 49. Blackfriars' yards, Edinburgh, sought by the town council from her in 1562 as a site for an hospital, 46. Granted, 50. Annuals of chaplains and friars sought as a provision for an hospital and school in Edinburgh, 47. Plan of an hospital at the Blackfriars ordered, 50. Kirk of Field proposed to be acquired as the site of an hospital or university, 51. Grant to burghs of church livings for behoof of hospitals (1566), 53. Act of Privy Council anent provision for, 53, 54. Grant by the Queen to Edinburgh for behoof of (1566-7), 54. Letters from Regent Murray dispensing with erection of an hospital in Blackfriars yards, 58. [See Trinity Hospital.] Charter by James VI. in 1585 of provostry of T. C. for behoof of, &c., 92; Do. in May 1587, 99. Exception of kirk lands destined to hospitals and maison-dieus from general annexation to crown in 1587, 104. Revocation by King James VI. of grants of hospital lands, &c., 105. Charter by James VI. in June 1587, 106. Parliamentary ratification in 1592 of grants to, 116; Do. in 1593, 118. Confirmation by James VI. in 1603, 136. Parliamentary ratification in 1606, 141. Charter by James VI. in 1612 confirming previous grants to, 145. Ratification by Parliament in 1621 of various infestments, 150, 155. Confirmation by Charles I. in 1636, 156, 168-9
- Howlatsoun, Patrick, beadsman of T. C., 34
- Huchiesone, Bessie, relict of John Davidson, tailor, Edinburgh, 181. Appointed good-wife of T. H., 181, 182, 185; death, 185
- Hutchison, William, beadle of T. C. church, 198
- Hunter, Isobel, relict of James Hogg, merchant, Edinburgh, 161
- Huntly, Earl of, chancellor, 53
- Infirmery, Royal, 46
- Inglis, Cornelius, Executors of, 140
- Inglis, James, skinner, Edinburgh, 78, 98
- Inglis, James, Executors of, 140
- Inglis, James, merchant, 186
- Inglis, John, mason, Edinburgh, 59
- Inglis, John, mason, Edinburgh, 63, 64
- Inglis, John, master of T. H., 150
- Inglis, Thomas, treasurer of Edinburgh (1603), 123
- Inveresk, 127
- Inverkeithing, 89
- Innerleithen, 11
- Inverness, Act by Privy Council in regard to friars' places in, 44
- Irland (Yrland), notary, 25
- Jackson, John, treasurer of Edinburgh (1600), 133
- Jackson or Johnston, Sir Patrick, 25
- Jackson, Thomas, mason, Edinburgh, 67
- James I., 23, 48, 145
- James II., 3, 12, 46, 104, 146
- James III., 5, 13, 18, 20, 23, 26, 46, 146
- James IV., 23, 147
- James V., 25; Letter by, to Pope Clement VII., 27, 28, 147, 194
- James VI., 26, 35, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 73, 76, 78, 79, 95, 99, 118, 136, 144, 148, 149
- James VI., 168, 169, 191
- James, Prince, afterwards James IV., 26
- Jedburgh, 68, 94
- Johnstoun, Agnes, sister of Mr Robert, 173
- Johnnestoun, Annabell, widow, inmate of T. H., 70
- Johnston, Archibald, 153
- Johnnestoun, Bessy, relict of Thomas Forbes, inmate of T. H., 70
- Johnnestoun, Gilbert, merchant, 161
- Johnston, John, collector of kirk rents, Edinburgh, 57, 72, 74, 78, 85, 96, 97, 101, 107, 109, 112, 121, 123, 135
- Johnston, John, kirk councillor, Edinburgh, 142
- Johnston, John, beadsman of T. C., 125, 126
- Johnstoun, Mr Robert, agent of town of Edinburgh, London, 139, 159, 173
- Jollie, Robert, merchant, 140
- Johnyestoun, Adam, minister of Soltray, &c., 95
- Jonkein, David, 173
- Jonystoun, Lower, 10
- Jonystoun, lands of, 10
- Jonystoun, John de, 10

- Jossie, John, London, 159  
 Joysie, Henry, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Julius II., Pope, 24
- Kerketill, Agnes, wife of John Cant, Edinburgh, 147  
 Kerr, John, 176  
 Keir's lands, 199  
 Keir, Lodovick, Cannoflat, 165  
 Keith, Humble, parish of, 95  
 Keith, John de, marischal of Scotland, 10  
 Keith, Lord, 24  
 Keith, Harvey, district of, 10  
 Keith, Johnestoun, district of, 10  
 Kellie, Jean, relict and executrix of Robert Maissoun, 172  
 Kellie, William, 159  
 Kene, Richard, writer, Edinburgh, 58  
 Kennedy, Thomas, merchant, Edinburgh, 191  
 Ker, James, servant boy in T. H., 185  
 Ker, Margaret, relict of Alexander M'Kenzie, tailor, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Kers, Henry, deacon of furriers, Edinburgh, 132  
 Ker, Robert, bailie of Edinburgh (1576), 72; collector for hospital and ministers, 72, 73  
 Kerse, Barony of, 104  
 Kerr, Laurence, of Gartshaw, 94  
 Kerr, Matthew, master, and afterwards provost of the Kirk of-Field, 47  
 Kerrington's land, Haddington, 11  
 Keth, Robert de, marischal of Scotland, 10  
 Kilpont, Kynpont, or Pont, Robert, see Pont, Robert  
 Kinblo, John, master of T. H., 159, 160  
 Kincaid, Henry, son of John, of Warriston, 148  
 Kincaid, John, of Warriston, 148  
 Kincardine, Sherifdom of, 35  
 King, Alexander, advocate, Edinburgh, 70  
 Kinloche, Francis, Edinburgh, 133  
 Kinnear, James, hat-maker, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Kirk Council, or Commissioners of Kirk-livings, originated in 1594, 118; duties of, 119  
 Kirk-sessions, close connection between town councils and, 55; mode of electing in Edinburgh, 56, 81, see "Parochial Divisions"; consulted in regard to various financial matters connected with the hospital, 153  
 Kirkurd or Orde, Church of, confirmed to master and brethren of Soltray, 8; valuation of, at different times, 8; profits of rectory of, assigned for the repair of T. C. church, and for providing necessities therein, 16; provision for the repair of the church of, 16; after the annexation of Soltray to T. C., cure of, served by a vicar, 8; collector of rents of, appointed, 144; conveyed in charter of 1612, 145
- Kirkyard, burial place of St. Giles, Edinburgh, proposed in 1561 to be changed to the Grayfriars yards, 41; particulars in regard to, 48  
 Kirk-of-Field, the place and buildings of the, sought by the town council from Queen Mary in 1562 as a site for a school, 46; particulars regarding, *Ib.*; an hospital attached to, 47; the provost of, 47; sketch of, as at the time of Darnley's murder, *Ib.*; provostry of, granted to John Gib, 47; kirkyard of, 48; stone work of, taken down, 51; proposed as site of hospital or university, 51; negotiations for purchase of provostry of, by town, 51; dues of a prebendary of, resigned to the ministry and hospital, 76; demission by John Gib of provostry of, in favour of council, ratified by James VI., 79  
 Kirk-of-Field, 98, 148  
 Kirk-of-Field, provosts of, Matthew Kerr, 47; the parson of Penicuik, *Ib.*; Mr Robert Balfour, 47  
 Kirk Livings, Commissioners of, see "Kirk Council"  
 Knolls, Sir William, preceptor of Torphichen, 108  
 Knox, John, the Reformer, 40; burial place of, 49; house of, 146  
 Knox, John, 50, 52, 53, 87  
 Knox, Margaret, daughter of the Reformer, married Zacharie Pont, 87  
 Kynloch, Francis, master of T. C., 142, 144  
 Kynpont, Kilpont, or Pont. See Pont, Robert
- Laing, John, 139  
 Lang, Lange, Bartelmo, beadsman of, T. C., 31, 34  
 Langtoun's land, North Berwick, 12  
 Langton, Town of, 9, 11  
 Lasswade Church, 145  
 Lauder, Hugh, bailie of Leith (1586), 97  
 Lauderdale, 6  
 Laureation of Students, an important ceremony in Edinburgh and Glasgow, 129, 132  
 Law, Mr Mungo, minister of the second charge of Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, 198  
 Lawder, 11  
 Lawe, Margaret, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Lawsons, James, Edinburgh, 189  
 Lawson, James, Easter Duddingston, 38  
 Lawson, John, Leith, 14  
 Lawson, Robert, notary, 22  
 Lawson, William, Easter Duddingston, 38  
 Lawty, Adam, 138  
 Learmonth, George, prebendary of Newlands, 37, 111  
 Learmonth, James, 147  
 Learmonth, Mr John, parson and vicar of the parish church of Gogar, 34; prebendary of Gogar, 123

- Learmonth, Mr John, advocate, Edinburgh, 36, 37; procurator-fiscal to the King, 37; constituted bailie of T. C., 37, 111
- Lee, Principal, Edinburgh University, 44, 47, 48
- Leckie, James, tailor, 186
- Leith, 4, 13, 16, 91, 97, 102, 104, 113, 127, 135, 137, 156, 191, 194
- Leith Wynd, Edinburgh, situation of, 5; condition of in 1540, 28, 30, 67
- Leith Wynd foot, Edinburgh, 5, 128
- Lempitlaw, church of, mortified to Soltray, 8; valuation of, at different times, 8; stipend of reader in 1576, *ib.*; assigned to provost of T. C., 14; renunciation by Robert Pont of right to, in favour of Edinburgh, 89; grant by James VI. to town of Edinburgh in 1585, 92; parsonage and vicarage of, 97; confirmation by James VI. in 1603 of grants of lands of, 137; conveyed by charter of 1612, 145
- Lempitlaw, territory of, 10
- Lempitlaw, tenement of, called Welleflat, 9
- Lermonth, John, messenger, beadsman of T. C., 125, 126, 139, 142
- Leslie, General, 187, 193
- Leslie, Mr Robert, 27
- Lesley, Bishop, 47
- Lestalrik, 9
- Lestahryk, Thomas de, 9
- Leven, Earl of, 187
- Levingstoun, John, 160
- Levingstoun, Allau, merchant, 160
- Levingstoun, John, 160
- Levingston, Thomas, son of Allan, 160
- Ley's land, Saltoun, 11
- Levis, Alexander, inmate of T. H., 186
- Libertoun, Thomas, beadsman of T. C., 34
- Lindsay, David, bailie of Edinburgh, 159
- Linlithgow, Parish Church of, 5
- Linlithgow, 14
- Linlithgowshire, 27
- Litster, John of Spittalmin, 113
- Littljohn, Peter, beddell of T. C. Church, 198
- Little, William, master of T. H., 72, 74, 88; bailie of Edinburgh (1579-80), 109; provost (1586), 96; kirk councillor (1594), 119; provost (1585), 129; old provost (1593-94), 129
- Little Kirk, or New Kirk, now the High Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 134, 178
- Livingston, 112
- Livingston, Sir Thomas, Regent, 146
- Livistoun, Barony of, 147
- Logan, Andrew, of Coatfield and Greenlaw, 161, 162, 163, 164
- Logan, Andrew, son of Andrew Logan of Coatfield, 162, 163
- Logan, John, minister of Soltray, &c., 95
- Logan of Restalrig, Sir Robert, 4, 12, 91
- Logane, Robert, 138
- Logan, Robert, indweller in Canongate, 162
- Logan, Robert, of Coatfield, 161, 162, 170, 175, 176
- Lothian, 21
- Lothian, Archdeacon of, John Brady, 21, 27
- Lothian, Archdeaconry of, 106, 148
- Lothian, Archdeaconry of, 112, 116, 137, 138
- Lothian, Official of, 25
- Lothian, Superintendent of, 53
- Lewis, Mr Ninian, 174
- Lourie, treasurer of Edinburgh (1560), 64
- Lowson, Mr James, minister of Edinburgh, 74
- Lyle, John, beadsman of T. H., 112
- Lymphoy, 113
- Lyndsay, Elspeth, relict of John Lyndsay, goldsmith, inmate of T. H., 186
- Lyndsay, John, goldsmith, 186
- Lyndsay, Alexander, merchant, Edinburgh, 134, 143
- Macdowall, Sir William, master of hospital of St. Paul's work, 109
- Mackall, Catherine, spouse of Mr Ninian Lewis, 174
- Mackall, Christian, spouse of John Danielston, 174
- Mackall, Janet, spouse of John Rhind, 174
- Mackcall, David, merchant, burgess, Edinburgh, 160, 167, 172. His settlement, 172, 173
- Macknacht, Jonet, 156
- Magdalen Chapel, Edinburgh, assigned as parish church for south-east quarter of the town, 81, 143
- Maissoun, Robert, 172
- Makcalzeane, Mr Thomas, 70
- Makmath, Janet, relict of Thomas Bannatyne, 160
- Malcolm III., 23
- Malcolm IV., 6
- Malcolms, road at Soltray, 6
- Manderston, Mr John, prebendary of Ormiston, 36, 37; arrangement with him as to right to a yard in T. H., 86
- Manufactures—Introduction into Edinburgh of woollen, 190; arrangements for, *ib.*; woollen manufactory established at Paul's work, *ib.*; converted into a linen manufactory, 191; correction house established, 191; overseers appointed by James VI., 191
- Marr, Earl of, 53
- Marr, John, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, 148
- Marche, John, beadsman of T. C., 31
- Marjoribanks, James, 72
- Margaret of Denmark, Princess, Queen of James III., 26
- Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, 23
- Marshall or Merchell, George, beadsman of T. C., 125, 126

- Marischal, Earls, see "Keith," "Keth," 10, 24
- Mary of Gueldres, Founded T. C. and H., 3; hospital first founded, 4; applied to Pope Pius II. to annex Soltray to T. C. and H., 6; endowments of T. C. and H. by, 12; application by, to Bishop of St. Andrews craving his confirmation of the foundation of T. C., 13; foundation confirmed by him, 17; confirmation of all previous proceedings by the Pope on the application of the Queen and her son James III., 18; death of, 19; interred first in cathedral church of Brechin and afterwards in T. C. church, 19, 20; search for her remains, 20; supposed portrait of, 26; arms of, in seal of T. C., 32; arrived in Scotland in June 1499 and resided in the monastery of the Greyfriars, Edinburgh, 48
- Mary of Guise, Regent, 1560, 64
- Mary, Queen, arrival in Scotland in 1561, 42; grant by her to Edinburgh of Blackfriars yards, &c., for an hospital, 1562-3, 50; grant by her to Edinburgh of kirk rents for support of ministers and poor, 1566-7, 54, 63; recited in act of parliament of 1579, 75; confirmed by charter of 1582, 78; and ratified by Parliament in 1592 and 1593, 116, 117, 148, 169
- Mary, Queen, 42, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 73, 75, 78
- Massoun, John, merchant, Edinburgh, 158
- Masoun, Pawle, deacon of the masons, Edinburgh, 132
- Mathesoun, John, 161
- Maw, Archibald, barber, beadsman of T. H., 69
- Maw, Nyniane, promised beadsman of T. H., 69
- Mawchane, Alexander, 60
- Mawchane, William, merchant, Edinburgh, 122
- Maxtoun, 11
- Maxwell, Lord, provost of Edinburgh (1528), 109
- Mayne, George, brother of Patrick, 113
- Mayne, John, treasurer of Sessions, Edinburgh, 115
- Mayne, Patrick, beadsman of T. C., 113
- M'Calzean, Thomas, 77
- M'Cartnay, William, 93
- M'Caskil, Robert, tenant of part of Coatfield, 164
- M'Crie, Dr. 41
- M'Kaile, Mr Hew, 187
- M'Kenzie, Alexander, tailor, 186
- M'Math, Edward, merchant, Edinburgh, 148
- M'Math, Janet, wife of William Dick of Grange, 148
- M'Moraine, Ninian, bailie of Edinburgh (1598), 132
- M'Moran, John, bailie of Edinburgh (1658), 189
- M'Nacht, Roger, bailie of Edinburgh (1601), 120
- Melrose, 6
- Memil, William de, 9
- Mercer's land, Haddington, 11
- Merchell, Sir George, beadsman of T. C., 31, 34
- Merchell or Marshall, George, beadsman of T. C., 125, 126
- Merschell, William, inmate of T. H., 184, 186
- Mertin, James, 172
- Mertin, Mrs, 172
- Methkill, John de, 8
- Miller, Alexander, master tailor to the King 153
- Miller, John, beadsman of T. C., 125, 126, 139, 144
- Mills of Edinburgh, Annual of £10 out of appointed to be paid to T. H., 76; security given over, for sums borrowed by the town from the hospital, 87; and from the kirk session, 97, 143
- Milnecraig, 9
- Ministers, provision for, proposed in First Book of Discipline, 41. Thirds of benefices provided to, by Privy Council in 1561, 43. Subsequent enactments in regard to thirds of benefices, *Ib.* Value of thirds of benefices, *Ib.* Arrangement as to thirds ratified by Parliament in 1567, 1581, and 1592, 44. Unsatisfactory nature of provision, *Ib.* Dissatisfaction of ministers with it, *Ib.* Claims of, pressed upon the Queen by General Assembly in 1565, 52. Renewed, 52. Provision by Privy Council for, in 1566, 52. Thirds of benefices assigned for their maintenance, 52, 53. Grant of church livings for behoof of ministers of burghs, in 1566, 53. Act of Privy Council appointing taxation for, 53, 54. Grant by Queen Mary to Edinburgh in 1566-7 for behoof of, 54. Inventory of annuals mortified to the church and gifted to the ministers and poor of Edinburgh ordered, 58. Transfer to ministers and hospital of Edinburgh of various duties and annuals formerly applied to the use of the town, 73. Act of Parliament, 1566-7, in favour of, 75. Funds appointed to be paid for behoof of, 76. Charter by James VI. of 1582 for behoof of ministers, poor, and schools, 78. Do. in 1585, 92. Do. in May 1587 for do., 99. Kirklands destined to support of ministers excepted from general annexation to crown in 1587, 104. And from general revocation, 105. Charter by James VI. to Edinburgh in June 1587, 105. Ratification by parlia-



- ment in 1592 of lands and annuall mortified to the ministers, &c., 116. Payments by town council on account of, 117. Parliamentary ratification of grants for, in 1593, 118. Contributions by town to ministers in 1594-5 and 1600, 121. Payments to, from 1594 to 1603, 122. Golden charter confirming previous grants for behoof of, 156. Parliamentary ratification in 1606 of grants for behoof of, 141. Charter by James VI. in 1612 confirming previous grants, 145. Warrant for Act of Parliament to confirm same, 149. Ratification by Parliament in 1621 of various infeftments, 150, 155. Confirmation by Charles I. in 1636, 156, 168-9
- Minorite or Franciscan Friars of Edinburgh. See "Greyfriars."
- Mitchell, Barbara, relict of Robert Glen, tailor burges of Edinburgh, inmate T. H., 187
- Mitchell, James, jun., inmate of T. H., 187
- Mitchell, James, maltman, Edinburgh, 187
- Moderator of the Town Council, 119
- Moffat, Eleazar, reader in T. C., 140, 143, 151
- Moncreiff, Kirk of, 107, 116, 121
- Monteith, James, putherer, master of T. H., 186
- Montrose, 35
- Morauia, Augustine de, 10
- Morauia, Hugh, son of Augustine, 10
- Morauia, Sir William of, 8
- Morauia, William de, 10
- Moray, Bishop of, 42
- Moray, Commissioner of, Robert Pont, 87
- Moresoun, John, kirk councillor, Edinburgh, 119
- Mortcloths, dues of, drawn by bellman, 139. Given for poor of hospital, *Ib.* Table of, 139. Compensation to bellman, 140. See 157. Delivered to masters of hospital, 158. Profits of, ordered to be paid to T. C., 190
- Mosman, James, mason, Edinburgh, 50
- Moubray, John, of Over Crannond, 113
- Moubray, Robert, master of correction house, Edinburgh, 192
- Muir, John, inmate of T. H., 69
- Mulineys, Vinean de, 9
- Munstei, Sebastian, 28
- Murdoch, Robert, inmate of T. H., 69
- Mure, James, inmate of T. H., 186
- Murray, Alexander, of Glenport, 147
- Murray, Andrew, of Blackbarony, 47
- Murray, James, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, 50, 53, 58, 60, 61
- Murray, John, of Torne, 156
- Murray, Robert, dean of guild, Edinburgh (1660), 198
- Murriss, Easter and Wester, 112
- Musselburgh, 11, 127
- Mutter, Jonet, inmate of T. H., 186
- Mydeltoun, Patrick, notary, 25
- Myller, Alexander, Edinburgh, 132
- Myrne, Mr Andrew, dean of T. C., 35
- Napier, , bailie of Edinburgh (1595), 135
- Nesbit, Henry, bailie of Edinburgh (1584), 80, 88, 92, 93; kirk councillor, 119
- Nesbett, William, 139
- Netherbow, Edinburgh, 146
- Netherbow Port, Edinburgh, 28
- Newbottill, lord of, 12
- Newhaven, 137
- New Hospital or Queen's College, 67, 76
- New Kirk or Little Kirk, now the High Church, of Edinburgh, assigned as parish church for north-west quarter, 81
- Newlands, lands of, in the lordship of Soltray, five merks of, assigned to the prebendary of Newlands, 15
- Newlands, Prebendary of, endowments and obligations of, 15 Renunciation by, of his prebend, 124
- Newton, George, notary, 7, 25
- Nicholas V., Pope, 6, 11
- Nicol's Diary of Transactions in Scotland, 193, 195
- Nicoll, William, inmate of T. H., 187
- Nisbett, William, inmate of T. H., 185, 186
- North Berwick, 11
- North Loch, Edinburgh, 64, 77
- Norwell, Katherine, spouse of Robert Smith, librar, Edinburgh, 122
- Old Kirk, or Middle Kirk of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 178
- Olifard, Sir Walter, 8
- Olipfant, John, 107, 138
- Olipfant, James, bailie of Edinburgh (1567), 60
- Olyfard, David, 8; Sir David, 8
- Orang, Mr John, minister of Edinburgh, 58
- Orde, church of. See Kirkurd.
- Organs, use of, in the services of the church in Scotland, 23
- Orkney, Bishop of, Adam Bothwell, 101
- Orkney, Earl of, 53
- Ormiston, church of St. Giles at, granted to Soltray, 7; valuation of, in 13th century, 11; a fourth of the fruits of the rectory of the church assigned to each of the prebendaries of Gilston, 15; of Ormiston, *Ib.*, of Hill, *Ib.*, and of Newlands, *Ib.*; these four prebendaries bound to uphold church out of first fruits of their prebends, *Ib.*; conveyed in charter of 1612, 145
- Ormiston, Prebendary of, his endowments and duties, 15; renunciation by him of his prebend, 125

- Orphan Hospital, Edinburgh, 89  
 Ouchiltree town of, 9, 12  
 Ouchtarogall. See "Uthirrogall."  
 Oustane, John, 153  
 Oustane, Alexander, 81, 88
- Paiston, Richard, son of Michael de, 8  
 Paiston, lands of, endowments to Soltray from  
 teinds of, 8, 10
- Park, Alexander, dean of guild of Edinburgh  
 (1564), 49  
 Park, Alexander, treasurer of Edinburgh (1560),  
 64
- Parliament House, Edinburgh, 49  
 Parochial divisions of Edinburgh, 1584, 55, 56,  
 80, 131; reader to be appointed for each  
 parish kirk, 81; every parishioner to attend  
 his own parish kirk, *ib.*; town council to  
 elect elders and deacons, 81; after 1595  
 divided into four parishes, 131; in 1598  
 four additional ministers chosen, two for  
 each quarter, 131; subsequent arrange-  
 ments till 1630, *ib.*
- Paterson, Grissell, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Paterson, Robert, clothier, master of Edinburgh  
 Correction House, 192  
 Paterson, Thomas, master of T. H., 132  
 Patronage of provostry of T. C., 16, 17; of  
 prebendaries and extra collegiate vicars of  
 T. C., 17
- Paul II., Pope, 146  
 Pearson, John, bailie of Edinburgh (1642), 178  
 Peebles, Mill of, 7  
 Peebleshire, 8  
 Pearson, Helen, tenant of Dowcot lands of  
 T. C., 176  
 Pearson, or Peirson, Alexander, bailie of Edin-  
 burgh (1606), 142, 143
- Pennycuik, the parson of, provost of Kirk-of-  
 Field, Edinburgh, 47, 51  
 Pennycook, Janet, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Perth, grant of kirklivings by Queen Mary to,  
 for support of ministers and poor, 57
- Perth, Sherifffdom of, 116  
 Perth, town of, 12  
 Pest in Edinburgh in 1597, 126  
 Pitferran, the laird of, 156  
 Pinkie, Battle of, in 1547, 46  
 Pius II., Pope, 3; bulls by, in 1460, 4, 5, 18;  
 in 1462, 3, 12, 18; in 1463, 19
- Pleasance, 41  
 Poig, Catherine, inmate of T. H., 187  
 Policy, Book of, see "Discipline, first book of"
- Pont, or Kilpont, or Kynpont, Mr Robert,  
 provost of T. C., 29, 31, 34, 36, 74, 78, 87;  
 particulars of his history, 87, 88; negotia-  
 tions with him for demission of provostry,  
 87, 88; contract between him and the town  
 as to renunciation, 89; act of council  
 ordering contract to be completed, 91;  
 charter of James VI. following upon re-  
 nunciation, 92; nature of the arrangement  
 concluded with him, 94, 95, 101, 107, 112;  
 payments to him, 121, 135
- Pont, Mrs, widow of Mr Robert Pont, see  
 Margaret Smith  
 Pont, Timothy, minister of Dunnet, 87  
 Pont, Zacharie, minister of Bower-Watton,  
 Caithness, 87
- Poor, definition of poor for whom provision  
 proposed in first book of discipline, 41;  
 application by the General Assembly to the  
 Queen in 1562 on behalf of, 45; proposed  
 provision for, in burghs, 45; application  
 by the town council to the Queen in 1562  
 on behalf of, 45; application to her by the  
 General Assembly of the kirk for, 50;  
 claims of, pressed on her by the General  
 Assembly in 1565, 52; her answer, *ib.*;  
 grant to burghs of churchlivings for behoof  
 of, 1566, 53; act of Privy Council anent,  
 53, 54; grant by Queen to Edinburgh in  
 1566-7, for behoof of, 54; charter by  
 James VI. to Edinburgh in 1582 for behoof  
 of, 78; grant of provostry of T. C. by  
 James VI. to Edinburgh in 1585 for behoof  
 of, 92; grant of provostry of T. C. by  
 James VI. in May 1587 for behoof of, 99;  
 grant of provostry of T. C. by James VI.  
 in July 1587 for behoof of, 105; funds  
 available for support of town's poor, 114;  
 old hospital of T. C. repaired as hospital  
 for town's poor in 1590, 114; illustration  
 of circumstances under which Session got  
 contributions for support of, 115; attempt  
 to discriminate between town's poor and  
 stranger poor, 127; charter by James VI.  
 in 1612 confirming grants to Edinburgh  
 for, 145; warrant of act of parliament  
 to confirm same, 149; ratification by  
 Parliament in 1621, of various infefments,  
 150, 155; confirmation by Charles I. in  
 1636, 156, 168-9
- Porter, William, 174  
 Pottie, kirk of, 107, 116, 121
- Powis of Erth, grant to T. C. of lands of, with  
 the grain mill of the same, by Mary of  
 Gueldres, 21; objects of grant, *ib.*; con-  
 firmed by James IV., *ib.*
- Preaching Friars, see "Blackfriars"
- Prebendaries of T. H., endowments and obliga-  
 tions of, 14, 15; duties of, 16, 17; patronage  
 of, 17; qualifications of, 17; exercise of  
 discipline on, 29; conference with as to re-  
 ceiving tenants, 111; negotiations with for  
 renouncing prebends, 112; payments to,  
 122; arrangements with, for renunciation  
 of their rights, 123-125; James Henrysoun  
 and Simeon Graham demit their prebends,  
 142

- Predicant or Preaching Friars, see "Black-friars"  
 Presentations to T. H., heirs of Patrick Eleis to present two sick persons, 155; by David Mackall, 167  
 Preston, John, treasurer of Edinburgh (1562, 1563), 47, 50, 51, 71, 74, 78, 109  
 Preston, Sir Simon of Craigmillar, provost of Edinburgh (1567), 59, 60, 61, 66; gift of T. C. and H. by Regent Murray to him, in 1567, 59, 60, 79  
 Preston, Elspeth, sister of the dean of guild, 172  
 Prestoun, Katharine, wife of the dean of guild, 172  
 Prestoun, Margaret, relict of Patrick Eleis, merchant, 159  
 Provost of T. C. endowments and obligations of, 13; clerks or choristers subject to, and removeable by him and college, 15; duties of, 16; patronage of provostry, 16, 17; powers of, in the maintenance of discipline, 17  
 Purves, William, clerk of Exchequer, 177  
 Quarrelpots, Lands of, 7  
 Quarryholes, Nether, 178, 199  
 Quarryholes, Over, 199  
 Queen's College, Edinburgh, 75; called New Hospital, 67, 76, 92, 93, 106  
 Quhit, William, beadsman of T. C., 34  
 Quhittingeame, 11  
 Quintain, Flora, relict of Adam, 9  
 Qwhytwel, lands of, 10  
 Radulph, lord of Cranystoun, 10  
 Raa, Hector, treasurer of Edinburgh, 140  
 Rae, Arthur, 159, 160, 173  
 Rae, Mr John, master of the Grammar School, Edinburgh, 159; relict of, 160  
 Rae, Robert, 193  
 Rae, William, master of T. H., 152  
 Raith, Mr James, of Edmonstone, advocate, 161, 162, 163  
 Ramsay, Mr Andrew, minister of the Old Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 178  
 Ramsay, David, 171  
 Ramsay, James, 187  
 Rawsoun, Robert, writer to the Privy Seal, 138  
 Reformation formally established by parliament, 40  
 Reid, Sir Edward, chaplain of Soltray, 12  
 Reid, William, 178, 182  
 Reidpath, Thomas, Edinburgh, 51  
 Restalrig, 4, 12, 91  
 Restalrig, Barony of, 161, 193  
 Riccarton, 113  
 Richard II., of England, 145  
 Richardson, John, beadsman of T. C., 69  
 Richardson's Land, North Berwick, 11  
 Rid, Janet, inmate of T. H., 168  
 Riddoch, John, 176  
 Rigg, Christian, relict of Mr John Rae, school-master, Edinburgh, 160  
 Rigg, William, 153  
 Risolton, town of, 14  
 Robert I., 7, 46  
 Robert III., 145  
 Robertoun, Sir Robert, 70  
 Robertson, David, barber, beadsman of T. H., 69  
 Robertson, John, dean of guild of Edinburgh (1600), 134  
 Robertson, John, burgess and treasurer of Edinburgh (1581), 57; bailie (1586), 96  
 Robertson, John, 153  
 Robertson, Principal, Edinburgh, 47  
 Roland, A., Chamberlain of Scotland, son of, 9  
 Rollock, Principal, Edinburgh, 112, 122, 129  
 Rollok, Thomas, 138  
 Ronald, John, inmate of T. H., 182, 187  
 Ronald, John, merchant, inmate of T. H., 187, 189  
 Roslin Chapel, 30  
 Ross, Bishop of, 42  
 Ross, Catherine, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Ross, Earl of, 53  
 Ross, James, treasurer of Edinburgh (1585), 91  
 Ross, Janet, inmate of T. H., 186  
 Row, Mr John, priest at Perth, afterwards minister there, and temporary superintendent of Ayrshire, 40, 53  
 Roxburgh, 8  
 Roxburgh Castle, 4  
 Roxburghshire, 8, 9  
 Russell, John, son of Robert, of Duncanlaw, 8  
 Rutherford, John, beadle of T. C. Church, 198  
 Rutherford, William, 193  
 Rychertsoun, James, of Smetoun, 124  
 Rynd, John, 174  
 Sacristan, the second prebendary of T. C. called, 14; his endowments and duties, *ib.*  
 Salmond, Mr William, subdean of T. C., 35  
 Salton, Ley's Land, 11  
 Saltoun, lands of, in Haddington, 9, 96  
 Sanby, Paul, view of T. C. by, 122  
 Sandelands, Patrick, kirk councillor, Edinburgh, 119  
 Sandilands, Robert, bailie of Edinburgh, 176, 183, 199  
 Sang Scole in Edinburgh, 113, 117, 122  
 Sauchie, Lady, 151  
 Schairp, Mr John, 71  
 Schairp, John, 101  
 Scherare, Charles, of Dort, Holland, 154  
 Scherare, Isabella, his sister, 154  
 Scherare, John, his cousin german, 154  
 Scherp, Patrick, guild officer, Edinburgh, 143

- Schools, provision for, proposed in First Book of Discipline, 41; Act of Privy Council in regard to provision for, out of church livings, 43, 44; application to the Queen by the General Assembly in 1562 on behalf of, 45; proposed provision for, in burghs, 45; application by the town council of Edinburgh to the Queen in 1562, 45; the place of the Kirk-of-Field in Edinburgh sought from her as a site for a school, 46, 47; the annuals of chaplains and friars asked as a provision for a school and hospital, 47; her answer, 49; claims of, pressed upon her by the General Assembly in 1565, 52; grant to burghs of church livings for behoof of, 53; charter by James VI. in 1582, for behoof of ministers, poor and schools in Edinburgh, 78; grant by him in 1585 of provostry of T. C. for behoof of schools, &c., in Edinburgh, 92; similar grant by him in May 1587, 99; similar grant by him in July 1587, 105; exception of church lands destined to schools from general annexation to crown in 1587, 104; and from general revocation, 105; charter by James VI. to Edinburgh in 1612, confirming previous grants to, 145; warrant for act of parliament to confirm it, 149; parliamentary ratification in 1621 of various infestments in favour of Edinburgh for behoof of, 150, 155; confirmation by Charles I. in 1636, 156, 168-9
- Sciennes, Town Council of Edinburgh resolve to apply to crown for gift of, which had been omitted from their former grant, 71; nunnery of, included in charter of 1612 to Edinburgh for behoof of ministers, college, schools, and poor, 146; particulars in regard to nunnery of, 146-7; rental of, in 1611, 148
- Sclater, Andrew, master of T. H. (1581), 77; bailie and master (1583), 80; bailie, 96, 110
- Scone, 145
- Scot, Katherine, inmate of T. H., 168
- Scott, Beatrix, relict of Thomas Spears, baxter, Edinburgh, 173
- Scott, John, master wright, Edinburgh, 194, 195
- Scott, Robert, 94
- Scympsone, John, beadle of T. C. church, 198
- Seaton, Lord, 147
- Shakespeare, 80
- Sharp, Mr John, advocate, Edinburgh, 135
- Sharpe, John, brazier, inmate of T. H., 188
- Sinclair, Laurence, 167
- Sinclare, William, beadsman of T. C., 34
- Skene, John, 164
- Skirving, Alisone, widow of Andrew Beattie, tailor, Edinburgh, 174, 175
- Slowmannane or Slowman, Alexander, beadsman of T. C., 125
- Smalham, lands of, thrave of corn from, granted to Soltray, 8
- Smeatoun, Patrick, tenant of part of Coatfield, 164
- Smith, Agnes, relict of John Byres, 159
- Smithe, Agnes, inmate of T. H., 168
- Smith, John, bailie of Edinburgh, 172
- Smith, Margaret, widow of Mr Robert Pont, 87; Mrs Pont and her sister, ordinary pensioners on the funds administered by the kirk treasurer, 87, 88
- Smith, Margaret, relict of Andrew Stirling, merchant, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 188
- Smith, Robert, 171
- Smyth, Abigail, sister-in-law of Mr Robert Pont, 88
- Smyth, Catherine, daughter of Henry Smyth, 144
- Smyth, Christian, inmate of T. H., 70
- Smyth, George, Edinburgh, 91
- Smyth, Mr John, minister of the second charge of T. C. church, Edinburgh, 182
- Smyth, John, guild officer, Edinburgh, 74
- Smyth, Isobell, youngest daughter of Henry Smyth, 144
- Smyth, Sarah, 88
- Smyth, William, beadsman of Soltray, 38
- Soltray, Church and Hospital of, situation of, 6; endowments of, 4; Brotherstanes, Gilston, and Soltray Hill, lands near St. Leonards, Edinburgh, thrave of corn from King's lands south of Forth, half a chaldier of meal from King's mill at Peebles, 7; church of St. Giles, Ormiston, 7; church of St. Mary in Strathechin, Forfarshire, 8; church of Kirkurd, 8; thrave of corn from lands of Cralyng and Smalham, 8; from lands of Philipdawyston Ew, 8; of Paiston (E. Lothian), 8; of two skipps of oatmeal from Sir Nicolas de Stuteuel's granary at Ledale, 9; miscellaneous gifts, 9, 10, 11, 12; Barns of Soltray and lands of Hang-and-schaw, 13, 14; said to be founded by Malcolm IV., 6; erected into a chancellorship in the church of St. Andrews, 6, 11; restored to its former state, and annexed to T. C. and H., 6, 11; revenues of, in 1460, 6; in 13th century, 11; objects of foundation, 7; constitution of, 11; master of, 7; Ralph (1291), 11; Thomas (1296), 11; chartulary of, 7; privileges granted to master and brethren of, 7, 11; church of, assigned to the provost of T. C. under burden of supporting a vicar and three poor persons, and of maintaining the church, 11, 13; foundation of for purposes of charity maintained long after Reformation, 38;



- Trinity kirk of, 38; beadsman of (1585), 38; renunciation by Robert Pont of right to, in favour of the town of Edinburgh, 89; grant by James VI. to town of Edinburgh in 1583, 92; particulars in regard to the church and parish of Soltray, 95; funds applicable to support of beadsmen of, 97; three beadsmen in 1586, *Ib.*; teinds, parsonage and vicarage of, 97; vicars acres of, 97, 112; rental of kirk lands of, from 1594 to 1603, 121; of beadsmen of, *Ib.*; payments to minister of, 122; confirmation by James VI., in 1603, of grants of, 137; churches, parsonages, and vicarages of, conveyed by charter of 1612, 145
- Soltray, Barns of, 13; assigned to provost of T. C., 14, 97
- Soltray Hill, lands of, 7
- Soltray, lordship of, 14
- Soltray, regality of, 38
- Soltray, manse of, 144
- Soltray, reader of, 112
- Soltre, Walter de, burges of Berwick, 10
- Somerset, Duke of, invasion of Scotland by, in 1547, 46
- Sommerville, Mr Bartilmew, 173
- Sommerville, Gilbert, 176, 183
- Speir, Alexander, treasurer of Edinburgh (1623), 158
- Speir, James, slater, Edinburgh, 155
- Speirs, Thomas, baker, Edinburgh, 173
- Spence, Thomas, bishop of Aberdeen, 108
- Spens, Mr John, of Condie, Lord Advocate, 53
- Spens, John, bailie of Edinburgh (1562), 47
- Spittalmyn, 97, 113
- Spotiswood, Mr John, parson of Calder and superintendent of Lothian, 40
- Sprouston, parish of, 8, 9
- Spruyle, Patrick, sacristan of T. C., 34
- St. Andrews, 21, 87, 93, 108
- St. Andrews, archbishop of, James, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; Mr John Douglas, 40
- St. Andrews, archbishop of, 42
- St. Andrews, bishop of, William, 7. David, 8. James Kennedy, 13, 17, 18, 145. Patrick, 146
- St. Andrews, chapter of, 145
- St. Andrews, church of, 6, 11
- St. Andrews, diocese of, 3, 35
- St. Andrews, monastery of, 22
- St. Andrews, official of, James Symson, 22
- St. Andrews, provost of, 114
- St. Andrews, Trinity Church of, 22
- St. Andrews, University of, 21, 28, 40
- St. Anne's altar in St. Paul's hospital, Edinburgh, 109
- St. Anthony's Aisle, a choppin of every tun of wine sold in Edinburgh, &c., granted for support of, 41. Appropriation of that duty to the support of poor merchants and craftsmen proposed in 1561, 41. Wine duty disposed to the hospital, 68. Revenues of chaplain disposed to hospital, *Ib.*
- St. Brigydes, kirk of, Dunnotter, see parish kirk of Dunnotter, 35
- St. Catherine's Place, Grange, Edinburgh, 148
- St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, 87, 145, 193
- St. Dominic, 46
- St. Giles' Church of Edinburgh, assigned as parish church for south-west quarter of the town, 81; called "The Kirk," 98; particulars regarding, 145; Tolbooth, Court of Justice, and clerk's chambers, and school in it, in 1560, 146; steeple used as prison, 146
- St. Giles' Church, West, Edinburgh, 178
- St. Giles, church of, at Ormiston, see "Ormiston"
- St. Giles', Grange, Edinburgh, 145, 147
- St. Giles, Edinburgh, kirkyard of, 48, 146
- St. Giles', Edinburgh, provostry of, conveyed in charter of 1612, for behoof of ministers, college, schools, and poor, 145, 146
- St. Gregory's altar in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, 146
- St. James' altar in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, revenues of chaplainry of, disposed to T. H., 68
- St. John, chapel of, at Sciennes, Edinburgh, 147
- St. John, temple lands of, 199
- St. Laurence House, Haddington, 147, 148
- St. Leonards, Edinburgh, lands of, 7
- St. Leonards' chapel, Edinburgh, kirkyard of, 48
- St. Leonards' college, St. Andrews, 87
- St. Margaret, image of, in T. C. church, 26
- St. Martin, church of, Strathechin, Forfarshire, mortified to Soltray, 8. A fourth of fruits of Church of Strathmartin, assigned to each of the masters of T. H., 14. The Sacristan, *Ib.* The prebendary of Brouderstanes, 15. The prebendary of Strathmartin, 15. Each of these four prebendaries bound to uphold the church out of the first fruits of the rectory of Strathmartin, 15
- St. Mary in the Fields, church of, see Kirk of Field
- St. Mary, mass of, 21
- St. Ninian, the confessor, 13
- St. Paul's Work, Edinburgh, situation of, 5. Founded by Thomas Spence, bishop of Aberdeen, 108. Historical notices of, 108, 109. Known as St. Paul's Hospital, *Ib.* St. Anne's altar in, 109. Our Lady's altar in, *Ib.* Revenues of, in 1579, 110. Do. from 1585 till 1589, *Ib.* Kirkyard in con-

- nection with, *Ib.* Beggars placed in, 126, 127. Included in charter of 1612 for behoof of ministers, college, schools, and poor, 146. Clothing of inmates, 188. Chaplain elected, 190, 192. Part converted into woollen manufactory, 190. Afterwards linen manufactory, *Ib.* Afterwards correction house, *Ib.* Occupied by wounded soldiers in 1650, 194.
- St. Roques' chapel, Edinburgh, kirkyard of, 48
- St. Stephen, chaplainry of, in Glasgow cathedral, 148
- Stanes, Robert, beadsman of T. C., 31
- Stanis, Staynes, Robert, beadsman of T. C., 31, 125, 126
- Stansfield, Robert, master of correction house, Edinburgh, 192
- Stansfield, William, master of correction house, Edinburgh, 191
- Stanydail, lands of, 161
- Staynes, James, beadsman of T. C., 113
- Staynes, Robert, see "Stanis," Robert
- Steel, William, tenant of Coatfield, 176
- Stennowis, Jonet, inmate of T. H., 186
- Steven, Margaret, relict of James Hamilton, deacon of the masons, inmate of T. H., 187
- Stevenson, John, flesher, Edinburgh, 73
- Stevensoun, Mr Andro, 169, 171
- Stewart, William, collector of St. Paul's work, Edinburgh, 109
- Stewart, Lord Robert, of Hallyrudhous, 47
- Stirling, 53
- Stirling, Andrew, merchant, Edinburgh, 188
- Stirling, Sterling, Mr John, minister of Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh, 182, 198
- Stirling, sheriffdom of, 21
- Stirling, William, bonnetmaker, Edinburgh, inmate of T. H., 188
- Straitton, Mr George, inmate of T. H., 188
- Straitton, James, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, 188
- Strabrok, Linlithgowshire, rector of, Sir John Dingwall, 27
- Strang, Mr Richard, Edinburgh, commissioner to Parliament (1560), 40
- Strathechin, Forfarshire, 8
- Strathmartin, 117, 122
- Strathmartin, church of, see "St. Martin's Church"
- Strathmartin, prebendary of, his emoluments and duties, 15. Mr William Auchmowtie, received in chapter, 22
- Strathmiglo, town of, six and eight pence in, assigned to master of T. H., 14
- Stratoun, Arthur, 138
- Stratoun, Mr Walter, rector of Dunnotter, 22
- Streulyng, John de, 9
- Stuteuel, Eustace de, 9
- Stuteuel, Sir Nicholas de, 9
- Surgeon Square, Edinburgh, 46
- Surgical Hospital, Edinburgh, 46
- Swanston, lands of (Midlothian), 10
- Swaynstoun, Duncan de, 9, 10; Mariote spouse of, 10
- Swaynstoun, territory of, 9, 10
- Sydraw at T. C., 144
- Symson, James, rector of Kirkfother, and official of St. Andrews, 22
- Tailfier, Alexander, litster, 187
- Tannades, Tannadice, parson of, John Brady, 21
- Thirds of benefices, see Ministers
- Thomsoun, James, Edinburgh, 50
- Thomeson, John, inmate of T. H., 70
- Thomesoun, William, deacon of fleshers, Edinburgh, 132
- Thomson, Bessie, inmate of T. H., 168
- Thomson, Helen, inmate of T. H., 186
- Thomson, Robert, 198
- Tindale, Sir John, chaplain of St. Anne's altar in St. Paul's hospital, Edinburgh, 109
- Tock, Allan, son of, 10
- Todrick, George, bailie of Edinburgh (1597), 127
- Tolbooth, Edinburgh, on the site of the lobby of the Signet Library, 48, 80, 149; in St. Giles' church in 1560, 146
- Tolbooth church, St. Giles, Edinburgh, 131
- Tolbuth, James, barber, Edinburgh, beadsman of T. H., 69
- Tolbooth, Upper, Edinburgh, 57
- Torphichen, preceptor of, Sir William Knolls, 108
- Town Clerk's chamber in St. Giles' church in 1560, 146
- Town Councils, connection between kirk sessions and, 55; see Parochial Divisions
- Trinity, Collegiate Church of the, Edinburgh, founded by Mary of Gueldres during lifetime of her husband James II., 3, 4; erected into a collegiate church, 5, 18; situation of, 5; first collegiate church in Edinburgh, 5; annexation of Hospital of Soltray to Trinity College, 6; see "Soltray"; endowments of, T. C. and H., viz.:—Hill, 12; Ballerno, *Ib.*; hospital of Uthirrogall, *Ib.*; annual from common good of Edinburgh, *Ib.*; annual rents and lands in Leith, *Ib.*; lands of Powis of Erth and grain mill thereof, 21; lands of Cummistoun called Manwell-rigs, with the waulk mill thereof, 21; disputes between provost and prebendaries and Logan of Restalrig as to lands in Leith, 4, 12, 91; object of foundation, 13; constitution of, 13; endowments and obligations of provost, 13; of first prebendary, called master of the hospital, 14; of second prebendary, called the

Sacristan, 14; of third prebendary, called the prebendary of Browderstones, 15; of the fourth prebendary, called the prebendary of Strathmartin, 15; of the fifth prebendary, called the prebendary of Gilston, 15; of the sixth prebendary, called the prebendary of Ormiston, 15; of the seventh prebendary, called the prebendary of Hill, 15; of the eighth prebendary, called the prebendary of Newlands, 15; endowments of the two clerks or choristers, 15; clerks subject to provost and removable at pleasure of provost and college, *Ib.*; endowments of the thirteen beadsmen, 15, 16; amount of Queen's endowments to the church stated, 18; duties of provost and prebendaries, 16, 17; patronage of provostry, 17; patronage of prebendaries, 17; of extra collegiate vicars, *Ib.*; qualifications of prebendaries, *Ib.*; powers of provost in maintaining discipline, 17; foundation and endowment of the college confirmed by the Bishop of St. Andrews, 17; offerings of the faithful to be applied to building and repair of the church, 18; powers conferred on the master or rector of the hospital, 18; grant of plenary indulgence to those who should visit and aid in the erection of church, 19; progress of the building of the church and hospital, 19; parish church of Dunnottar incorporated with T. C., 22; two prebends erected out of its fruits and added to the eight previously existing, *Ib.*; the first of these prebendaries called the Dean, *Ib.*; endowment of, *Ib.*; the second called the prebendary of Dunnottar, 22; and required to be qualified to play on organs, 23; endowments of, *Ib.*; qualifications of both prebendaries, *Ib.*; their collation and institution and that of vicar of Dunnottar, vested in Archbishop of St. Andrews, 24; if presentees unfit, provost and prebendaries of T. C. might refuse them, 24; incorporation of Dunnottar confirmed by Pope Julius II., 24; registers of T. C., 25; disbursements in ornamenting the church, 25, 26; altar-piece of the church still preserved in the picture gallery of Holyrood, 26; contract between Sir John Dingwall and Robert Dennis, mason, for building, 26; application by James V. to Pope Clement VII., for indulgences to those who would aid in completing the church, 27; condition of, in reign of James V., 28; suffered from the zeal of the reforming party in 1539, 29; revenues of, at the time of the Reformation, 29; plan of the church and character of its architecture, 30; situation of collegiate buildings, 30; the provost

and prebendaries embraced doctrines of Reformation, and retained their benefices long afterwards, 31, 63; provost, prebendaries, and beadsmen appointed after Reformation, 31, 63; particulars in regard to the register of the college, and accounts and acts of the chapter, 31; seal of the college ordered to be changed, 32; description of seals, *Ib.*; evidents of the college deposited in a box, and keys delivered to provost and a prebendary, the box to two prebendaries, 34; pleas with the town of Edinburgh, 35, 36; called the Queen's College, 35; act of the chapter as to the custody of the charter-chest, 36; rental of the college ordered in 1580, *Ib.*; new seal ordered 1584, 38; church used for prayers and preaching in 1575, 33, 38; churchyard of, 48; grant of kirk, houses, buildings, and yards thereof, to Sir Simon Preston for an hospital, 60; life-interests of provost and prebendaries reserved, 62; conflicting views as to subject of grant, 62; action of the town council in relation to the college previous to grant to Preston, 63; part of old buildings used for new or town's hospital, 67; questions with the town, 73; religious services conducted in church, 74, 80; rushes and birches used in, 80; repairs on, 80; gift of, to be asked for the town as a parish church, 81; T. C. church assigned as parish church for north-east quarter and Canon-gatehead, without the port, 81, 110; to be enclosed within the town and gate to be formed through the wall at Halkerston's Wynd, 81, 110; grounds on which church may have been appropriated by town council as a parish church, 81, 82; opinions of the judges of the court of session as to that appropriation, 82, 85; opinions of the House of Lords, 85, 86; arrangement with a prebendary for his right to a yard in the college, 86; negotiations with Pont for renunciation of his right to the provostry, 87, 88; contract between the town and him in regard to the renunciation, 89; persons appointed to obtain gift of provostry from the king, 92; charter by the king in 1585, 92; infeftment therein, 94; scope of charter, 94; evidents of provostry inventoried and delivered up by Pont, 96; exercise of rights of provostry by town council, 96; revenues of provostry in 1585 and 1586, 97; kirk to be repaired, 98; voluntary contributions to be sought for, 98; communion in, 98, 99; charter by James VI. of May 1587, altering purposes of former grants, 99, 100; scope of charter, 101, 102; expenses of charter and infeftment therein, 101; act of Parliament of 1587 annexing



- the temporalities of the church to the crown, 103; revocation by king James of his grants while in minority excepting T. C., &c., 104; charter by the king in July 1587, for the ministers, college, poor, and schools, 105; expenses connected with charter, 107; acts of town council as to repairs of, 107, 108; fornication fines applied to repairs of, 108; stones of St. Paul's Work used for repairs, 109; gate formed in kirk dyke, 110; ordered to be built up, *Ib.*; ordered to be again opened that passage might be had to sermons, *Ib.*; communion services in church in 1587-8, 1589-90, 1590-1, 2, 3, 111; revenues of provostry and prebends, 1587-92, 112; duties of provostry in 1589, 112; in 1594-1603, 121; rental of various prebends from 1594 to 1603, 121; Sanby's view of T. C., 122; repairs on in 1595, 123; regularly used for religious services from 1593 till 1603, 128; used for laureation of students in 1594, 128; gallery fitted up in, for professors and students of divinity, 130; a synodal assembly met in T. C. Church in 1598, 131; acts in regard to repairing and enlarging church, 132, 134; "thruich stanes" of high church used for pavement of T. C., 133; bailies of the quarter accommodated in T. C., 134; confirmation by James VI. in 1603 of grants of, 137; kirk to be repaired, 140; writs of T. C. to be placed in the overhouse of the clerk's chamber, 141; provostry of T. C. and whole prebends, &c., annexed thereto, &c., conveyed by charter of 1612, for behoof of ministry, university, schools, hospitals, and poor, 145; repairs on church, &c., 154, 155; completing church in roof, &c., 155; English troops quartered in church in 1650, 194; had been repaired before English troops came to Scotland, 194; community assessed for repair of, 195; patrons of beddelship, 198
- Trinity Hospital of the old foundation, see "Trinity College"; founded by Mary of Gueldres before the church, 4; James II. appears to have contributed to its endowment, 4; endowments of, in Leith, 4, 12; from common good of Edinburgh, 12; situation of, 5; annexation of hospital of Soltray to, 6, see "Soltray;" first prebendary of T. C. called the master of the hospital, 14; his endowments and duties, 14; endowments of the thirteen beadsmen of, 16; see "Beadsmen;" appointment of beadsmen vested in provost and prebendaries, 29; presentations to them issued by master, *Ib.*; master charged with special supervision of the beadsmen, 29, 33, 34; exercise of discipline upon beadsman, *Ib.*; called King's hospital, 29; situation of hospital of old foundation, 30; site of new hospital erected after the Reformation, 30; characteristics of the latter building, *Ib.*; ordinances for the regulation of the beadsmen, 1575, 32; provision for repair of hospital, 1575, 33, 34; qualifications of beadsmen prescribed in 1575, 34; provision for repair of, 1584, 37; grant of church buildings and yards to Sir Simon Preston for an hospital, 60; interests of beadsmen reserved, 62; conflicting views as to subject of grant, 62; interference of the town council with the property of, previous to the grant to Preston, 63; ruinous building conveyed by charter of 1587, to be applied to whatever profitable use the town council might consider expedient, 100; kirk-session authorised to repair it for women and orphans, 113, 114; town council aided session with money grants, 114; last beadsman appears to have died after Martinmas 1613, 142
- Trinity Hospital, or Towns Hospital, yards of Trinity College granted as site for town hospital, 59, 62; hospital commenced in 1567, 59; Blackfriars' yards granted for behoof of, 59; Trinity Church, houses, buildings, and yards granted to Sir Simon Preston in 1567 for an hospital, 60, 61; town council to have exclusive appointment of the eleemosinaries, 60, 62; conflicting views as to subject of grant, 62; master of work to, elected, 66; new hospital commenced in 1567, 66, 67; situation of, 67; old buildings used as part of hospital, 67; called New Hospital, 67; sources from which funds for building hospital were derived, 67; masters of the hospital, how elected, 69; presentations to, 69; provision for sick poor called bedrels, 69; no beadsmanship to be promised till vacant, 69; beds provided for twelve aged and sick poor in hospital, 69; transfer to ministers and hospital of duties and annuals formerly applied to use of town, 73; questions between the town and, 74, 78; religious services conducted in, 74; details of expenses of communion in 1578-9, *Ib.*; act of parliament in favour of, 1566-7, 75; effect of act, 76; funds belonging to the burgh appointed to be paid to, 76, 77; known as Queen's College or New Hospital, 75, 76; dykes about, ordered to be repaired, 76; roof of, ordered to be repaired, 77; voluntary contributions invited for this purpose, 77; these being insufficient, town's funds lent for the purpose, 77; election of masters, 77; persons admitted to, 78; charter of, produced to council and delivered



to collector, 78; windows above, in T. C. to be built up, 79; glass windows in, to be repaired, 80; expenses of repairs and of communion services in, 80; rushes and birches used in, 80; sums left with the kirk-session for the poor in, lent to the city, 86; election of masters, 87; fines given to hospital, 87; persons appointed to put order to enormities in, *Ib.*; provostry acquired by the town for behoof of, see "Trinity College;" sums borrowed from the kirk-session by the town secured over the mills, 97; beadsman's house to be repaired, 97; roof to be taken off old hospital and materials preserved, 98; charter by James VI. of 1587 altering purposes of former grants, 99, 100; scope of charter, 101, 102; council to apply old hospital as they thought proper and to maintain as many poor in new hospital as they could provide for, 100, 102; decision of House of Lords in relation to the charter, 102; act of Parliament of 1587 annexing the temporalities of the church to the crown, 103; revocation by James VI. of his grants while in minority excepting T. C., &c., 105; charter by the king in 1587 for the ministers, college, schools, and poor, 105; expense connected with charter, 107; two classes of poor provided for in T. C. in 1590, the poor of the hospital and the ordinary town poor, 114; ratification by Parliament in 1592 of mortifications to ministers and hospital, 116; election of masters, 117, 120, 121; act as to election of masters, 120; acts anent collector of rents, &c., of T. C. and hospital, 121; Sanby's view of, 122; a beadsman on old foundation transferred to the town's hospital of T. C., 126; the over hospital of T. C., 128; acts anent repairs on T. H., 132, 133; old hospital transferred to new hospital, 132, 133; grant of communion cloths to poor women in hospital to be "courthes," 135; confirmation by James VI., in 1603, of grants of, 137; dues of mortcloths given to, 139; compensation therefor to bellman, 140; election of masters, 140; playcloths given for "jowppis," to the poor in, 140; election of masters, 142; auditors of accounts elected, 142; overseers appointed to concur with masters, 143; kirk-sessions consulted in administration of hospital, 143; financial condition of in 1612, 150, 151; whole beneficiaries inmates of hospital, and in receipt of weekly allowances, 151; number and classification of inmates and rates of allowance to, 151, 152; election of masters, 152; of auditors of accounts, 152, 153; of persons to advise with masters in

laying out moneys of hospital, 153; of visitors of hospital, 153; repairs on, 154, 155; financial position of, in 1620-21, 156; number and classification of inmates and rates of allowance, 157; election of masters, 157, 158; of auditors, 158; of persons to concur with masters in investing moneys, 158; legacies to hospital, 158, 159; purchases of lands on behalf of, 161; Coatfield, *Ib.*; management of lands, 163; accounts and intromissions of the masters, 165-167; presentations to hospital, 167; inventory of goods and gear in, 167, 168; Bible in, chained to pillar, 168; charter of confirmation by Charles I. in 1636, 168; financial condition of, in 1636, 169; election of masters, 170; auditors of, 171; acts as to accounts of masters, 171; acts as to purchase of lands, 175; acts as to management of hospital lands, 176; conversion of grain rents into money, 176; changes in buildings and internal economy of the hospital, 178; hospital brought to a table, 178; repairs on, 179; cost of, *Ib.*; state of the hospital as thus repaired, 180; regulations for the hospital in 1650, 180; qualifications of inmates, 181; arrangement with Bessie Hutcheson for boarding inmates, 1650, 181; Isabell Balfour admitted goodwife *vice* Jean Davie incapacitated, 182; arrangements for filling up trenches between Edinburgh and Leith, Leith and Canongate, and Leith and Restalrig, 183; fluctuations in number of inmates from 1636 till 1661, 183; table showing number, classification, and allowances to inmates during that period, 184; acts as to admission of inmates and payments to them, 185-188; acts relative to clothing of inmates, 188-189; committee appointed to rectify disorders in, 189; pension granted to a person out of, 190; pension granted to Alexander Heriot, 190; writs belonging to, to be inventoried, 193; occupied by wounded soldiers in 1650, 194; financial condition of, in 1661, 199; sums borrowed by the town from, 115, 123, 140, 143, 154, 165, 166

Troup, James, merchant, Edinburgh, 174, 175  
Trotter, John, 174  
Trotter, John, merchant, Edinburgh, 174, 191  
Tuedie, Patrick, merchant, Edinburgh, 160

Uddert, Alexander, councillor, Edinburgh (1584), 80, 88; bailie (1586), 96, 98, 108, 129

University proposed to be placed in Kirk-of-Field, 51; supposed intention of council to place it in yards of T. C., 74; charter by James VI. for behoof of, 76, 78; patronage

- ot, vested in town council, 79; scope of charter, 79; voluntary contributions to be sought for, 98; charter by James VI. on 26th May 1587 for behoof of, 99; charter by James VI. on 29th July 1587, 105; parliamentary ratification in 1592 of grants to, 116; parliamentary ratification in 1593, 118; laureation of students in T. C. Church in 1594 and 1597, 128, 129; sketch of early arrangements in, 128, 129; gallery in High Church allotted to professors and students, 130; afterwards transferred to T. C. Church, *ib.*: golden charter confirming previous grants for, 136; parliamentary ratification in 1606 of grants for behoof of, 141; charter by James VI. in 1612 confirming previous grants, 145; warrant for act of parliament to confirm same, 149; ratification by parliament in 1621 of various infestments, 150, 155; bequest by Charles Scherare to, 154; confirmation by Charles I. in 1636, 156, 168, 169; Walter Balcanquill's legacy for support of professor of divinity, 165; part of, destroyed by English soldiers in 1650, 194
- Uthirrogall Hospital, mortified by Mary of Gueldres to T. C., 12; patronage of, vested in Crown, 12; annexed to Soltray by authority of the ordinary, *ib.*; revenues of, *ib.*: assigned for the support of the beadsman of T. C., 16; value of, in 1580, 36; deeds relating to, 26; chaplaincy of, 36; feumails of, 97, 102
- Vanak, John, painter, 26
- Vanderhyal, Jeremiah, colourmaster, 191
- Vatsoun, Sir James, beadsman T. C., 31
- Vddert, Alexander, see Uddert
- Vddert, Nychole, Edinburgh, 50
- Vennel, Blackfriar's Wynd, Edinburgh, called 46
- Vernour, Patrick, preceptor of St. Paul's Work, Edinburgh, 109
- Veteri, Ponte, Sir Nicholas, 10; Anabile, his spouse, 10
- Vilsoun, John, beadsman of T. C., 31
- Walker, Haggy, beadsman, 69
- Walker, Alison, relict of Robert Brown, maltman, inmate of T. H., 188
- Walker, Murdoch, mason, Edinburgh, 64, 65, 67
- Wall, town, of Edinburgh, 47
- Wallace, Agnes, inmate of T. H., 168
- Wallace, William, mason, Edinburgh, 188
- Warlaw, of Riccarton, 113
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, of Pittravie, 171, 172
- Wast, John, cutler, inmate of T. H., 186
- Water of Forth, 9
- Watson, Alexander, master of Edinburgh correction house, 192
- Watson, Mr James, 109
- Watson, Sir James, beadsman T. C., 31
- Watson, Janet, relict of Laurence Farquhar, inmate of T. H., 167
- Watson, Robert, beadsman of Soltray, 38
- Watson, Sir Thomas, 23
- Watt, John, councillor, Edinburgh, (1584), 80
- Wauklet, , Edinburgh, 14
- Weatherspoon, John, inmate of T. C., 69
- Wellflat, teneiment of, in Lempitlaw, 9
- Wemyss of that ilk, 25
- Wemyss, Easter lands of, 165
- Wemyss, Church of, in Fifeshire, granted to Soltray, 8; assigned for the support of the beadsmen of T. C., 16; vicarage of, annexed perpetually to provost of T. C., 24, 32; leased by John Brady to Sir Patrick Jackson or Johnson, 25; proceedings in relation to, 25; value of, in 1580, 36; application of part of entry money of tack of, to repairing T. H., 37; kirk lands of, 97; vicarage of, 97; parsonage of Wester and Easter Wemyss, 97, 102, 112, 113; conveyed in charter of 1612, 145
- Wemyss, Michael, son of David of, 8
- Wemyss, John, Earl of, 165
- Wemyss, Laird of, 107, 165
- Wemyss, Laird of Wester, 113, 165
- Wemyss, Lord, 165
- Wemyss, minister of, 121
- West Bow, Edinburgh, 48
- West, Robert, sledder, Bowfoot, Edinburgh, 178
- Wester Kirk, St. Giles, Edinburgh, 133, 134
- Whit, William, beadsman of T. C., 34
- Whitewell, 10; lands of, 10
- Whittingheame, 11
- Wickt, Hew, merchant, 160
- William the Conqueror, 80
- William the Lion, 7
- Williamson, David, 80, 91
- Williamson, David, dean of guild of Edinburgh (1599), 134
- Williamson, Janet, relict of Archibald Wricht weaver, inmate of T. H., 186
- Willock, John, superintendent of Glasgow, 40
- Wilson, James, dean of guild of Edinburgh, 1578-9, 74
- Wilson, Sir John, 73
- Wilsoun, Alison, relict of Alexander Lyndsay, 143
- Wilsoun, John, beadsman of T. C., 31
- Wilsoun, Roger, master of hospital of St. Paul's Work, Edinburgh, 109
- Wilkie, William, bailie of Edinburgh, 172
- Wine, a choppin of every tun of wine sold granted to St. Anthony's aisle, 41; proposed to be appropriated to support of poor

- merchants and craftsmen, *Ib.*; twelve pence of every tun appointed to be so appropriated, 1561, 42; price of Bordeaux wine in 1561, 42; wine duty disposed to hospital, 68; to ministers and hospital, 73; proceeds of duty on wine 1588 to 1591, 112; proceeds of duty on wine 1592 and 1593, 117; proceeds of duty on wine from 1594 to 1603, 121
- Winsdaill, Henry, Edinburgh, 132
- Wischet, Aleson, inmate of T. H., 168
- Wishart, William, 155
- Wood, Margaret, inmate of T. H., 168
- Workman, John, 130
- Wricht, Archibald, weaver, 186
- Wright, James, inmate of T. H., 69
- Wylie, David, 138
- Wylie, David, inmate of T. H., 184, 186
- Wylie, John, 138
- Wynrahame, John, of Liberton, 159
- Wynram, John, sub-prior of St. Andrews and superintendent of Fife, 40
- Wystoun, mill of, 10
- Yester, Lady, church of, Edinburgh, 194
- Young, Catherine, inmate of T. H., 184
- Young, George, 138
- Young, James, Edinburgh, 50
- Young, John, Gogar, 124
- Young, Walter, inmate of T. H., 186
- Younger, Henry, 130
- Younger, Yunger, William, cordiner, beadsman of T. C., 125, 126
- Yrland, John, notary, 25



















